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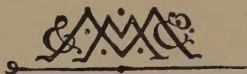








THE APOCALYPSE  
OF ST JOHN



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THE  
APOCALYPSE OF ST JOHN

THE GREEK TEXT

WITH

INTRODUCTION NOTES AND INDICES

BY

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HON. CANON OF ELY

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## PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE publication in the present year of Dr Hort's lecture-notes upon the Apocalypse has rendered necessary a few additions both to the introduction and to the notes of this volume.

Until my first edition had been published I was not aware that Dr Hort had lectured upon the subject, and the announcement that his notes were being prepared for the press came as a further and welcome surprise. Their value has been justly estimated by Dr Sanday in his preface to the work, and I need only add the hope that all readers of the present book may be able to consult Dr Hort's fresh and suggestive pages. In regard to the unity of the Apocalypse I am rejoiced to find that I have the support of his great authority. On the other hand he inclines decidedly to the earlier date, and upon some important points of exegesis his conclusions differ from those to which I had come. To the latter it has been impossible to do more than refer; upon the date of the book I have added a postscript to the chapter of my introduction which deals with that question, briefly stating the grounds upon which I am unable to abandon the traditional view.

Besides these additions a few corrections, supplied by reviews or received from private friends, have been made in this edition, and the pagination has undergone some necessary changes.

H. B. S.

CAMBRIDGE,

3 *September* 1908.

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

AN unexpected call for a reissue of this book within a few months after its publication compels me to pass it through the press again before it has been reviewed by some of the chief organs of English theological opinion. I have, however, received much help in the way of corrections and suggestions of various kinds both from the notices and reviews which have appeared and from the letters of friends. Among correspondents to whom I am indebted I would mention the Bishop of Ely, the Dean of St Patrick's, Professor Gwynn and Professor Lawlor of Dublin, Dr Nestle, the Rev. C. Plummer, Professor W. Emery Barnes and Professor Burkitt, and especially Professor J. E. B. Mayor, whose stores of learning have supplied not a few fresh references and illustrations.

In preparing for this reprint I have read both the Introduction and Notes again, and have revised them freely wherever it seemed possible to remove an ambiguity by a verbal change; from the judgements passed and the principles advocated in the first edition I have seen no cause to depart. The *apparatus criticus* remains unaltered, except that the readings of the Coptic and Armenian versions have been corrected to some extent with the help of the new editions of those versions lately published by Mr Horner and Mr Conybeare. The references in the Index to the Introduction and Notes have been brought into agreement with the slightly altered paging, which, as the book has been electrotyped, will now, I trust, be permanent.

CAMBRIDGE,

23 March 1907.

## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

EIGHT years ago I was permitted to finish a commentary on the earliest of the four Gospels. As a sequel to it, I now offer a commentary on the Revelation of St John.

The Apocalypse discloses the heavenly life of our Lord, as the Gospels paint His life in Galilee and Jerusalem. In the Gospels, He is seen teaching and working in His mortal flesh; in the Apocalypse, He belongs to another and a higher order. But the ascended life is a continuation of the life in the flesh; the Person is *the same yesterday and to-day*, in Palestine and in Heaven.

Thus the Apocalypse carries forward the revelation of the Gospels. It carries it, however, into a region where the methods of the biographer and historian avail nothing. We are in the hands of a prophet, who sees and hears things that elude the eyes and ears of other men; the simple narrative of the Evangelist has given place to a symbolism which represents the struggle of the Apocalyptist to express ideas that lie in great part beyond the range of human thought. Yet the life which St John reveals is not less real than that which is depicted by St Mark, nor are its activities less amazing. No miracles meet us here, but we are in the presence of spiritual processes which are more wonderful than the healing of the sick or the raising of the dead: a supervision of all the Churches, which surpasses the powers of any earthly pastor; an ordering of nature and life, which bears witness to the investment of the risen Lord with *all authority in heaven and on earth*; a perfect knowledge of men, and a prescience which reads the issues of history. The revelation of the Lord's heavenly life becomes, as we proceed, a revelation of *the things which are and the things which shall come to pass*

*hereafter*; we see the glorified life in its bearing upon the course of events, until the end has been attained and the whole creation has felt its renovating power.

To comment on this great prophecy is a harder task than to comment on a Gospel, and he who undertakes it exposes himself to the charge of presumption. I have been led to venture upon what I know to be dangerous ground by the conviction that the English student needs an edition of this book which shall endeavour to take account of the large accessions to knowledge made in recent years, and shall be drawn upon a scale commensurate with that of the larger commentaries on other books of the New Testament. More especially I have had in view the wants of the English clergy, who, scholars at heart by early education or by the instincts of a great tradition, are too often precluded from reaping the fruits of research through inability to procure or want of leisure to read a multitude of books. It is my belief, and the belief has grown in strength as my task has proceeded, that the Apocalypse offers to the pastors of the Church an unrivalled store of materials for Christian teaching, if only the book is approached with an assurance of its prophetic character, chastened by a frank acceptance of the light which the growth of knowledge has cast and will continue to cast upon it.

The Apocalypse is well-worked ground. It would not be difficult to construct a commentary which should be simply a catena of patristic and mediaeval expositions, or an attempt to compare and group the views of later writers. Such an undertaking would not be without interest or value, but it lies outside the scope of the present work. In this commentary, as in the commentary on St Mark, it has been my endeavour, in the first instance, to make an independent study of the text, turning to the commentaries afterwards for the purpose of correcting or supplementing my own conclusions. As a rule, the interpretations which are offered here are those which seemed to arise out of the writer's own words, viewed in connexion with the circumstances under which he wrote, and the general purpose of his work, without reference to the various schools of Apocalyptic exegesis. There are those to whom the results will appear bizarre, and a medley of heterogeneous elements; but the syncretism, if it be such,

has been reached, not by the blending of divergent views, but through the guidance of definite principles, which are stated in the introduction. Here it may be briefly explained that I have sought to place each passage in the light of the conditions under which the book was composed, and to interpret accordingly; not forgetting, however, the power inherent in all true prophecy of fulfilling itself in circumstances remote from those which called it forth.

But, with this reservation, I have gladly used the labours of predecessors in the field, especially the pregnant remarks of the patristic writers. Of modern commentators, Bousset has helped me most, and though I differ profoundly from his general attitude towards the book, and from not a few of his interpretations, I gladly acknowledge that I have greatly benefited by the stores of knowledge with which his book abounds. The Jewish Apocalypses edited by Professor Charles, and other apocalyptic writings, Jewish and Christian, have been always at my side. For geographical and archaeological details I am deeply indebted to the works of Professor W. M. Ramsay, the article on Asia Minor by Dr Johannes Weiss in Hauck's recast of Herzog's *Realencyklopädie*, and the admirable monograph on Proconsular Asia contributed by Monsieur Victor Chapot to the *Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études*.

During my preparations for the press, I have been unable to make a personal use of the University Library; and though my difficulty has been partly overcome in the past year through the kindness of the Syndics of the Library, the loss has been serious, and I fear that it will be felt by readers who look for fulness of detail and the use of the latest editions. From gross inaccuracies my work has been saved, as I trust, by the ready help of many friends. My warm thanks are due to the Rev. J. H. Srawley, of Gonville and Caius and Selwyn Colleges, and to the Rev. H. C. O. Lanchester, Fellow of Pembroke College, who have read the proofs of the introduction, text, and notes. Mr Srawley has verified nearly all the references in the notes; the indices and the Biblical references in the introduction have been corrected by the care of a relative. My colleagues, Professor Reid and Professor Ridgeway, have allowed me to submit to them the proofs of portions of my book in which I had



occasion to enter upon ground which they have severally made their own. To the Rev. A. S. Walpole, editor of a volume of Latin Hymns which is shortly to appear in *Cambridge Patristic Texts*, I owe my knowledge of the splendid stanzas which precede the introduction.

Other debts of various kinds call for acknowledgement here. Messrs T. and T. Clark, of Edinburgh, with the ready consent of Professor Ramsay, have permitted me to adapt to my own use the map of Asia Minor which accompanies the article on *Roads and Travel (in the New Testament)* in the supplementary volume of Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*. The Rev. T. C. Fitzpatrick, President of Queens' College, supplied the negative from which the engraving of Patmos has been produced; and the specimen of MS. 186 came from a photograph of the entire MS. kindly taken for me by Professor Lake, of Oxford and Leyden. For the page of coins illustrating the life and worship of pagan Asia in the age of the Apocalypse I have to thank Dr M. R. James, Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, who helped me to select them from Colonel Leake's famous collection, and his assistant, Mr H. A. Chapman, to whose skill the casts were due. Lastly, it is a pleasure once again to say how much I owe to the unfailing attention of the workmen and readers and the ready assistance of the officials of the University Press.

I part with the work which has occupied the leisure of some years under a keen sense of the shortcomings that are apparent even when it is judged by the standard of my own expectations, yet not without an assured hope that it may help some of my fellow-students to value and understand a book which is in some respects the crown of the New Testament canon. In letting it go from me, I can only repeat Augustine's prayer, which stood at the end of the preface to *St Mark*, and is even more necessary here. *Domine Deus...quaecumque dixi in hoc libro de tuo, agnoscant et tui; si qua de meo, et Tu ignosce et tui.*

H. B. S.

CAMBRIDGE,  
*F. of the Transfiguration*, 1906.

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## IOHANNES APOCALYPTISTA

Caelum transit, veri rotam  
solis uidit, ibi totam  
    mentis figens aciem :  
speculator spiritalis  
quasi seraphim sub alis  
    Dei uidit faciem.

audiit in gyro sedis  
quid psallant cum citharoedis  
    quater seni procures :  
de sigillo Trinitatis  
nostrae nummo ciuitatis  
    impressit characteres.

uolat auis sine meta  
quo nec uates nec propheta  
    euolauit altius :  
tam implenda quam impleta  
numquam uidit tot secreta  
    purus homo purius.

ECCLESIAM TUAM, QUAESUMUS, DOMINE, BENIGNUS ILLUSTR,  
UT BEATI IOHANNIS...ILLUMINATA DOCTRINIS AD DONA PERUENIAT  
SEMPITERNA. PER DOMINUM.

CONCEDE, QUAESUMUS, OMNIPOTENS DEUS, UT QUI...UNIGENITUM  
TUUM REDEMPTOREM NOSTRUM AD CAELOS ASCENDISSE CREDIMUS,  
IPSI QUOQUE MENTE IN CAELESTIBUS HABITEMUS. PER EUNDEM.

EXCITA, QUAESUMUS, DOMINE, POTENTIAM TUAM ET UENI, ET  
MAGNA NOBIS VIRTUTE SUCCURRE, UT AUXILIUM GRATIAE TUAE  
QUOD NOSTRA PECCATA PRAEPEDIUNT INDULGENTIA TUAE PROPITI-  
ATIONIS ACCELERET. QUI UIUIS.



## INTRODUCTION.

### I.

#### PROPHECY IN THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

1. The Christian era opened with a revival of Prophecy. In the Maccabean age and the times that followed it the prophetic order was believed to be dead, or in a state of suspended vitality; in matters pertaining to God men acted provisionally, "till there should arise a faithful prophet<sup>1</sup>" to interpret the Divine Will. Whether this impression was correct or not<sup>2</sup>, it is certain that the Advent was marked by an outburst of prophetic utterance to which the two centuries before Christ can offer no parallel. Prophetic gifts were exercised by the priest Zacharias, by Simeon of Jerusalem, by Hannah of the tribe of Asher<sup>3</sup>. As for John, the son of Zacharias, he was not only universally accounted a prophet, but pronounced by Christ to be "much more," since the prophet who was the Lord's immediate forerunner had greater honour than those who from a distance foresaw His coming<sup>4</sup>.

2. Christian prophecy begins with the Ministry of Christ. The crowds which hung upon His lips both in Galilee and at Jerusalem, and even the Samaritan woman who at first resented His teaching, recognized in Him a Prophet,—perhaps a *propheta redivivus*, a Jeremiah restored to life<sup>5</sup>. Nor did the Lord hesitate to accept this view of His mission<sup>6</sup>; if it was inadequate, yet it correctly described one side of His work. A Prophet Himself, He came to inaugurate a new line of prophets; He undertook to endow His new Israel with the prophetic Spirit which had been

<sup>1</sup> 1 Macc. iv. 46, ix. 27, xiv. 41; see also Ps. lxxiv. 9.

<sup>2</sup> See Harnack, *Mission u. Ausbreitung*, i. p. 240 f. (E. tr. i. p. 414 f.).

<sup>3</sup> Lc. i. 67, ii. 25, 36.

<sup>4</sup> Mt. xi. 9 ff., Mc. xi. 32, Lc. vii. 26 ff.

<sup>5</sup> Mt. xvi. 14, Mc. vi. 15, Jo. iv. 19, vi. 14, vii. 40, ix. 17.

<sup>6</sup> Mc. vi. 4, Jo. iv. 44; cf. Acts iii. 22, vii. 37.

the glory of the ancient people of God<sup>1</sup>. The Church was to possess not only "scribes," whose task it would be to interpret the Christian tradition, but inspired teachers, able through the Spirit to guide believers into new fields of thought and action<sup>2</sup>.

3. The earliest history of the Church shews the fulfilment of these hopes and promises. On the Day of Pentecost, in a speech attributed to St Peter, the words of Joel are applied to the future Israel: *your sons and your daughters shall prophesy...yea and on my servants and on my handmaidens in those days will I pour forth of my Spirit, and they shall prophesy*<sup>3</sup>. How soon a recognized order of prophets arose in the Church of Jerusalem there is no evidence to shew, but about the year 43—4<sup>4</sup> Christian prophets from Jerusalem, Agabus and others, made their way to Antioch, and shortly afterwards resident prophets ministered there in the congregation<sup>5</sup>. After the conference at Jerusalem (A.D. 49) the hands of the Antiochian prophets were strengthened by the coming of two other prophets from the mother Church, Judas Barsabbas and Silas<sup>6</sup>. Seven years later, the daughters of Philip the Evangelist are found exercising prophetic gifts at Caesarea; and on the same occasion St Paul's arrest at Jerusalem is foretold by a prophet from Judaea, one Agabus<sup>7</sup>, probably the person who had predicted the Claudian famine. His prophecy came as no surprise to the Apostle, who had received similar warnings from Christian prophets in the cities through which he had passed on his way to Palestine<sup>8</sup>. Prophets were to be found everywhere in the Churches planted by St Paul.

4. From what has been said it appears that the new prophecy began at Jerusalem, and spread from Jerusalem to Antioch, and from Antioch to Asia Minor and Greece. The Epistles of St Paul bear witness to its presence at Thessalonica, at Corinth, at Ephesus,

<sup>1</sup> Lc. xi. 49, Jo. xvi. 12 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Mt. xiii. 52, xxiii. 34, Lc. xi. 49.

<sup>3</sup> Acts ii. 17 f. (Joel ii. 28 f.). On the probability that the Petrine speeches in the Acts substantially represent St Peter's words see Bp Chase, *Credibility of the Acts*, p. 117 ff.

<sup>4</sup> I follow Mr Turner's chronology

(Hastings, *D.B.* i. p. 415 ff.).

<sup>5</sup> Acts xi. 27, xiii. 1 f.

<sup>6</sup> Acts xv. 22; cf. *ib.* 32 καὶ αὐτοὶ προφῆται ὄντες.

<sup>7</sup> Acts xxi. 10 ff.

<sup>8</sup> Acts xx. 23 τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον κατὰ πόλιν διαμαρτυρεῖται. Cf. xxi. 4.

and at Rome<sup>1</sup>; and probably also in the Churches of South Galatia, at Lystra and Iconium<sup>2</sup>. To Rome as to Antioch the prophets may have come from Jerusalem; in the other Churches named above, prophecy was one of the fruits of St Paul's preaching. We are able to note the impression which the gift produced upon the Gentile converts. At Thessalonica there was a disposition to think light of it, and even at Corinth it was valued less highly than the gift of tongues. St Paul, while admitting the need of discrimination between the prophet and the pretender, or between worthy utterances and unworthy<sup>3</sup>, insists that the true prophet was, after the apostle, the greatest of the gifts bestowed upon the Church by the ascended Christ<sup>4</sup>. The prophet's mission was to build up the Church which the apostle had founded; to edify, exhort, console believers<sup>5</sup>; to convict unbelievers, laying bare the secrets of their hearts and assuring them of the Divine Presence in the Christian brotherhood<sup>6</sup>. The ideal prophet knew all mysteries and all knowledge<sup>7</sup>. Yet prophecy was liable to abuse, and its exercise needed to be carefully regulated. At Corinth, where, when St Paul wrote his first Epistle (probably in 55), a strong tide of prophetic power had set in, it was necessary to enact that not more than two or three prophets should speak at the same meeting of the Church, and only one prophet at a time, and to remind the prophets themselves that they were responsible for the proper control of their gift; they were not automata in the hands of the Spirit, for *the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets*<sup>8</sup>.

5. While the most remarkable display of prophetic powers of which we have any detailed account occurred at Corinth, it was perhaps chiefly at Ephesus and in the other cities of Asia that the prophets took root as a recognized order. The Epistle to the Ephesians, probably an encyclical addressed to all the Asian Churches, not merely assigns to the prophetic order the same

<sup>1</sup> 1 Thess. v. 20, 1 Cor. xii. 28, xiii. 2, xiv. 3 ff., Eph. iii. 1 ff., iv. 7 ff., Rom. xii. 6.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Tim. iv. 14, 2 Tim. i. 6.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Th. v. 21, 1 Cor. xiv. 29. Contrast *Didache* 11.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Cor. xii. 28, Eph. iv. 11.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Cor. xiv. 3, 4.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.* 23 ff.

<sup>7</sup> 1 Cor. xiii. 2.

<sup>8</sup> 1 Cor. xiv. 32.

place of honour which they receive in 1 Corinthians, but lays repeated stress on the greatness of their work; the local Church had been *built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets*; the prophets, as well as the pastors and teachers, had been given *for the complete equipment of the saints for the work of service*<sup>1</sup>.

It is from the prophetic circles in this group of Churches that the one great literary product of early Christian prophecy emanates. In St Paul's time the utterances of the prophets seem to have been exclusively oral; it is in the Apocalypse of John that prophecy under the New Covenant first takes a written form<sup>2</sup>. Both in the prologue and in the epilogue, the work of John lays claim to a prophetic character<sup>3</sup>; and in the heart of the book the writer represents himself as hearing a voice which warns him, *Thou must prophesy again*<sup>4</sup>. Moreover, it is clear that he is not a solitary prophet, but a member of an order which occupies a recognized and important position in the Christian societies of Asia. His 'brother-prophets' are mentioned<sup>5</sup>, and they appear to form the most conspicuous circle in the local Churches. The Church, as viewed in the Apocalypse, consists of the Spirit and the Bride, the charismatic ministry and the great body of believers. No special place is assigned to local Church officers, whether bishops or presbyters or deacons<sup>6</sup>; unless they are also prophets, which may often have been the case, they take rank with ordinary members of the Church. We read of God's "servants the prophets," of "prophets and saints," of "saints, apostles, and prophets"<sup>7</sup>; but nowhere of "the saints with the bishops and deacons"<sup>8</sup>, or even of "pastors and teachers" as distinct from prophets<sup>9</sup>. The Apocalypticist's standpoint in reference to the Christian ministry is not quite that of St Paul; indeed, he assigns to the apostles

<sup>1</sup> Eph. iv. 12 (see Dean Armitage Robinson's note *ad loc.*).

<sup>2</sup> Except in the case of prophecies which form part of an apostolic letter, or have been incorporated in the Gospels (e.g. 2 Thess. ii., Mc. xiii.).

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Apoc. i. 3, xxii. 7, 10, 18 f. It is scarcely necessary to say that this claim does not require us to expect direct predictions of future events. As Dr A. B. Davidson has well said (*O. T. Prophecy*, p. 119), "there is much prophecy, but

there are few predictions, in the Apocalypse."

<sup>4</sup> Apoc. x. 11.

<sup>5</sup> Apoc. xxii. 9.

<sup>6</sup> For the probable meaning of the Angels of the Churches see the commentary on Apoc. i. 20.

<sup>7</sup> Apoc. x. 7, xvi. 6, xviii. 20, 24.

<sup>8</sup> Phil. i. 1 τοῖς ἁγίοις...σὺν ἐπισκόποις καὶ διακόνοις.

<sup>9</sup> Eph. iv. 11.

and prophets a position even more prominent than that which they hold in the *Didache*<sup>1</sup>. In the age of the Apocalypse, as in the lifetime of St Paul, the Asian Churches doubtless had their presbyters and deacons, but in the eyes of St John they were eclipsed by the greater lustre of the charismatic orders. Such a view of the ministry is not unnatural in a prophetic book, written by a prominent member of the prophetic order; but that it should have been presented frankly and without reserve to Churches so important and well organized as those of Ephesus, Smyrna, and Pergamum, is sufficient evidence of the high honour in which the Christian prophet was held in Asia at that time. The prophets of the Church have contributed but one distinctly prophetic book to the canon of the New Testament; but it is a monument of the great position which they had attained before the end of the first century.

After the date of the Apocalypse the decline of the order in Asia must have been rapid and general<sup>2</sup>. Of pre-Montanistic prophets not named in the New Testament only two names have reached us —those of Ammia of Philadelphia and Quadratus (Eus. *H. E.* v. 17; cf. iii. 37<sup>3</sup>). It is significant also that in the letters of Ignatius, who magnifies the office of the bishop, “the prophets” are invariably those of the Old Testament canon (*Magn.* 8. 2, *Philad.* 5. 2, 9. 1, 2); and though Polycarp was remembered in his own Church as an “apostolic and prophetic teacher” (*mart. Polyc.* 16), in his letter to the Philippians he associates the Apostles with the old prophets, and not, as St Paul had done, with those of the New Testament (*Phil.* 6. 3 οἱ εὐαγγελισάμενοι ἡμᾶς ἀπόστολοι καὶ οἱ προφῆται οἱ προκηρύξαντες κτλ.). The Montanistic movement testifies to a reaction in favour of the prophets, which was at its strongest in Asia, but extended as far west as Gaul; cf. *Iren.* ii. 32, v. 6. 3. But the “new prophecy” produced no important literary work, for the ‘catholic’ Epistle of Themison (Eus. *H. E.* v. 18) does not appear to have had a prophetic character.

<sup>1</sup> The *Didache* shews some recovery in the position of the local officers; cf. § 15 ὑμῖν γὰρ λειτουργοῦσιν καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν λειτουργίαν τῶν προφητῶν καὶ διδασκάλων. Yet the μὴ οὖν ὑπερίδῃτε αὐτοὺς which immediately follows proves that there were still those who held the prophet in the highest esteem, to the disparagement of the Church-officer. And the *Didache* itself (§ 13) says of the prophets: αὐτοὶ γὰρ εἰσιν οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς ὑμῶν.

<sup>2</sup> It may have been due to the concurrence of several causes, such as persecution, which would fall on the prophets with special severity; the emer-

gence of the monarchical episcopate; a decay of spiritual power in the prophetic order itself, and the seemingly not uncommon occurrence of ψευδοπροφήται. Yet the Catholic Church was slow to abandon her hold on the gift; cf. Apollinarius *ap.* Eus. *H. E.* v. 17 δεῖν γὰρ εἶναι τὸ προφητικὸν χάρισμα ἐν πάσῃ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ μέχρι τῆς τελείας παρουσίας ὁ ἀπόστολος ἀξιοῖ, and see Harnack, *T. u. U.* ii. 1, p. 123.

<sup>3</sup> On these see Zahn, *Forschungen* vi. 1; Harnack, *Chronologie* i., p. 320 ff. Harnack places both under Hadrian.



## II.

### APOCALYPSES, JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN.

1. If the book which John addresses to the Churches of Asia is a 'prophecy,' a Divine message communicated by a member of the prophetic order, it is also an 'apocalypse,' a revelation of Divine mysteries. The title 'Αποκάλυψις, or 'Αποκάλυψις Ἰωάννου, may have found a place at the end of an early copy of the book, or on a label attached to the roll<sup>1</sup>; in any case it seems to have been familiar before the end of the second century<sup>2</sup>. The point is not material, since the author in the first words of his book describes it as an ἀποκάλυψις Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, a revelation made by God to Jesus Christ, and by Christ through the ministry of an angel to John for transmission to the Churches. The word 'apocalypse' does not appear again in the book, but its position in the forefront of the prologue doubtless suggested the ancient title, and justifies our use of it.

2. The history of the verb ἀποκαλύπτειν and its derivative ἀποκάλυψις is sufficiently discussed in the commentary<sup>3</sup>. 'Revelation' is the converse of concealment<sup>4</sup>, the process of casting aside the veil that hides a mystery. St Paul uses the noun in reference both to the gift of spiritual vision and to its results; the gift is a πνεῦμα ἀποκαλύψεως<sup>5</sup>, and its exercise is an ἀποκάλυψις<sup>6</sup>. The

<sup>1</sup> See Gardthausen, *Griech. Palaeographie*, p. 53; Thompson, *Greek and Latin Palaeography*, p. 57 f.; Kenyon, *Pal. of Greek papyri*, p. 22.

<sup>2</sup> See cc. ix, x.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> See e.g. Mt. xi. 25 ἐκρύψας ταῦτα ἀπὸ σοφῶν καὶ συνετῶν, καὶ ἀπεκάλυψας αὐτὰ νηπίοις. Rom. xvi. 25 κατὰ ἀπο-

κάλυψιν μυστηρίου χρόνοις αἰωνίοις σεσιγημένον. Eph. iii. 3 κατὰ ἀποκάλυψιν ἐγνωρίσθη μοι τὸ μυστήριον.

<sup>5</sup> Eph. i. 17.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Cor. xiv. 6, 26, 2 Cor. xii. 1 (where ἀποκαλύψεις are coupled with ὀπτασίαι), 7; the verb is similarly used in 1 Cor. xiv. 30.

gift of revelation took its place as an instrument of edification by the side of the gift of prophecy; it was in fact a particular manifestation of the prophetic Spirit, in which the spirit of the prophet seemed to be carried up into a higher sphere, endowed for the time with new powers of vision, and enabled to hear words which could not be reproduced in the terms of human thought, or could be reproduced only through the medium of symbolical imagery<sup>1</sup>. While the prophets normally dealt with human life in its relation to God, reading and interpreting the thoughts of men, and thus convicting, exhorting, or consoling them according to their several needs, he who 'had an apocalypse' strove to express his personal realization of the unseen or of the distant future.

3. The 'apocalypses' which in St Paul's day might be heard at times in the Christian assemblies were unpremeditated utterances, flashes of light which suddenly illumined the consciousness of the men who spoke, and as suddenly vanished<sup>2</sup>. Of these revelations no trace remains, nor were they ever, so far as we know, committed to writing. The Revelation of John is the only written apocalypse, as it is the only prophetic book of the Apostolic age. Yet it was not by any means the earliest literary product of the apocalyptic movement. A written apocalypse was no novelty in Jewish pre-Christian literature; there are examples of this class of writing within the canon of the Old Testament, and besides these, eight or nine extant apocalyptic works may be enumerated which are wholly or in part of Jewish provenance.

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. xii. 4 ἡ παράγῃ εἰς τὸν παράδεισον καὶ ἤκουσεν ἄρρητα ῥήματα. This was however no ordinary occasion; cf. v. 7 τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τῶν ἀποκαλύψεων. The anti-Montanist writer in Eus. H. E. v. 17 contends μὴ δεῖν προφήτην ἐκστάσει λαλεῖν, which agrees with St Paul's doctrine: πνεύματα προφητῶν προφήταις ὑποτάσσεται. Such an apocalypse, however, as that of John implies a state of 'ecstasy' at the time when it occurred (cf. e.g. i. 10 ff., iv. 1, and *passim*), although the message may well have been written afterwards.

<sup>2</sup> Tertullian describes the revelations

which were heard in Montanist assemblies at Carthage in his own day; *de anima* 9 "nam quia spiritalia charismata agnoscimus, post Ioannem quoque prophetiam meruimus consequi. est hodie soror apud nos revelationum charismata sortita, quas in ecclesia inter dominica solemnia per ecstasin in spiritu patitur; conversatur cum angelis, aliquando etiam cum Domino, et videt et audit sacramenta et quorundam corda dinoscit," etc. The picture may be taken, *mutatis mutandis*, as descriptive of the ἀποκαλύψεις which broke the order of more primitive congregations at Corinth in St Paul's time.

Of these the greater number were earlier than the Apocalypse of John; a few were nearly contemporary with it.

Within the canon of the Old Testament apocalyptic passages occur even in the Pentateuch (Gen. xv., xlix., Num. xxiii., xxiv.) and historical books (1 Kings xxii.); in the Prophets they form a considerable element, especially in Isaiah (Isa. xiii. ff., xxiv. ff., lkv. f.), Ezekiel, Joel, and Zechariah; Ezekiel's prophecy in particular is almost wholly of an apocalyptic character<sup>1</sup>. But it is in the Book of Daniel that the later conception of the literary apocalypse is first realized. Though reckoned among the Kethubim of the Hebrew Bible, a class in which it usually stands eighth, ninth, or tenth of eleven writings<sup>2</sup>, in the Greek Old Testament Daniel secured a place among the Prophets<sup>3</sup>, doubtless because the second half of the book (cc. vii.—xii.) is of the nature of an apocalyptic prophecy<sup>4</sup>. Judging by its place in the Hebrew canon, and by historical and other considerations, this book seems to belong to the interval B.C. 168—165, the years during which the hand of Antiochus Epiphanes lay heavy on the Jewish people. The writer's purpose is to strengthen the religious section of the nation under this supreme test of their faith and loyalty. He is carried back in the Spirit to the days of the Exile, and identifies himself with Daniel, a Jewish captive at Babylon, who is represented as foreseeing in a series of great visions the course of events that culminated in the troubles of the Maccabean age. From the standpoint of the writer all events later than the age of Daniel are *ex hypothesi* future; but the book is not without actual predictions: the author, who writes while the persecution is still going on, foresees the issue with a confidence which comes from the sense of a Divine gift.

Next in importance to Daniel among Jewish apocalypses<sup>5</sup> is the Book of Enoch<sup>6</sup>, a composite work of which the several portions are variously dated by scholars. It must suffice here to quote an eminent German and an eminent English authority. Schürer<sup>7</sup> regards cc. i.—xxxvi. and cc. lxxii.—cv. as belonging to the time of John Hyrcanus, and places the "Similitudes" (cc. xxxvii.—

<sup>1</sup> A. B. Davidson, *Ezekiel*, Introd. p. xxv.: "there are three things in particular which are characteristic of the Book: symbolical figures, symbolical actions, and visions."

<sup>2</sup> *Introduction to the O. T. in Greek*, p. 200.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.* p. 201 ff.; cf. Mt. xxiv. 25 ὅς ῃθὲν διὰ Δανιὴλ τοῦ προφήτου.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Driver, *Daniel*, Introd. p. lxxvii.: "both the symbolism and the veiled predictions are characteristic of a species of literature which was now beginning to spring up, and which is known commonly by modern writers as *Apocalyptic*

*literature*."

<sup>5</sup> The following sketch of the non-canonical apocalypses is added for the sake of readers to whom this literature, much of which until recent years has been difficult of access, may be almost unknown. Further particulars may be found in Schürer, *Geschichte des jüd. Volkes*<sup>3</sup> iii., p. 181 ff. [= E. T. II. iii., p. 54 ff.]; Kautzsch, *Die Apokryphen u. Pseudepigraphen des A. T.*; *Encyclopaedia Biblica*, art. "Apocalyptic Literature."

<sup>6</sup> Ed. Charles (Clarendon Press, 1893).

<sup>7</sup> *Geschichte*<sup>3</sup> iii., p. 196 ff.

lxxi.) at the earliest in the reign of Herod the Great. According to Charles, cc. lxxxiii.—xc. are Maccabean (B.C. 166—161), and cc. i.—xxxvi. pre-Maccabean, “at latest before 170 B.C.<sup>1</sup>” while cc. xxxvii.—lxxi. belong to B.C. 94—79, or to B.C. 70—64. As the uncertainty which attends the dating of the sections indicates, allusions to events or persons are rare in Enoch; the book in all its parts is visionary and eschatological, dealing with angels and spirits, with the secrets of Nature and the mysteries of the unseen world and its rewards and punishments; and less often and in a vague and general way with the course of human history and its great issues. The apocalyptic imagery of Enoch anticipates that of the Apocalypse of John in not a few particulars; both books, e.g., know of the Tree of life and the Book of life; both represent heavenly beings as clothed in white; in both stars fall from heaven, horses wade through rivers of blood; the winds and the waters have their presiding spirits; a fiery abyss awaits notorious sinners<sup>2</sup>.

The Book of the Secrets of Enoch<sup>3</sup>, another survival of the pre-Christian Enoch literature, has been recently given to the world in an English translation by Dr Charles. According to its editor it belongs to the half century A.D. 1—50, but contains earlier fragments which have had a Hebrew original. In this attractive little book Enoch relates his travels into the unseen world; in the seventh heaven he sees the vision of God; he receives instructions from God, and is then sent back to the world for 30 days to teach his children, after which he is carried back by angels into the Divine Presence. As in the Book of Enoch, there are anticipations of the Johannine imagery. A great sea is above the clouds; in the third heaven there is a paradise stocked with fruit-trees bearing all manner of ripe fruits, and in the midst of it the Tree of Life. Faces are seen shining like the sun, and eyes as lamps of fire; there are angels set “over seasons and years...over rivers and the sea...over all the souls of men”; “six-winged creatures overshadow all the Throne...singing, Holy, Holy, Holy”; the world-week is of seven thousand years; Hades is a fortress whose keys are committed to safe keeping.

The Apocalypse of Baruch<sup>4</sup> is probably later than the fall of Jerusalem<sup>5</sup>. Like the Book of Daniel its aim is to console and build up the Jewish people at a time of great depression. For this purpose the writer identifies himself with Baruch, the contemporary of Jeremiah, who is represented as foreseeing the coming troubles, and looking beyond them to their issue. He finds comfort in the prospect of the Messianic reign, and speaks of its glories in terms

<sup>1</sup> *Book of Enoch*, p. 25 ff. Cf. Dr Charles' article in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible* and *Encycl. Biblica* (“Apocalyptic Literature”).

<sup>2</sup> These coincidences are noted in the commentary as they occur. On the question of John's indebtedness to Enoch see c. xiii. in this introduction.

<sup>3</sup> Ed. Charles (Clarendon Press, 1896).

<sup>4</sup> Ed. Charles (A. & C. Black, 1896).

<sup>5</sup> So Schürer, *Geschichte*<sup>3</sup> iii., p. 227; Charles (*Apoc. Baruch*, p. vii.) prefers to say that it is “a composite work written in the latter half of the first century.”

(c. xxix.) which stirred the enthusiasm of Christian millenarians, and were even attributed to our Lord<sup>1</sup>. He foresees also the fall of Rome (c. xxxix.), and the rise of a new Jerusalem (c. iv.). Thus the Apocalypse of Baruch approximates to the nearly contemporary Christian Apocalypse not merely in verbal coincidences and the use of similar imagery, but in some important lines of thought.

The Fourth Book of Esdras<sup>2</sup> contains (cc. iii.—xiv.) a Jewish apocalypse which is now generally recognized as a work of the time of Domitian<sup>3</sup>, to whose reign the Apocalypse of St John, according to Irenaeus, also belongs. The Jewish portion of 4 Esdras is marked by a pessimism which contrasts strongly with the hopefulness of the older Jewish apocalypses, and of the contemporary Christian apocalypse. The writer, who personates Ezra, arranges his matter in seven visions; the first two (iii. 1—v. 20, v. 21—vi. 34) deal with the general problem of evil; the third vision (vi. 35—ix. 25) depicts the Messianic reign, the judgement, and the intermediate state; the fourth (ix. 26—x. 60) represents the mourning of Zion for the fallen city, and the building of a new Jerusalem, whose glories, however, are not revealed; in the fifth (xi. 1—xii. 39) Rome, represented by an eagle, receives its sentence from the Messiah, who appears under the form of a lion; the sixth (xiii. 1—58) shews the Messiah rising from the sea to destroy His enemies and gather the scattered tribes of Israel; the seventh (xiv. 1—47) has to do with Ezra's personal history. Even this bare summary is enough to reveal the strong contrasts which, amidst much that is similar, distinguish the Jewish from the Christian apocalypse.

Other Jewish books, which either in literary form or in their general purpose are further removed from the Apocalypse of John, can only be mentioned here. Such are the *Book of Jubilees*<sup>4</sup>, an haggadic commentary on Genesis; the *Assumption of Moses*<sup>5</sup>, which together with the oldest Enoch was used by the Christian writer of the Epistle of Jude; the *Martyrdom of Isaiah*, incorporated in the *Ascension of Isaiah* (cc. ii., iii., v.<sup>6</sup>); the *Psalms of Solomon*<sup>7</sup>, written in the interests of the Pharisees between B.C. 70 and 40; the *Apocalypses of Adam, Elijah, and Zephaniah*; the *Testament of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob*, and the more important *Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs*<sup>8</sup>, all of which have been more or less worked over by Christian hands. More serviceable than any of the above for illustrating St John's Apocalypse are the Sibylline Oracles<sup>9</sup>. Of the Jewish Sibyllines Bk iii. 97—829 is assigned to the time of Ptolemy Physcon (B.C. 145—117), while Bks iv. and v. are said to

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Iren. v. 33. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Ed. Bensly and James in *Texts and Studies* iii. 2 (Camb. University Press, 1895).

<sup>3</sup> For the grounds of this conclusion see Schürer, *Geschichte*<sup>3</sup> iii., p. 241 ff., and cf. Mr Thackeray's art. *Second Book of Esdras* in Hastings' *D. B.*

<sup>4</sup> Ed. Charles (A. & C. Black, 1902).

<sup>5</sup> Ed. Charles (1897).

<sup>6</sup> Ed. Charles (1900).

<sup>7</sup> Ed. Ryle and James (Camb. University Press, 1891).

<sup>8</sup> An account of these works with bibliographical materials is given in *Enc. Biblica*, s.vv. Apocalyptic literature, Apocrypha.

<sup>9</sup> Ed. A. Rzach (Vienna, 1891); Geffcken (Leipzig, 1902).



belong severally to the reigns of Domitian and Hadrian. The points of contact between this strange conglomerate of Jewish and Christian oracles and the Apocalypse have been noted in the commentary as they occur.

4. The whole of this Jewish apocalyptic literature, it will be seen, belongs to times when prophecy in the stricter sense was believed to be in suspense. In no single instance do the non-canonical apocalyptists write in their own names; their message is delivered under the assumed personality of some one of the saintly or inspired teachers of the past. Moreover, their attitude differs from that of the Hebrew Prophets. The older prophecy had been concerned primarily with the moral and religious needs of the nation; it was a call to repentance and to faith in God. The prophet of the canon had been the authorized interpreter of the Divine Mind to a theocratic people; if he had foretold the future, it was "the prediction of dissatisfaction, the prediction of hope, of anticipation, of awakened thoughts, of human possibility and Divine nearness<sup>1</sup>," rather than a formal announcement of coming events. To this rôle the apocalyptists did not wholly succeed. With the Greek conquests a new order began which was unfavourable to prophecy of the older type. Relief from the pressure of heathen domination or from the distasteful presence of heathen surroundings was henceforth sought in efforts to pierce the veil of the future, and to discover behind it the coming triumphs of the righteous. The Pharisaic movement offered salvation to the Jewish race partly in the way of an exact observance of the Law, partly by opening wider hopes to those who obeyed, and painting in darker colours the doom of the transgressor; and the earlier non-canonical apocalypses gave literary expression to these new hopes and fears. Another cause contributed to the growth of apocalyptic literature. With the coming of the Romans and the subsequent rise of the Herodian dynasty, the political outlook changed, and a fresh impulse was given to the expectation of a Messianic reign. In the first century the habits of thought which produced apocalyptic writing

<sup>1</sup> Davidson, *O. T. Prophecy*, p. 60.



were so firmly rooted in the Jewish mind that even the destruction of the City and Temple did not at once eradicate them; unable any longer to connect a glorious future with the Herodian buildings, the writers of the apocalypses of Baruch and Ezra looked for a Messiah who should crush the enemies of Israel, restore the nation, and realize the vision of an ideal Jerusalem. Despondent as the writer of the Ezra-apocalypse manifestly is, he does not formally relinquish the national hope, though in his case it is indefinitely deferred.

5. The first Christian apocalypse came on the crest of this long wave of apocalyptic effort. Compositions more or less similar both in form and in substance to the work of St John had been in circulation among Palestinian and Alexandrian Jews for two centuries and a half before he took up his pen to write the "Revelation of Jesus Christ." It may be claimed for St Paul that he created the Epistle, as we find it in the New Testament<sup>1</sup>; and the "memoirs of the Apostles," which from Justin's time have been known as "Gospels," have no exact literary parallel in pre-Christian literature. This cannot be said of the writer of the New Testament Apocalypse; he had models to follow, and to some extent he followed them. The apocalyptic portions of Ezekiel, Zechariah, and Daniel are continually present to his mind; and though it is less certain that he made use of Enoch or any other post-canonical apocalypse<sup>2</sup>, he could scarcely have been ignorant of their existence and general character. But while it cannot be claimed that the author of the Apocalypse originated a type of literature, he is far from being a mere imitator of previous apocalyptic writing. The Apocalypse of John is in many ways a new departure. (1) The Jewish apocalypses are without exception pseudepigraphic; the Christian apocalypse bears the author's name<sup>3</sup>. This abandonment of a long-established tradition is significant; by it John claims for himself the position of a prophet who, conscious that he draws his inspiration from Christ or His angel and not at second hand, has no need to seek shelter under the name of a Biblical

<sup>1</sup> See Ramsay, *Letters to the Seven Churches*, p. 24 f.

<sup>2</sup> See c. xiii.

<sup>3</sup> See c. xv.

saint. (2) How hard it is to determine the date and provenance of Jewish apocalypses is clear from the wide differences which divide the best scholars on these points. The fictitious names under which they pose suggest dates which are no less fictitious, and any evidence which these books can be made to yield as to the conditions under which they were written is wrung from them, as it were, against the will of their authors. The Apocalypse of John, on the contrary, makes no secret of its origin and destination; it is the work of a Christian undergoing exile in one of the islands of the Aegean; and it is addressed to the Christian congregations in seven of the chief cities of the adjacent continent, under circumstances which practically determine its date.

(3) But it is not only in regard to his abandonment of pseudonymity and in matters of literary form that our Apocalypticist differs from his Jewish predecessors; the cleavage goes deeper. Whatever view may be taken of his indebtedness to Jewish sources, there can be no doubt that he has produced a book which, taken as a whole, is profoundly Christian, and widely removed from the field in which Jewish apocalyptic occupied itself. The narrow sphere of Jewish national hopes has been exchanged for the life and aims of a society whose field is the world and whose goal is the conquest of the human race. The Jewish Messiah, an uncertain and unrealized idea, has given place to the historical, personal Christ, and the Christ of the Christian apocalypse is already victorious, ascended, and glorified. The faith and the hope of the Church had diverted apocalyptic thought into new channels and provided it with ends worthy of its pursuit. The tone of St John's book presents a contrast to the Jewish apocalypses which is not less marked. It breathes a religious spirit which is not that of its predecessors; it is marked with the sign of the Cross, the note of patient suffering, unabashed faith, tender love of the brethren, hatred of evil, invincible hope; and, notwithstanding the strange forms which from time to time are seen to move across the stage, the book as a whole is pervaded by a sense of stern reality and a solemn purpose which forbid the approach of levity. The Apocalypse of John is differentiated from the

Apocalypse of Baruch or of Ezra just as the Book of Daniel is differentiated from the Book of Enoch. However the fact may be explained, the two canonical apocalypses possess the notes of insight and foresight which suggest inspiration; the attentive reader becomes conscious of something in them both which is better than the unchastened imaginings of the mere mystic who conceives himself to possess a key to the secrets of life. In the Apocalypse of John the presence of the Spirit of revelation is unmistakably felt, and the Christian student may be pardoned if he recognizes in this book a fulfilment of the promise of a Paraclete who *shall declare...the things that are to come*.

6. If it were asked with what subjects a Christian apocalypticist, writing towards the close of the Apostolic age, might be expected to occupy himself, it is not difficult to conjecture the answer. As the first century advanced, two topics filled the field of Christian thought when it turned its gaze on the unseen and the future. Behind the veil of phenomena the human life of Jesus Christ was believed to be enshrined in the glory of God. To reveal this hidden life, to represent to the imagination the splendour of the Divine Presence in which it exists, to translate into human words or symbols the worship of Heaven, to exhibit the ascended Christ in His relation to these unknown surroundings: this would be the first business of the Christian seer. But a second great theme is inseparable from it. With the life of the glorified Lord the life of His Body, the Church, was identified in primitive Christian belief. In the last years of the first century the Church, which had begun her course with the promise of a rapid success, was reeling under the blows dealt her by the world. The two empires, the Kingdom of God and the World-power, were already at open war<sup>1</sup>. Men were asking what the end would be; which of the two forces would prevail. A Christian in those days who was conscious of possessing the spirit of revelation could not but endeavour to read the signs of the times and, so far as it was given him, to disclose the course and outcome of

<sup>1</sup> On this subject see Bp Westcott's essay on the Church and the World (*Epistles of St John*).

the struggle which had begun between the Empire and the Church.

On some such lines we might have sought to reconstruct the Apocalypse of John, had only fragments of it survived, guided by what we knew of the beliefs and hopes of the Apostolic age and of the history of the last thirty years of the first century. As a matter of fact, these are the lines on which the book has been written. It is an apocalypse of the glory of the exalted Christ; it is also an apocalypse of the sufferings and the ultimate triumph of the militant Church.

Christian apocalypses later than the Apocalypse of John were for the most part either recensions of Jewish books, or original works issued under Old Testament names. In a few cases they claim to be the work of Apostles or other N.T. saints. Gnosticism produced an *Anabaticon Pauli*<sup>1</sup>, and the Revelations of Stephen and Thomas, denounced as 'apocryphal' in the so-called Decree of Gelasius, were also probably of Gnostic origin. One apocalyptic pseudepigraphon of the second century, the *Ἀποκάλυψις Πέτρου*, seemed for a time about to find a place within the canon by the side of the Apocalypse of John; it is coupled with the latter in the Muratorian Fragment (l. 71 sqq. "apocalypse[s] etiam Iohannis et Petri tantum recipimus<sup>2</sup>, quam quidam ex nostris legi in e[c]clesia nolunt"); it was quoted, apparently as a genuine work of St Peter, by Clement of Alexandria<sup>3</sup>; it is included in the early Claromontane list<sup>4</sup>. But as time went on, the book found its own level. Eusebius reckons it among the spurious, or at least the doubtful books (*H. E.* iii. 25, cf. *ib.* iii. 2); and though it retained its popularity and was even read in some Eastern churches in the time of Sozomen (*H. E.* vii. 19), in the later lists of scriptural books it is placed among the *antilegomena* or the *apocrypha*<sup>5</sup>. From the large fragment<sup>6</sup> of the Petrine Apocalypse recovered in 1892 it is easy to account for the difference of opinion which seems to have existed about the book from the first; on the one hand it appealed strongly to the uneducated imagination by its attempt to portray the joys of Paradise and the torments of Gehenna, while upon the other its tone and purpose were on a different level from those of the canonical Apocalypse.

<sup>1</sup> Epiph. *haer.* xxxviii. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Zahn (*Gesch. d. NTlichen Kanons*, ii. p. 105 ff.) would read "et Petri unam tantum recipimus epistulam; fertur enim altera quam" etc. But neither the emendation nor the reason which he gives for it can be regarded as convincing.

<sup>3</sup> Eus. *H. E.* vi. 14. 1; cf. *ecl. proph.* 41, 48 f.

<sup>4</sup> Zahn, *Gesch.* ii. p. 159.

<sup>5</sup> So the list of Sixty Books and the Stichometry of Nicephorus (Zahn, *ib.*, pp. 292, 299 ff.).

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Dr M. R. James, *Revelation of Peter*, p. 51 f.: "a fragment of sufficient length to give us a fair idea of the contents of the whole Apocalypse. As a fact, it does contain something like 140 out of the original 300 lines of which the book consisted."

The fourth century has given us an *Apocalypse of Paul*<sup>1</sup>, an attempt to report the ἀπορρητα ῥήματα which St Paul heard when he was caught up into Paradise (2 Cor. xii. 2 ff.), well characterized by Augustine as a work the folly of which is no less conspicuous than its presumption<sup>2</sup>. Later still, but of more importance to the student of the N.T. Apocalypse, is a spurious Greek *Apocalypse of John*<sup>3</sup>, first mentioned in a scholion of cent. iv. The author supposes St John to be, after the Ascension, alone on Mt Tabor, whence he is carried up in a bright cloud to the door of Heaven. Several of the features of the story are obviously borrowed from the canonical book; e.g. the opened heaven (§ 2), the book with seven seals (§ 3), the sending of Enoch and Elijah to expose Antichrist and be slain by him (§ 8); the Lamb with seven eyes and seven horns who breaks the seven seals (§ 18). But the spurious Apocalypse is chiefly occupied with eschatological speculations, grotesque descriptions of Antichrist (§ 7), and answers to curious questions connected with the resurrection of the body, the intermediate state, the last things, and the final judgement (§ 9 ff.).

An interesting apocalypse<sup>4</sup> forms the prologue of the 'Church Order' known as *Testamentum Domini*, printed by Lagarde in his *Reliquiae...syriacae*, and edited by Rahmani in 1899 and in an English translation by Cooper and Maclean in 1902; a Latin fragment which is "the literal equivalent of certain sections" of this apocalypse is given by Dr James in *Texts and Studies*, ii. 3, p. 151 ff. The same volume of *Texts and Studies* contains an *Apocalypse of Sedrach*, and a late *Apocalypse of the Virgin*.

A study of post-canonical Christian apocalypses serves only to accentuate the unique importance of the canonical book. Among apocalypses of Christian origin the N.T. Apocalypse alone stands in a real relation to the life of the age in which it was written, or attempts to reveal the meaning and issues of the events which the writer had witnessed or was able to foresee. The N.T. Apocalypse alone deserves the name, or is in any true sense a 'prophecy.'

<sup>1</sup> Edited by Tischendorf in *Apocalypses Apocryphae* (1866), pp. 34—69; an early Latin version (*Visio Pauli*) is printed by Dr James in *Texts and Studies*, ii. 3, pp. 11—42.

<sup>2</sup> Aug. tr. in *Joann.* 98 "qua occasione vani quidam Apocalypsim Pauli,

quam sana non recipit ecclesia, nescio quibus fabulis plenam stultissima praesumptione finxerunt."

<sup>3</sup> Edited by Tischendorf in *Apocalypses Apocryphae* (1866), pp. 70—94.

<sup>4</sup> On this see Harnack, *Chron.* ii., p. 514 ff.

### III.

#### CONTENTS AND PLAN OF THE APOCALYPSE OF JOHN.

1. In his treatise *Περὶ ἐπαγγελιῶν* Dionysius of Alexandria († 265) writes as if the Apocalypse were already divided into *κεφάλαια*<sup>1</sup>. But if he refers to a formal capitulation, no other trace of it remains. When preparing to comment upon the book in the sixth century, Andreas, Archbishop of Cappadocian Caesarea, devised a system for his own use, which he would scarcely have done if there had been one in existence dating from the third century. Andreas's method is conventional and arbitrary, after the fashion of his age; he breaks up the Apocalypse into 24 longer sections (*λόγοι*), corresponding with the number of the Elders in *c. iv.*, and subdivides each of these sections into three chapters (*κεφάλαια*), an arrangement suggested, as he says, by the threefold nature of man<sup>2</sup>. His 72 *κεφάλαια*, however, represent fairly well the natural subdivisions of the book, and are printed below as exhibiting the earliest known analysis.

#### Κεφάλαια τῆς Ἰωάννου τοῦ θεολόγου ἀποκαλύψεως.

α'. προοίμιον τῆς ἀποκαλύψεως, καὶ ὅτι δι' ἀγγέλου αὐτῷ δέδοται (i. 1—8). β'. ὁπτασία, ἐν ᾗ τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐθεάσατο ἐν μέσῳ λυχνιῶν ἑπτὰ (i. 9—20). γ'. τὰ γεγραμμένα πρὸς τὸν τῆς Ἐφεσίων ἐκκλησίας ἄγγελον (ii. 1—7). δ'. τὰ δηλωθέντα τῷ ἐν τῇ Σμυρναίων ἐκκλησίᾳ ἄγγέλῳ (ii. 8—11). ε'. τὰ σημανθέντα τῷ τῆς Περγαμηνῶν ἐκκλησίας ἄγγέλῳ (ii. 12—17). ς'. τὰ γεγραμμένα τῷ τῆς Θυατείρων ἐκκλησίας ἄγγέλῳ (ii. 18—29). ζ'. τὰ ἀπεσταλμένα τῷ ἄγγέλῳ τῆς ἐν Σάρδεσιν

<sup>1</sup> Eus. *H. E.* vii. 25. 1 (Dionys. Al. ed. Feltoe, p. 114), τινὲς μὲν οὖν τῶν πρὸ ἡμῶν ἠθέτησαν καὶ ἀνεσκεύασαν πάντῃ τὸ βιβλίον καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον κεφάλαιον διευθύνοντες κτλ. Cf. Gregory, *prolegg.*,

p. 141.

<sup>2</sup> *prolegg. in comm.*, διελόντες τὴν παρούσαν πραγματείαν εἰς λόγους κδ' καὶ οβ' κεφάλαια, διὰ τὴν τριμερῆ τῶν κδ' ὑπόστασιν σώματος καὶ ψυχῆς καὶ πνεύματος.



ἐκκλησίας (iii. 1—6). η'. τὰ γραφέντα πρὸς τὸν τῆς Φιλαδελφείων ἐκκλησίας ἄγγελον (iii. 7—13). θ'. τὰ δηλωθέντα πρὸς τὸν τῆς Λαοδικέων ἐκκλησίας ἄγγελον (iii. 14—22). ι'. περὶ τῆς ὁραθείσης αὐτῷ θύρας ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ καὶ τοῦ θρόνου καὶ τῶν κδ' πρεσβυτέρων καὶ τῶν ἐξῆς δειχθέντων (iv. 1—11). ια'. περὶ τῆς βίβλου τῆς ἐσφραγισμένης σφραγίσιν ἐπτα τῆς ἐν τῇ χειρὶ τοῦ θεοῦ, ἣν οὐδεὶς ἀνοίξει δύναται τῆς κτιστῆς φύσεως (v. 1—5). ιβ'. περὶ τοῦ ἀρνίου τοῦ τὰ ἐπτα κέρατα ἔχοντος, ὅπως τὴν βίβλον ἀνέψεν (v. 6—14). ιγ'. λύσις τῆς πρώτης σφραγίδος, τὴν ἀποστολικὴν διδαχὴν σημαίνουσα (vi. 1, 2). ιδ'. λύσις τῆς δευτέρας σφραγίδος, δηλοῦσα τὸν τῶν ἀπίστων κατὰ τῶν πιστῶν πόλεμον (vi. 3, 4). ιε'. λύσις τῆς τρίτης σφραγίδος, δηλοῦσα τῶν μὴ παλῶς πεπιστευκότων Χριστῷ τὴν ἔκπτωσιν (vi. 5, 6). ις'. λύσις τῆς τετάρτης σφραγίδος, ἐμφαίνουσα τὰς ἐπαγομένας παιδευτικὰς μάστιγας τοῖς δι' ἀνυπομονησίας ἀρνησαμένοις τὸν κύριον (vi. 7, 8). ιζ'. λύσις τῆς πέμπτης σφραγίδος, τὴν τῶν ἁγίων ψυχῶν σημαίνουσα πρὸς Κύριον καταβόησιν ὥστε γενέσθαι συντέλειαν (vi. 9—11). ιη'. λύσις τῆς ἕκτης σφραγίδος, τὰς ἐν τῇ συντελείᾳ ἐπαγομένας πληγὰς σημαίνουσα (vi. 12—17). ιθ'. περὶ τῶν σωζομένων ἐκ πληγῆς τῶν τεσσάρων ἀγγέλων χιλιάδων ρμδ' (vii. 1—8). κ'. περὶ τοῦ ἀναριθμήτου ὄχλου τῶν ἐξ ἐθνῶν Χριστῷ συμβασιλευσάντων (vii. 9—17). κα'. λύσις τῆς ἑβδόμης σφραγίδος, δηλοῦσα ἀγγελικὰς δυνάμεις προσάγειν θεῷ [τὰς] τῶν ἁγίων προσευχὰς ὡς θυμιάματα (viii. 1—6). κβ'. περὶ τῶν ἐπτα ἀγγέλων, ὧν τοῦ πρώτου σαλπίσαντος χάλαζα καὶ πῦρ καὶ αἷμα ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς φέρεται (viii. 7). κγ'. περὶ τοῦ δευτέρου ἀγγέλου, οὗ σαλπίσαντος τῶν ἐν [τῇ] θαλάσῃ ἐμύλχων ἀπώλεια γίνεται (viii. 8, 9). κδ'. ὁ τρίτος ἄγγελος τὰ τῶν ποταμῶν πικραίνει ὕδατα (viii. 10, 11). κέ'. ὁ τέταρτος ἄγγελος τὸ τρίτον τοῦ ἡλιακοῦ καὶ σεληνιακοῦ φωτὸς σκοτίζει (viii. 12, 13). κς'. περὶ τοῦ πέμπτου ἀγγέλου καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἀβύσσου ἀνερχομένων νοητῶν ἀκρίδων καὶ τοῦ ποικίλου τῆς μορφῆς αὐτῶν (ix. 1—12). κζ'. περὶ τοῦ ἕκτου ἀγγέλου καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτῃ λυομένων ἀγγέλων ἐπίλυσις (ix. 13—21). κη'. περὶ ἀγγέλου περιβεβλημένου νεφέλην καὶ ἱρὸν καὶ τὸ κοινὸν τέλος προμηνύοντος (x. 1—9). κθ'. ὅπως τὸ βιβλαρίδιον ἐκ χειρὸς τοῦ ἀγγέλου ὁ εὐαγγελιστὴς εἴληφεν (x. 10—xi. 2). λ'. περὶ Ἐνὼχ καὶ Ἡλίας διελέγχων μελλόντων τὸν ἀντίχριστον (xi. 3—10). λα'. ὅπως ἀναιρεθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου ἀναστήσονται, καὶ τοὺς ἡπατημένους ἐκπλήξουσιν (xi. 11—14). λβ'. περὶ τῆς ἑβδόμης σάλπιγγος καὶ τῶν ὑμνούντων τῷ θεῷ ἁγίων ἐπὶ τῇ μελλούσῃ κρίσει (xi. 15—18). λγ'. περὶ τῶν διωγμῶν τῆς ἐκκλησίας τῶν προτέρων καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου (xi. 19—xii. 6). λδ'. περὶ τοῦ γενομένου πολέμου μεταξὺ τῶν ἁγίων ἀγγέλων καὶ τῶν πονηρῶν δυνάμεων καὶ τῆς καταπτώσεως τοῦ δράκοντος (xii. 7—12). λε'. ὅπως ὁ δράκων διώκων τὴν ἐκκλησίαν οὐ παύεται (xii. 13—17). λς'. περὶ τοῦ θηρίου τοῦ ἔχοντος κέρατα δέκα καὶ κεφαλὰς ἐπτα, ὧν μίαν ὡς ἐσφαγμένην ἔφη (xiii. 1—10). λζ'. περὶ ἑτέρου θηρίου δύο κέρατα ἔχοντος καὶ τῷ πρώτῳ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους προσάγοντος (xiii. 11—17). λη'. περὶ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ θηρίου (xiii. 18). λθ'. περὶ τῶν ρμδ' χιλιάδων τῶν σὺν [τῷ] ἀρνίῳ ἐστῶτων ἐν ὄρει Σιών (xiv. 1—5). μ'. περὶ ἀγγέλου προαγορεύοντος τὴν ἐγγύτητα τῆς κρίσεως τῆς μελλούσης (xiv. 6, 7). μα'. περὶ δευτέρου ἀγγέλου τὴν πτώσιν Βαβυλῶνος κηρύσσοντος (xiv. 8). μβ'. περὶ τρίτου ἀγγέλου

ἀσφαλιζομένου τὸν τοῦ κυρίου λαὸν μὴ δέξασθαι τὸν ἀντίχριστον (xiv. 9—13). μγ'. ὅτι ὁ ἐν τῇ νεφέλῃ καθήμενος τῷ δρεπάνῳ συντελεῖ τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς βλαστάνοντα (xiv. 14—16). μδ'. περὶ ἐτέρου ἀγγέλου τρυγῶντος τὴν τῆς πικρίας ἀμπελον (xiv. 17—20). με'. περὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τὰ ἀγγέλων τῶν ἐπαγόντων τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰς πληγὰς πρὸ τῆς συντελείας, καὶ περὶ τῆς ὑαλίνης θαλάσσης ἐν ἣ τοὺς ἁγίους ἐθεάσατο (xv. 1—8). μς'. ὅπως τῆς πρώτης φιάλης ἐκχυθείσης ἕλκος κατὰ τῶν ἀποστατῶν γίνεται (xvi. 1, 2). μζ'. πληγὴ δευτέρα κατὰ τῶν ἐν θαλάσσῃ ἐπιτιμωμένων (xvi. 3). μή'. ὅπως διὰ τῆς τρίτης οἱ ποταμοὶ εἰς αἷμα μετακίρνωται (xvi. 4—7). μθ'. ὅπως διὰ τῆς τετάρτης καυματίζονται οἱ ἄνθρωποι (xvi. 8, 9). ν'. ὅπως διὰ τῆς πέμπτης ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θηρίου σκοτίζεται (xvi. 10, 11). να'. ὅπως διὰ τῆς ἕκτης ἡ ὁδὸς διὰ τοῦ Εὐφράτου τοῖς ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς ἡλίου βασιλεύουσιν ἀνοίγεται (xvi. 12—16). νβ'. ὅπως διὰ τῆς ἑβδόμης χάλαζα καὶ σεισμός κατὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων γίνεται (xvi. 17—21). νγ'. περὶ τοῦ ἐνὸς τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀγγέλων δεικνύντος τῷ εὐαγγελιστῇ τὴν τῆς πόλεως καθάρεσιν, καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τὰ κεφαλῶν καὶ τῶν δέκα κεράτων (xvii. 1—6). νδ'. ὅπως ὁ ἄγγελος τὸ ὄραθ' ἐν αὐτῷ μυστήριον ἡρμήνευσεν (xvii. 7—18). νε'. περὶ ἐτέρου ἀγγέλου τὴν πτώσιν Βαβυλῶνος δηλοῦντος, καὶ οὐρανίου φωνῆς τὴν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως φυγὴν ἐντελλομένης, καὶ τῆς ἀποβολῆς τῶν τερπνῶν ὧν τὸ πρὶν ἐκέκτη(ν)το (xviii. 1—24). νς'. περὶ τῆς τῶν ἁγίων ὑμνωδίας καὶ τοῦ τριπλοῦ ἀλληλουῖα ὅπερ ἔψαλλον ἐπὶ τῇ καθαιρέσει Βαβυλῶνος (xix. 1—6). νζ'. περὶ τοῦ μυστικοῦ γάμου καὶ τοῦ δείπνου τοῦ ἀρνίου (xix. 7—10). νη'. πῶς τὸν χριστὸν ὁ εὐαγγελιστὴς ἔφιππον μετὰ δυνάμεων ἀγγελικῶν ἐθεάσατο σὺν φόβῳ (xix. 11—19). νθ'. περὶ τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ βαλλομένων εἰς γέενναν (xix. 20, 21). ξ'. ὅπως ὁ σατανᾶς ἐδέθη ἀπὸ τῆς Χριστοῦ παρουσίας μέχρι τῆς συντελείας, καὶ περὶ τῶν χιλίων ἐτῶν (xx. 1—3). ξα'. περὶ τῶν ἡτοιμασμένων θρόνων τοῖς φυλάξαι τὴν Χριστοῦ ὁμολογίαν (xx. 4). ξβ'. τι ἐστὶν ἡ πρώτη ἀνάστασις, καὶ τίς ὁ δεύτερος θάνατος (xx. 5, 6). ξγ'. περὶ τοῦ Γ' ὧγ καὶ Μαγ' ὧγ (xx. 7—10). ξδ'. περὶ τοῦ καθημένου ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου, καὶ τῆς κοινῆς ἀναστάσεως καὶ κρίσεως (xx. 11—15). ξε'. περὶ καινῶν οὐρανοῦ τε καὶ γῆς καὶ τῆς ἁνῶ Ἱερουσαλὴμ (xxi. 1—4). ξς'. περὶ ὧν εἶπεν ὁ ἐν τῷ θρόνῳ καθήμενος καὶ ὄραθεῖς (xxi. 5—8). ξζ'. περὶ τοῦ ἀγγέλου δεικνύντος αὐτῷ τὴν τῶν ἁγίων πόλιν καὶ τὸ ταύτης τεῖχος σὺν τοῖς πυλῶσι διαμετροῦντος (xxi. 9—27). ξη'. περὶ τοῦ καθαροῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ ὀπτανθέντος ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου πορεύεσθαι (xxii. 1—5). ξθ'. περὶ τοῦ ἀξιολύστου τῶν τεθεαμένων τῷ ἀποστόλῳ (xxii. 6). ο'. ὅτι θεὸς τῶν προφητῶν ὁ χριστὸς καὶ δεσπότης τῶν ἀπάντων (xxii. 7—9). οα'. ὅπως ἐκελεύθη μὴ σφραγίσαι ἀλλὰ κηρύξαι τὴν ἀποκάλυψιν (xxii. 10—17). οβ'. ὅπως ἡ ἐκκλησία καὶ τὸ ἐν αὐτῇ πνεῦμα προσκαλοῦνται τὴν τοῦ χριστοῦ ἔνδοξον ἐπιφάνειαν, καὶ περὶ τῆς ἀρᾶς ἣ ὑποβάλλονται οἱ τὴν βίβλον παραχαράττοντες ὡς ἄκυρον (xxii. 18—21).

The longer sections or λόγοι begin at i. 1, ii. 8, iii. 1, iv. 1, vi. 1, vi. 7, vii. 1, viii. 7, viii. 12, x. 1, xi. 11, xii. 7, xiii. 11, xiv. 6, xiv. 14, xvi. 2, xvi. 8, xvi. 17, xviii. 1, xix. 11, xx. 4, xx. 11, xxi. 9, xxii. 8. They shew less discrimination than the division into κεφάλαια, and it may be surmised that the latter was made



first, and that the subsequent grouping into *λόγοι* was purely mechanical, based on the principle of trichotomy announced by its author.

2. The Latin authorities pursue an independent course in the matter of capitulation. The *recapitulatio* which follows the commentary of Primasius<sup>1</sup> divides the commentary into twenty heads, corresponding with Apoc. i. 1—iii. 22, iv. 1—II, v. 1—vi. 2, vi. 3—II, vi. 12—17, vii. 1—viii. 1, viii. 2—ix. 12, ix. 13—21, x. 1—xi. 2, xi. 3—14, xi. 15—xii. 17, xiii. 1—18, xiv. 1—13, xiv. 14—xvi. 21, xvii. 1—18, xviii. 1—xix. 10, xix. 11—xx. 10, xx. 11—xxii. 12, xxii. 13—15, xxii. 16—21—a distribution which shews a genuine desire to understand the plan of the book<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, each of the books of the commentary is preceded by a list of shorter *capitula*, 96 in all, which Haussleiter with much probability regards as due to a later hand<sup>3</sup>; as he points out, the number suggests a reference to the Elders and the ζῆα (96 = 24 × 4), which is of a piece with Andreas's fancy of connecting his κεφάλαια with the Elders and the human trichotomy (72 = 24 × 3). Haussleiter adds<sup>4</sup> a division into 48 *capitula* from cod. Vat. 4221, cod. Monac. 17088 (a MS. of Haimo's commentary), and cod. Monac. 6230 (a Vulgate MS.); the chapters begin at i. 4, ii. 1, 8, 12, 18, iii. 1, 7, 14, iv. 1, v. 1, 6, 11, vi. 3, 9, 12, vii. 1, 9, 12, viii. 1, 7, 12, ix. 13, x. 1, xi. 1, 12, xii. 7, 12, 13, xiii. 1, 11, xiv. 1, 6, 13, xv. 1, xvi. 1, 12, xvii. 1, 7, xviii. 1, 21, xix. 1, 11, xx. 1, 11, xxi. 9, xxii. 1, 10. It will be observed that seventeen of these sections start where the modern chapters do<sup>5</sup>. Other systems of capitulation are found; cod. Amiatinus and cod. Fuldensis divide the Apocalypse into 25 chapters, while there are MSS. which give 22, 23, 24, 41, and 43<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Haussleiter, *Die lateinische Apokalypse der alten africanischen Kirche*, p. 179 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Primasius himself thus explains the purpose of his compendium: "ut totius libri auctoritate decursa sic omnis series brevi recapitulatione iterum evolvatur insinuata per partes, ut omnium quisque librorum textus uno summam loco clareat definitus, cum et partitionem recipit singulorum et plenitudinem videtur obtinere per totum."

<sup>3</sup> Haussleiter, pp. 184—193; see his remarks on pp. 193—4.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 197 ff.

<sup>5</sup> The modern chapters are practically those of Stephen Langton (†1228); see von Soden, *Die Schriften d. N. T.*, p. 482. But in nearly every instance they were anticipated in the κεφάλαια of Andreas.

<sup>6</sup> See Gregory, *prolegg.* i., p. 161; *Textkritik*, ii., p. 879 f.

3. In the present edition the Greek text is divided into 42 minor sections (i. 1—3, 4—8, 9—20, ii. 1—7, 8—11, 12—17, 18—29, iii. 1—6, 7—13, 14—22, iv. 1—11, v. 1—14, vi. 1—17, vii. 1—8, 9—17, viii. 1—13, ix. 1—12, 13—21, x. 1—11, xi. 1—14, 15—19, xii. 1—18, xiii. 1—10, 11—18, xiv. 1—5, 6—13, 14—20, xv. 1—8, xvi. 1—21, xvii. 1—6, 7—18, xviii. 1—24, xix. 1—10, 11—16, 17—21, xx. 1—6, 7—10, 11—15, xxi. 1—8, 9—xxii. 5, xxii. 6—20, xxii. 21). The following table will shew the contents of the Book as thus arranged :

1. Prologue.
2. The writer's greeting to the Churches of Asia.
3. Vision of the risen and ascended Christ.
- 4—10. Messages to the Angels of the Seven Churches.
11. Vision of the Throne in Heaven.
12. The Sealed Book and the Lamb.
13. Opening of the first six Seals.
14. Sealing of the 144,000 from the Tribes of Israel.
15. Triumph of the Innumerable Multitude.
16. Opening of the seventh Seal; the half hour's silence in Heaven; the first four Trumpet-blasts.
17. The fifth Trumpet-blast, or first Woe.
18. The sixth Trumpet-blast, or second Woe.
19. Preparations for the seventh Trumpet-blast: the vision of the Angel with the open booklet.
20. Further preparations: measuring the Temple; the testimony of the Two Witnesses.
21. The seventh Trumpet-blast, or third Woe.
22. The Woman with child, and the Great blood-red Dragon.
23. The Wild Beast from the Sea.
24. The Wild Beast from the Earth.
25. Vision of the 144,000 on Mount Zion.
26. Three angelic proclamations, and a Voice from Heaven.
27. Vision of the Harvest and the Vintage of the Earth.
28. Preparation for the last Seven Plagues.
29. Pouring out of the Seven Bowls.

30. Vision of Babylon seated on the Beast.
31. Interpretation of the Vision of Babylon and the Beast.
32. Doom of Babylon.
33. Triumph in Heaven; two Hallelujah Psalms; an angelic message.
34. Vision of the Crowned Warrior.
35. Overthrow and end of the Beast and the False Prophet.
36. The Thousand Years of Satan's captivity and the Martyrs' Reign.
37. After the Thousand Years: release of Satan; war of Gog and Magog.
38. Vision of the General Resurrection and the Last Judgment.
39. Vision of a New Heaven and a New Earth.
40. Vision of the New Jerusalem.
41. Epilogue: Last words of the Angel, the Seer, and the Lord.
42. Final Benediction.

4. The whole book lies before us in this table of contents. It is found to consist of a succession of scenes and visions which are so easily distinguished that at this stage no serious difference of opinion can arise. Our difficulties begin when we attempt to group these sections into larger masses of apocalyptic matter, and by a process of synthesis to arrive at the plan upon which the author has constructed his work. The former of these operations is relatively simple. The first two sections and the last two form respectively the introduction and the conclusion of the Book; sections 3—10, 11—13, 16—18 (21), 22—24, 28—29, 30—33, 34—35, 36—38, 39—40 also form coherent groups, while 14—15, 19—20, 25—27 are episodes which can be seen to be in more or less definite relation with their surroundings. Thus our 42 sections are reduced to 14, which may be described as follows:

1. Prologue and greeting (i. 1—8).
2. Vision of Christ among the Churches, followed by messages to their Angels (i. 9—iii. 22).

3. Vision of Christ in Heaven, followed by the opening of the seven Seals of the sealed Book (iv. 1—vi. 17, viii. 1).
  4. Episode, after the sixth Seal, of the 144,000 from the Tribes of Israel, and the countless multitude (vii. 1—17).
  5. The seven Trumpet-blasts (viii. 2—ix. 21, xi. 15—19).
  6. Episode, after the sixth Trumpet-blast, of the Angel with the open booklet, the measuring of the Temple, and the Two Witnesses (x. 1—xi. 14).
  7. The Woman with child, the Dragon and the Two Wild Beasts (xii. 1—xiii. 18).
  8. Episode of the 144,000 on Mt Zion, the angelic and celestial Voices, and the Harvest and Vintage of the world (xiv. 1—20).
  9. Outpouring of the seven Bowls, containing the seven last plagues (xv. 1—xvi. 21).
  10. Vision of Babylon the Great; her fall; the triumph of the Angels and the Church (xvii. 1—xix. 10).
  11. Vision of the Royal Warrior, and overthrow of the Two Beasts (xix. 11—21).
  12. The 1000 years, followed by the overthrow of the Dragon and the End (xx. 1—15).
  13. The New World, and the New City (xxi. 1—xxii. 5).
  14. Epilogue and benediction (xxii. 6—21).
5. As we look steadily at this scheme and study its connexion, we become conscious of a great cleavage, which practically divides the Book into two nearly equal parts (i. 9—xi. 14, xii. 1—xxii. 5). In the first half the Ascended Christ appears in two capacities, as the Head of the Church, and the Controller of the Destinies of the World. The antagonism between the two bodies comes into view; the Churches of Asia are already suffering persecution and have more to suffer; the World is ripe for judgements, which loom large in the visions of the Seal-openings and the Trumpet-blasts; the end is drawing on; the victory of righteousness and the final revelation of truth are foreseen. The first half—it might almost be called the first book—of the

Apocalypse is complete in itself, and had all our MSS. broken off at xi. 19, and no vestige of the last eleven chapters survived, it is conceivable that the loss might never have been suspected. In xii. 1 the author makes a fresh beginning, for which the reader had been prepared in x. 11. The theme of the second prophecy is the same on the whole as that of the first, but the subject is pursued into new regions of thought, and the leading characters and symbolical figures are almost wholly new. The Churches of Asia vanish<sup>1</sup>, and their place is taken by the Church considered as a unity, which is represented by the Woman who is the Mother of Christ and the Saints. It is with her world-long struggle with the *κοσμοκράτορες τοῦ σκότους τούτου*, the spiritual forces which lie behind the antagonism of the World, that the second part of the Book chiefly deals. These forces are revealed under monstrous forms, the Great Red Dragon, the Beast from the Sea, the Beast from the Land, and they continue to operate until their final overthrow. But we lose sight of them, except in an occasional reference, from c. xiii. to c. xvii. While they are working behind the scene, the apocalyptic history is occupied with mundane events—the judgements of the latter days which are now symbolized by seven bowls full of the last plagues; the greatness and the fall of the New Babylon, the Beast's mistress and representative. Beyond the fall of the World-empire the Seer can see in dim outline long days of comparative rest and triumph for the Church, and after them a temporary relapse, followed by the final destruction of the surviving powers of evil. This makes room for the manifestation of the Church as the Bride of Christ and City of God, and with a magnificent picture of the New Jerusalem, the antithesis of Babylon, the Apocalypse reaches its end.

Thus in its briefest form our scheme of the book will stand as follows:

Prologue and greeting (i. 1—8).

Part i. Vision of Christ in the midst of the Churches  
(i. 9—iii. 22).

<sup>1</sup> Until we reach c. xxii. 16, where the writer reverts to the ideas of c. i. 1, 4 ff.

Vision of Christ in Heaven (iv. 1—v. 14).

Preparations for the End (vi. 1—xi. 19).

Part ii. Vision of the Mother of Christ and her enemies  
(xii. 1—xiii. 18).

Preparations for the End (xiv. 1—xx. 15).

Vision of the Bride of Christ, arrayed for her  
husband (xxi. 1—xxii. 5).

Epilogue and benediction (xxii. 6—21).

6. Archbishop Benson relates that "in answer once to the question, 'What is the form the book presents to you?' the reply of an intelligent and devout reader was, 'It is Chaos'¹." If the above scheme is accepted, chaos will give place to something like cosmic order and progress. But the order and progress of apocalyptic writings must not be judged by the standards of ordinary literature. An apocalypse is neither a history nor a homily, though it may partake of the character of each; its methods are its own, and they must be learnt by a sympathetic study of the text.

The Apocalypse of John, in its literary setting, is an encyclical letter addressed to the Seven Churches of Asia². If we detach the short preface (i. 1—3), it begins in the epistolary style familiar to readers of the letters of St Paul, and it ends, like the Pauline letters, with a benediction³. But this form is not maintained in the body of the work; it is exchanged in c. i. 9 for the apocalyptic manner, which continues almost to the end. The so-called 'Letters to the Churches' in cc. ii. iii. are no exception; they are in fact messages, and not true letters, and they form a sequel to the vision of c. i.⁴

The Apocalypse proper has been represented as a *quasi*-drama, divisible into acts and scenes, and interspersed with 'interludes'

¹ *Apocalypse*, p. 1.

² The Pauline Epistle *Πρὸς Ἐφεσούς* is probably an earlier example of a circular letter which starting with Ephesus made the tour of the Asian Churches: see WH., *Notes on Select Readings*, p. 123 f., and Hort, *Prolegomena to Romans and Ephesians*, p. 86 ff.

³ See notes *ad loc.*

⁴ The formula *τῷ ἀγγέλῳ...γράφον* *Τάδε λέγει* is not epistolary but prophetic; for *γράφον* cf. i. 11, 19, xiv. 13, xix. 9, xxi. 5. *Τάδε λέγει* announces a prophetic message, as frequently in the LXX.



and 'choric songs'.<sup>1</sup> A similar view is advocated by an American writer<sup>2</sup>, who, however, regards "the proper action of the Apocalyptic drama" as beginning with c. iv. But while there are points of resemblance between the Greek drama and the Jewish-Christian Apocalypse, the latter refuses to be bound by the laws of the Western stage. The order of the Apocalypse is rather that of a series of visions arranging themselves under two great actions, of which the Work of the Ascended Christ and the Destinies of the Christian Church are the respective subjects. As to the progress of the Book, the two actions, from the nature of the case, are more or less synchronous, both belonging to the interval between the writer's own time and the end; but, while covering the same ground, they approach it from different points of view. Within each of the actions there is orderly movement, but this again is not tied to chronological succession; it is the movement of great spiritual forces rather than of historical persons and events.

7. It may be worth while to examine somewhat more at length the progress of the Apocalyptic visions in each part of the Book.

(a) The opening vision, with its messages to the Asian Churches, whatever may be the teaching which it holds for other times and Churches, belongs, as to its primary purpose, exclusively to the Seer's own age. In the second vision a wider outlook begins; if the breaking of the first four Seals discloses only the conditions of contemporary society, the fifth anticipates the coming age of persecution, and the sixth carries us to the verge of the end. The opening of the seventh Seal is followed after a brief pause by a vision of trumpet-bearing Angels, which works out into detail the revelations of the fifth and sixth Seals, and brings us again to the end, now seen in the light of a final triumph for the Kingdom of God. Two large episodes which follow seem to break the movement of the prophecy, but in fact assist in its development; of

<sup>1</sup> Benson, *Apocalypse*, pp. 5, 37. The Archbishop says indeed in his preface (p. 67): "The Book is no Drama. The Action is carried on *per Facta, non Verba*." But he adds: "Yet the Book is like the relating of a Drama, a narra-

tive of Scenes and Acts which had passed before the eye of the Seer."

<sup>2</sup> F. Palmer, *The Drama of the Apocalypse* (N. Y., The Macmillan Co., 1903), p. 35 ff.

these the first (c. vii.) assures the Churches of safe-keeping in the coming troubles and anticipates the rest which will follow them; while the second (c. x. 1—xi. 14) prepares for the seventh Trumpet-blast, as the first (c. vii.) had prepared for the opening of the seventh Seal.

(b) The second action of the book begins, like the first, with contemporary history (cc. xii., xiii.). The Church is seen struggling with Satan and his agents, the World-power and its spiritual ally, afterwards described as the False Prophet. Another large episode follows (c. xiv.), consisting of a series of secondary visions<sup>1</sup>, the purpose of which is to exhibit the safety and purity of the ideal Church, the judgements impending over her persecutors, and the impending end of all things—a set-off against the apparent triumph of evil, and a preparation for the great vision which is to follow. Then come the Seven Last Plagues, a series corresponding in this half of the book with the seven Seals and seven Trumpets of the first half. But the end is not yet; the world has its counter-manifestation to make, and the magnificence of its great City is described, though only to enhance the terrors of its downfall. The fall of the existing World-power does not, however, exhaust the resources of the Enemy; long after it the prophet foresees a recrudescence of evil, and a final conflict between Christ and the forces of Satan, which ends in the annihilation of Satan's power. So the last obstacle to the mystic marriage of the Lamb is removed, and with the glories of His Bride, seen in the light of the consummation, the Apocalypse ends.

There is order here, and there is progress. Each part of the Book fulfils its own purpose, and is complete within its own sphere; taken together, the two parts present a revelation of the whole ordering of the world from the Ascension to the Return. If more than once, when the end is nearly reached, the writer turns back to the beginning, he does this in order to gather up new views of life which could not be embraced by a single vision. If here and there the course of the prophecy is

<sup>1</sup> xiv. 1 εἶδον καὶ ἰδοὺ, 6 καὶ εἶδον, 14 καὶ εἶδον καὶ ἰδοὺ.



broken by a by-play which seems to be irrelevant, it is because the episode prepares for an issue which is at hand. The issue is postponed for a time that when it comes its real significance may be more clearly seen.

It may be convenient to add an outline of the systems of division adopted by some of the chief modern writers on the Apocalypse, (1) in England and (2) on the continent.

(1) ALFORD: i. 1—3, i. 4—iii. 22; iv. 1—11, v. 1—14, vi. 1—viii. 5, viii. 6—xi. 19, xii. 1—xiii. 18, xiv. 1—20, xv. 1—xvi. 21, xvii. 1—xviii. 24, xix. 1—xxii. 5, xxii. 6—21. LEE: i. 1—iii. 22; iv. 1—v. 14, vi. 1—viii. 1, viii. 2—xi. 19, xii. 1—xiii. 18, xiv. 1—20, xv. 1—xvi. 21, xvii. 1—xxii. 5; xxii. 6—21. SIMCOX: i. 1—3; i. 4—iii. 22; iv. 1—v. 14, vi. 1—viii. 1, viii. 2—xi. 19, xii. 1—xiv. 13, xiv. 14—20, xv. 1—xvi. 21, xvii. 1—xviii. 24, xix. 1—21, xx. 1—6, xx. 7—10, xx. 11—15, xxi. 1—xxii. 9; xxii. 10—21. ANDERSON SCOTT: i. 1—8, 9—20, ii. 1—iii. 22, iv. 1—v. 14, vi. 1—viii. 1, viii. 2—xi. 19, xii. 1—xiv. 20, xv. 1—xvi. 21, xvii. 1—xix. 10, xix. 11—xx. 15, xxi. 1—xxii. 5, xxii. 6—17, 18—21. MOFFATT: i. 1—8; i. 9—iii. 22; iv. 1—vi. 17 (vii. 1—18, viii. 1); viii. 2—ix. 21 (x. 1—xi. 13, 14—19, xii. 1—17, xiii. 1—18, xiv. 1—5, 6—20); xv. 1—xvi. 21, xvii. 1—xx. 10; xx. 11—xxii. 5, xxii. 6—21.

(2) BENDEL: i. 1—3, 4—6, 7—8, 9—20, ii. 1—iii. 22; iv. 1—v. 14, v. 15—vi. 17, vii. 1—17, viii. 1—6, 7—12, viii. 13—ix. 21, x. 1—xi. 19, xii. 1—12, 13—17, xiii. 1—18, xiv. [1—5], 6—13, 14—20, xv. 1—xvi. 21, xvii. 1—18, xviii. 1—xix. 18, xix. 19—21, xx. 1, 2, 3, 4—6, 7—10, 11—15, xxi. 1—xxii. 5; xxii. 6—21. DE WETTE: i. 1—3, 4—8, 9—20, ii. 1—iii. 22; iv. 1—11, v. 1—14, vi. 1—8, 9—17, vii. 1—8, 9—17, viii. 1—6, 7—12 (13), ix. 1—11 (12), 13—21, x. 1—7, 8—11, xi. 1—13 (14), 15—19; xii. 1—6, 7—12, 13—17, 18—xiii. 10, xiii. 11—18, xiv. 1—5, 6—13, 14—20; xv. 1—xvi. 1, xvi. 2—11, 12—16, 17—21, xvii. 1—18, xviii. 1—24, xix. 1—8, 9, 10, 11—16, 17—21, xx. 1—3, 4—6, 7—10, 11—15, xxi. 1—xxii. 5, xxii. 6—21. EWALD: i. 1—3, 4—8, 9—20; ii. 1—iii. 21; iv. 1, 2—11, v. 1—14, vi. 1—8, 9—11, 12—17, vii. 1—8, 9—17; viii. 1, 2—6, 7—13, ix. 1—12, 13—21, x. 1—11, xi. 1—14; xii. 15—19, xii. 1—17, 18—xiii. 10, xiii. 11—18, xiv. 1—5, 6—13, 14—20; xv. 1—4, 5—xvi. 1, xvi. 2—9, 10, 11, 12—21, xvii. 1—18, xviii. 1—24; xix. 1—10, 11—16, 17—xx. 6, xx. 7—10, 11—15, xxi. 1—8, 9—xxii. 5, xxii. 6—9, 10—17, 18—20, 21. HOLTZMANN: i. 1—3, 4—8, 9—20, ii. 1—iii. 22, iv. 1—v. 14, vi. 1—17, vii. 1—17, viii. 1—5, 6—ix. 21, x. 1—xi. 14, xi. 15—19, xii. 1—xiv. 5, xiv. 6—20, xv. 1—xvi. 1, xvi. 2—21, xvii. 1—xix. 10, xix. 11—xxii. 5, xxii. 6—21. ZAHN: i. 1—9; 10—iii. 22; iv. 1—viii. 1, viii. 2—xi. 18, xi. 19—xiv. 20, xv. 1—xvi. 17, xvii. 1—xviii. 24, xix. 11—xxi. 8, xxi. 9—xxii. 5; xxii. 10—21.

It is more interesting to observe the methods of grouping adopted

by the several authorities. Most of the English commentators break up the book, after the introduction and conclusion have been removed, into two unequal parts (i. 4—iii. 22, iv. 1—xxii. 5), a modification of the scheme of Bengel, who divides the whole book into (i) *introitus* (i. 1—iii. 22), (ii) *ostensio* (iv. 1—xxii. 5), (iii) *conclusio* (xxii. 6—21). In his *Historical N. T.* Mr Moffatt has departed from this tradition, seeing in the Apocalypse four heptads (seven letters, seven seals, seven trumpets, seven vials), followed by two visions, a vision of doom and a vision of the end. Of the Germans, De Wette makes the second part of the book begin at xii. 1, while Volkmar places the break at the end of c. ix.; Ewald adopts a sevenfold division (i. 1—20 + xxii. 1—21, ii.—iii., iv.—vii., viii.—xi. 4, xi. 15—xiv. 20, xv.—xviii., xix. 1—xxii. 5); Holtzmann has seventeen sections, placing in the right-hand column vii. 1—17, x. 1—xi. 14, xii. 1—xiv. 5, xvii. 1—xix. 10, xxi. 1—xxii. 5 which largely coincide with the portions of the book which have been thought to be of Jewish origin; while Zahn, who believes in the unity of the Apocalypse, is attracted by the theory that the body of the work falls into eight successive visions.

The division of the book at the end of c. xi. into two nearly equal sections, which is suggested in this chapter, recommended itself in the sixteenth century to the Spanish Jesuit Alcasar, but in connexion with a widely different system of interpretation<sup>1</sup>; to the present writer it has occurred independently, upon a study of the facts.

<sup>1</sup> See c. xviii.

## IV.

### UNITY OF THE APOCALYPSE.

In the attempt which has been made to establish the existence of a definite plan in the Apocalypse it is assumed that the book is a literary unity. This point, however, has been and still is hotly disputed by scholars of the first rank, and it demands a separate and somewhat prolonged examination.

1. The book creates a *prima facie* impression that it proceeds from one author or editor. The first and last chapters claim to be written by the same person (i. 1, 4, 9, xxii. 8); and that the first three chapters and the last two or three have come from the same hand may be shewn by simply placing in parallel columns the ideas and phraseology which they have in common.

i. 1.	xxii. 6.
δείξας τοῖς δούλοις αὐτοῦ ᾧ δεῖ γενέσθαι ἐν τάχει.	δεῖξαι τοῖς δούλοις αὐτοῦ ᾧ δεῖ γενέσθαι ἐν τάχει.

i. 3.	xxii. 7.
μακάριος ὁ ἀναγινώσκων καὶ οἱ ἀκούοντες τοὺς λόγους τῆς προ- φητείας καὶ τηροῦντες κτλ.	μακάριος ὁ τηρῶν τοὺς λόγους τῆς προφητείας τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου.

i. 3.	xxii. 10.
ὁ γὰρ καιρὸς ἐγγύς.	ὁ καιρὸς γὰρ ἐγγύς ἐστιν.

i. 8.	xxi. 6, xxii. 12.
ἐγὼ εἰμι τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ᾠ.	ἐγὼ τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ᾠ.

i. 17.	xxii. 13.
ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσ- χατος.	ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος.

ii. 7.	xxii. 17.
τὸ πνεῦμα λέγει.	τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ ἡ νύμφη λέγουσιν.

ii. 7.

xxi. 7.

τῷ νικῶντι δώσω κτλ. (cf. ii. 11, 17, 26, iii. 5, 12, 21).

ὁ νικῶν κληρονομήσει ταῦτα.

ii. 11.

xx. 6.

οὐ μὴ ἀδικηθῇ ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου τοῦ δευτέρου.

ἐπὶ τούτων ὁ δεύτερος θάνατος οὐκ ἔχει ἐξουσίαν (cf. v. 14, xxi. 8).

ii. 28.

xxii. 16.

δώσω αὐτῷ τὸν ἀστέρα τὸν πρωῒνόν.

ἐγὼ εἰμι...ὁ ἀστήρ...ὁ πρωῒνός.

iii. 11.

xxii. 12.

ἔρχομαι ταχύ.

ἰδοὺ ἔρχομαι ταχύ.

iii. 12.

xxi. 2.

τῆς καινῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ ἣ καταβαίνουσα ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ μου.

τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἁγίαν Ἱερουσαλήμ καινὴν εἶδον καταβαίνουσαν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ.

2. Such coincidences leave no doubt that the same writer has been at work in cc. i.—iii., xx.—xxii. But though they are most numerous in the beginning and end of the book, traces of literary unity are not wanting elsewhere, as the following examples will shew.

iv. 1.

i. 1.

δείξω σοι ἃ δεῖ γενέσθαι.

δείξαι...ἃ δεῖ γενέσθαι.

iv. 2.

i. 10.

ἐγενόμην ἐν πνεύματι

ἐγενόμην ἐν πνεύματι.

iv. 6.

xv. 2.

ὡς θάλασσα ὑαλίνη.

εἶδον ὡς θάλασσαν ὑαλίνην.

v. 5.

xxii. 16.

ἡ ῥίζα Δαυεὶδ.

ἡ ῥίζα καὶ τὸ γένος Δαυεὶδ.

v. 10.

i. 6.

ἐποίησας αὐτοὺς τῷ θεῷ ἡμῶν βασιλείαν καὶ ἱερεῖς.

ἐποίησεν ἡμᾶς βασιλείαν, ἱερεῖς τῷ θεῷ.

ix. 1.

xx. 1.

ἡ κλεῖς τοῦ φρέατος τῆς ἀβύσσου.

τὴν κλεῖν τῆς ἀβύσσου.

x. 1.

i. 14 f.

τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ὡς ὁ ἥλιος, καὶ οἱ πόδες αὐτοῦ ὡς στύλοι πυρός.

οἱ πόδες αὐτοῦ ὅμοιοι χαλκολιβάνῳ ὡς ἐν καμίνῳ πεπυρωμένης...καὶ ἡ ὄψις αὐτοῦ ὡς ὁ ἥλιος κτλ.

xi. 1. ἐδόθη μοι κάλαμος...λέγων Ἐγείρε καὶ μέτρησον τὸν ναόν.	xxi. 15. εἶχεν μέτρον κάλαμον χρυσοῦν ἵνα μετρήσῃ τὴν πόλιν...
xi. 7. τὸ θηρίον τὸ ἀναβαίνειν ἐκ τῆς ἀβύσσου.	xvii. 8. μέλλει ἀναβαίνειν ἐκ τῆς ἀβύσ- σου.
xii. 9. ὁ δρακὼν ὁ μέγας ὁ ὄφεις ὁ ἄρ- χαῖος, ὁ καλούμενος διάβολος καὶ ὁ σατανᾶς.	xx. 2. ὁ ὄφεις ὁ ἄρχαῖος, ὃς ἐστὶν διά- βολος καὶ ὁ σατανᾶς.
xiv. 13. λέγει τὸ πνεῦμα.	ii. 7 etc. τὸ πνεῦμα λέγει.
xiv. 14. ὅμοιον υἷδὸν ἀνθρώπου.	i. 13. ὅμοιον υἷδὸν ἀνθρώπου.
xv. 6. περιεζωσμένοι περὶ τὰ στήθη ζώνας χρυσᾶς.	i. 13. περιεζωσμένον πρὸς τοῖς μασ- τοῖς ζώνην χρυσᾶν.
xvi. 15. ἔρχομαι ὡς κλέπτης.	iii. 3. ἦξω ὡς κλέπτης.
xvii. 1. ἐλάλησεν μετ' ἐμοῦ λέγων Δεῦρο δεῖξω σοὶ τὸ κρίμα τῆς πόρνῃς.	xxi. 9. ἐλάλησεν μετ' ἐμοῦ λέγων Δεῦρο δεῖξω σοὶ τὴν νύμφην.
xix. 12. οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ φλόξ πυρός.	i. 14. οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ ὡς φλόξ πυρός.

3. It is clear from these instances, which might be multiplied, that the hand of the man who wrote cc. i.—iii., xx.—xxii., has been busy throughout the book. This in itself may not mean more than that he has acted as editor of the whole. But there are other indications of unity, running through large sections of the book, which carry us some steps further. Certain symbolical figures reappear at intervals in contexts which deal with widely different subjects. Though, as we have seen, the eleventh and twelfth chapters are separated by a marked cleavage, the Lamb and the Beast appear on both sides of it; the Lamb occurs in cc. v., vi., vii., xii., xiv., xv., xvii., xix., xxi., xxii., i.e. practically throughout

the book from c. v. onwards, and the Beast in c. xi. as well as in cc. xiii., xiv., xv., xvi., xvii., xix., xx. The figure of Hades as a companion of Death occurs in cc. i., vi., xx. There are certain unusual words and forms which are common to every part of the Apocalypse, or are found throughout great sections or in passages which are widely separated; e.g. ἄβυσσος (cc. ix., xi., xvii., xx.), ἀδικεῖν to hurt (ii., vi., vii., ix., xi., xxii.), βασανισμός (ix., xiv., xviii.), διάδημα (xii., xiii., xix.), δράκων (xii., xiii., xvi., xx.), εὐαγγελίζειν active (x., xiv.), θρόνος (i., ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., xi., xii., xiii., xiv., xvi., xix., xx., xxi., xxii.), καῦμα (vii., xvi.), κρύσταλλος (iv., xxii.), μεγιστάν (vi., xviii.), μεσουράνημα (viii., xiv., xix.), μολύνειν (iii., xiv.), οἰκουμένη (iii., xii., xvi.), παντοκράτωρ (i., iv., xi., xv., xvi., xix., xxi.), συνκοινωνεῖν, -νός (i., xviii.), σφάζειν (v., vi., xiii., xviii.), φαρμακία, φάρμακον, φαρμακός (ix., xviii., xxi., xxii.), φιάλη (v., xv., xvi., xvii., xxi.), χάραγμα (xiii., xiv., xvi., xix., xx.). Still more striking as an indication of an underlying unity is the resumption in c. xv. of the series of sevenfold visitations which began in c. vi.; as there were seven seal-openings and seven trumpet-blasts in the first half of the book, so the second has its seven bowls full of the seven last plagues. The cumulative force of this evidence is sufficient to create a strong presumption that the writer who announces his name in the prologue has been at work throughout the book. The impress of his peculiar style is to be seen in every part of it.

4. These considerations have not deterred modern scholars from regarding the Apocalypse as a composite work and attempting in some cases to resolve it into its sources.

Suggestions in this direction were hazarded in the seventeenth century by Grotius (1644)<sup>1</sup> and Hammond (1653)<sup>2</sup>, and early in the nineteenth century by Vogel (1811—16)<sup>3</sup> and Bleek (1822)<sup>4</sup>. Weizsäcker (1882)<sup>5</sup> reopened the question with a suggestion that the author, although his hand may be seen throughout, made free use of older material. In the same year his pupil Völter<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Annotationes ad N.T.*

<sup>2</sup> *Paraphrases and Annotations upon the N.T.*

<sup>3</sup> *Commentationes vii de Apoc. Ioannis.*

<sup>4</sup> In the *Berlin Th. Zeitschrift*, ii. p. 240 ff. Bleek afterwards revoked his

view.

<sup>5</sup> In *Th. Litteraturzeitung*, 1882, p. 78 f.

<sup>6</sup> In *Die Entstehung der Apok.* (1882—5). Völter has recently published a recast of his theory (*Die Offenbarung Johannis neu untersucht u. erläutert*,

started a more ambitious theory, according to which Apoc. i. 4—6, iv. 1—v. 10, vi. 1—17, vii. 1—8, viii. 1—13, ix. 1—21, xi. 14—19, xiv. 1, 3, 6, 7, 14—20, xviii. 1—24, xix. 1—10, make up the original Apocalypse, which Völter would assign to A.D. 62; cc. x. 1—xi. 13, xiv. 8, xvii. 1—18 were added in A.D. 68—70, and the rest of the book was contributed by successive editors in the time of Trajan and Hadrian; three such later redactions are distinguished, viz. (1) cc. xii. 1—17, xix. 11—xxi. 8; (2) v. 11—14, vii. 9—17, xii. 11, xiii. 1, 5, 9—12, xv. —xvi., xvii. 1 a, xix. 20 f., xx. 1, 20, xxi. 9—xxii. 5, 6—19; (3) i. 1—3, 7, 8, 9—iii. 22, v. 6 b, xiv. 13, xvi. 15, xix. 10 b, 13 b, xxii. 7 a, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20—21. In 1886 a new vein was struck by a pupil of Harnack, Eberhard Vischer<sup>1</sup>, who set to work on the hypothesis that the Apocalypse of John is a Christian adaptation of a Jewish original; the specifically Christian portions of the book are i.—iii., v. 9—14, vii. 9—17, xiii. 9 f., xiv. 1—5, 12, 13, xv. 3, xvi. 15, xvii. 14, xix. 9 ff., 13, xx. 4—6, xxi. 5 b—8, xxii. 6—21, together with a few words interpolated in ix. 11, xi. 8, 15, xv. 3, xvii. 6, xx. 4, xxi. 14, 23. The year 1886 produced the theory of Weyland<sup>2</sup>, which assumed two Jewish sources, one (א) written under Nero, and a second (ב) under Titus. To א Weyland attributes i. 10, 12—17, 19, iv.—vi., vii. 1—17, viii.—ix., xi. 14—18, xiv. 14—20, xv. 5, xvi. 17 b—20, xvii.—xviii., xix. 1—6, xxi. 9—27, xxii. 1—11, 14 f.; to ב x. 1—xi. 13, xii. 1—10, 12—18, xiii., xiv. 6—11, xv. 2—4, xvi. 13, 14, 16, xix. 11—21, xx., xxi. 1—8; to the Christian redactor he leaves i.—iii., v. 6—14, xi. 19, xii. 11, 17 c, xiv. 1—5, 12—13, xv. 1, 6—8, xvi. 1—17 a, 21, xix. 7—10, 13 b, xxii. 12, 13, 16—21. Other theories based on the assumption of a Jewish source or sources are those of Holtzmann<sup>3</sup>, who assumes a Jewish *Grundschrift* of the age of Nero, in which was incorporated an older Jewish apocalypse written under Caligula; and Sabatier<sup>4</sup>, who regards the Apocalypse as a Christian book embodying Jewish fragments (xi. 1—13, xii., xiii., xiv. 1—20, xvii. 1—xix. 2, xix. 11—xx. 10, xxi. 9—xxii. 5). Spitta<sup>5</sup> distinguishes three sources answering to the three series of sevenfold judgements—a Seal source, which is Christian (c. A.D. 60), a Trumpet and a Vial source, which are Jewish; the present form of the book being ascribed to a Christian redactor. Erbes<sup>6</sup>, on the other hand, believing the book to be entirely of Christian origin, finds in it three Christian sources belonging respectively to the reigns of Caligula, Nero, and Domitian.

5. To the present writer it appears that most of the hypotheses which exercised the ingenuity of Germany during the ten years

1904), in which he distinguishes (1) an Apocalypse of John A.D. 65, (2) an Apocalypse of Cerinthus, A.D. 70, and (3) the work of a redactor of the time of Trajan.

<sup>1</sup> *Texte u. Untersuchungen*, II. 3 (1886).

<sup>2</sup> *Th. Tijdschrift*, 1886, p. 454 ff.

<sup>3</sup> *Gesch. d. Volkes Israel* II. 2, p. 658 ff.

<sup>4</sup> *Les origines littéraires et la composition de l'Apoc.* (Paris, 1887).

<sup>5</sup> *Die Offenbarung Johannis* (1884).

<sup>6</sup> *Die Off. Joh.* (1891).



that followed Weizsäcker's first pronouncement ignored the fundamental conditions of the problem. No theory with regard to the sources of the Apocalypse can be satisfactory which overlooks the internal evidence of its essential unity (§§ 1—3). The book has clearly passed through the hands of an individual who has left his mark on every part of it; if he has used old materials freely, they have been worked up into a form which is permeated by his own personality. This has been so far recognized by more recent criticism that less drastic methods are now being used to account for the literary phenomena of the work.

In 1886, after the completion of Völter's theory, Weizsäcker suggested that the apparent lack of cohesion in certain passages is due to the interpolation of fragments which are not from the author's pen, specifying *cc. vii. 1—8, xii. 1—10, xiii., xvii.*, which he assigned to the reigns of Nero, Vespasian, and Domitian. An entirely new view was propounded by Gunkel in his epoch-making *Schöpfung und Chaos* (1894). Breaking loose at once from the prevalent view of the Apocalypse as a mere interpretation of local contemporary history, and from the tendency to frame elaborate schemes for its division into 'sources,' he saw in the book the outcome of a long course of apocalyptic traditions which in some cases went back to the Creation-myths of Babylonia. Gunkel's *Chaos* was followed in the next year by Bousset's *Antichrist*<sup>1</sup>, a book succeeded in 1896 by its author's important commentary on the Apocalypse<sup>2</sup>. Bousset, while recognizing the essential unity of the Apocalypse, believes with Weizsäcker that certain contexts in it are fragments of older works, and with Gunkel finds traces of apocalyptic traditions in the writer's own work. Still more recently a contribution has been made to the subject by Professor Johannes Weiss of Marburg<sup>3</sup>. According to his view, the original Apocalypse of John was written before 70, and included i. 4—6, 9—19, ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix., xii. 7—12, xiii. 11—18, xiv. 1—5, 14—20, xx. 1—10, 11—15, xxi. 1—4, xxii. 3—5; in its present form the book was issued at the end of the reign of Domitian by an editor who was not the original Apocalyptist.

6. It is impossible to contemplate the flood of literature on the composition of the Apocalypse which the last quarter of a century has called forth without asking the question whether there is any solid ground for the assumption which underlies it

<sup>1</sup> *Der Antichrist in der Ueberlieferung des Judenthums, des N.T. u. der alten Kirche* (1895).

<sup>2</sup> *Die Offenbarung Johannis neu bear-*

*beitet* (1896).

<sup>3</sup> *Die Offenbarung des Johannis: ein Beitrag zur Literatur- u. Religionsgeschichte* (1904).

all. It is taken for granted by some recent authorities<sup>1</sup> that the Apocalypse is a composite work. But does this conviction rest on more than the reiterated assertion of writers who have found in the analysis of the book a fascinating field for intellectual exercise? When the enquirer investigates the grounds on which the hypothesis of compilation rests, they are seen to be such as the following: (a) the presence of well defined breaks in the thread of the movement, as e.g. after iii. 22, vii. 17, ix. 21, xi. 19, xiii. 18, xiv. 20, xvi. 21; (b) the treatment of the same idea more than once under different points of view; thus the 144,000 of vii. 4 ff. reappear under another aspect in xiv. 1 ff., and the Beast of xiii. 1 in c. xvii.; the New Jerusalem of xxi. 9 does not altogether correspond with the New Jerusalem of xxi. 2; (c) the representation of the Last Judgement at two widely separated stages in the development of the book, i.e. in xiv. 14 ff., and xx. 11 ff.; (d) the different aspects of Christian thought revealed by the descriptions of Christ in i. 13 ff., v. 6, xiv. 14, and of the Church in xii. 1 ff., xvii. 7, xxi. 2; (e) the different dates which seem to be postulated by cc. xi. 1 f., xiii. 18, xvii. 10 f. Such a list of seeming inconsistencies is formidable until it is taken to pieces and examined in detail. But when this has been done, it will be found that the weight of the objections is greatly diminished. The phenomena which suggest diversity of authorship admit for the most part of another explanation; they may well be due to the method of the author or the necessities of his plan. Indeed the last head is the only one which demands serious consideration from those who advocate the unity of the book. If c. xi. 1 implies that the Temple at Jerusalem was still standing, and xvii. 10 that Vespasian's reign had not yet ended, while the general tenor of the book points to the reign of Domitian, it is clear that as far as these passages are concerned the Apocalypse must be admitted to contain fragments of an older work; but a reference to the commentary will shew, it is hoped, that even in these contexts the inference is far from being certain.

<sup>1</sup> E.g. by Bousset in *Encycl. Biblica* i. 205: "it seems to be settled that the Apocalypse can no longer be regarded as a literary unity." Dr Hort, on the other hand, writes (*Apocalypse* i—iii.,

p. xiii.): "As far as I am acquainted with them [the theories of a composite origin], they have done nothing whatever to shake the traditional unity of authorship."

7. That the author of the Apocalypse made free use of any materials to which he had access and which were available for his purpose, is highly probable. But did he transfer large masses of earlier apocalyptic writing to his own work, in such a manner as to make his book a compilation or to detract from its unity? Was this his method of dealing with the works of older apocalyptists? It so happens that we are in a position to give a definite answer to the second of these questions. The writer of the N.T. apocalypse has made large use of the apocalyptic portions of the Old Testament. He refers to the Book of Daniel in some forty-five places (Apoc. i. 1, 7, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, ii. 10, 18, iv. 1, 10, v. 11, vii. 14, ix. 20, x. 4 ff., xi. 2, 7, 13, 15, 18, xii. 3, 7 f., 14, xiii. 1 f., 5, 7, 8, 15, xiv. 14, xvi. 11, 18 f., xvii. 3, 5, 8, 12, xviii. 2, 20, xix. 6, 12, xx. 4, 11 f., 15, xxi. 27, xxii. 5 f., 10), and the Books of Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Zechariah are used with almost equal frequency, while the other Prophets, the Psalter, and the Pentateuch are often in view<sup>1</sup>. No book in the New Testament is so thoroughly steeped in the thought and imagery of the Hebrew Scriptures. Yet the writer has not once quoted the Old Testament, and rarely uses its *ipsissima verba*. Seldom does he borrow from it a scene or the suggestion of a vision without modifying the details, departing from his original with the utmost freedom, or combining features which have been brought together from different contexts. This method of using Old Testament materials runs through the whole of the Apocalypse, and is characteristic of the book. Whether the writer is indebted to non-canonical apocalypses is less certain, but if he is, he has followed the same principle. There is no evidence that any one of them has served him as a 'source'; coincidences between the work of John and the extant Jewish books are nearly limited to minor points connected with the imagery and diction<sup>2</sup>. Under the circumstances it is more than precarious to postulate sources of which nothing is known<sup>3</sup>.

For these reasons it has been assumed in this edition that the Apocalypse of John is a literary unity. It may be added that, as

<sup>1</sup> See c. xiii.

<sup>2</sup> See cc. ii., xiii.

<sup>3</sup> See c. xiii.

the work has progressed, this assumption has grown into a conviction. Everywhere the presence of the same creative mind has made itself felt, and features which at first sight appeared to be foreign to the writer's purpose were found on nearer view to be necessary to the development of his plan. It is impossible to justify in this place an impression which depends upon an examination of the text, but in the commentary the reader will find the details on which it rests, and he is asked to reserve his judgement until he has completed his study of the book<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> It is not the intention of these remarks to deny that the Apocalypse, as we have received it, may be a reissue by the writer of the original work in an enlarged or amended form; such a view does not militate against the essential

unity of the book. On the other hand the theory proposed by Prof. J. Weiss (*supra*, p. xlvii) presents difficulties which to the present writer seem to be greater than those which it seeks to remove.

## V.

### DESTINATION.

1. The Apocalypse of John professes to be an encyclical addressed to the Christian societies in seven of the cities of Asia (Apoc. i. 4 Ἰωάννης ταῖς ἑπτὰ ἐκκλησίαις ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ; *ib.* 11 ὃ βλέπεις γράψον εἰς βιβλίον καὶ πέμψον ταῖς ἑπτὰ ἐκκλησίαις, εἰς Ἐφεσον καὶ εἰς Σμύρναν καὶ εἰς Πέργαμον καὶ εἰς Θυάτειραν καὶ εἰς Σάρδεις καὶ εἰς Φιλαδελφίαν καὶ εἰς Λαοδικίαν).

2. At the end of the first century the peninsula known as Asia Minor<sup>1</sup> seems to have embraced six provinces, Asia, Bithynia (including Pontus), Galatia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Lycia (including Pamphylia)<sup>2</sup>. The Province of Asia had been created as far back as the year B.C. 129<sup>3</sup> out of the domains bequeathed to the Senate by Attalus III., the last king of Pergamum. Ultimately it included Mysia, Lydia, and Caria, and the three Phrygian *dioceses* of Cibyra, Apamea, and Synnada, besides certain islands in the Aegean Sea off the western coast<sup>4</sup>. Thus constituted, the province was bounded on the north by Bithynia, on the east by Galatia, and on the south by Lycia; on the west it was washed by the Aegean; inland, it reached a distance from the coast of about 300 English miles, while its greatest length was about 260<sup>5</sup>. In the region which falls under our consideration four rivers, the Caicus, the Hermus, the Cayster, and the Maeander,

<sup>1</sup> On the history of this term see Hort, *First Epistle of St Peter*, p. 165.

<sup>2</sup> For the last three see Hort, *op. cit.*, p. 158 f.

<sup>3</sup> Marquardt, *Röm. Staats-Verwaltung*,

i. p. 177.

<sup>4</sup> On these see V. Chapot, *La province romaine proconsulaire d'Asie*, p. 82 ff.

<sup>5</sup> The frontier is carefully defined by Chapot, p. 85.

descended to the sea from the highlands of the interior, and three considerable ranges of hills, Sipylus, Tmolus, and Messogis, mounted up to the highlands from the coast.

3. In the Greek Old Testament Asia is mentioned only by the writers of the Books of the Maccabees, who use it to represent the dominions of the Seleucid dynasty (1 Macc. viii. 6, xi. 13, xii. 39, xiii. 32; 2 Macc. iii. 3, x. 24; 3 Macc. iii. 14; 4 Macc. iii. 20). But in the New Testament, under the Empire, the case is different. Asia is named by St Luke, St Paul, St Peter, and St John (Acts ii. 9, vi. 9, xvi. 6, xix. 10, 22, 26 f., xx. 4, 16, 18, xxi. 27, xxiv. 18, xxvii. 2; Rom. xvi. 5; 1 Cor. xvi. 19; 2 Cor. i. 8; 2 Tim. i. 15; 1 Pet. i. 1; Apoc. i. 4), and by all in the sense familiar at the time. "Asia in the New Testament," wrote Dr Lightfoot in 1865, "is always Proconsular Asia"<sup>1</sup>; and his *dictum* has not been seriously shaken by the researches of the last forty years. In Acts ii. 9 f., indeed, Phrygia is distinguished from Asia and linked to Pamphylia; but by Phrygia in that place is probably meant the non-Asian region of Phrygia, as in Acts xvi. 6, xviii. 23<sup>2</sup>. But whatever may be the practice of St Luke or St Paul in reference to the use of the name 'Asia,' it is certain that the province of Asia is contemplated by St Peter in 1 Pet. i. 1 (*παρεπιδήμοις διασπορᾶς Πόντου, Γαλατίας, Καππαδοκίας, Ἀσίας, καὶ Βιθυνίας*), where, as Dr Hort says, "the five names coincide precisely with the five names that make up the titles of the four provinces of the Roman Empire into which Asia Minor, the southern littoral eventually excepted, was divided in and after the reign of Tiberius; and it would need strong positive evidence to refute the consequent presumption that the territory denoted... was the territory of these four Roman provinces<sup>3</sup>." In Apoc. i. 4 the inclusion of Western Phrygia in 'Asia' is implied by the enumeration among Asian cities of Laodicea on the Lycus, which belonged to the *dioecesis Cibyratica*.

<sup>1</sup> *Galatians*, p. 19, n. 6. The province was assigned to the Senate by Augustus, A.D. 27, and was from that date to the time of Diocletian administered by a Proconsul (*ἀνθύπατος*).

<sup>2</sup> Blass (comm. on Acts, pp. 52, 176) contends that in these passages Asia = Western Asia Minor; but see Ramsay in Hastings, *D.B.* iii. 177.

<sup>3</sup> *First Epistle of St Peter*, p. 157.



4. If the Apocalypse was directed to the Churches of Roman Asia, it was natural that it should be sent in the first instance to the greater cities of the province. Asia was remarkable for the number and wealth of its cities. Pliny (*H. N.* v. 29) mentions nine which were distinguished by being the centres of a *conventus*: viz. Adramyttium, Alabanda, Apamea, Ephesus, Laodicea on the Lycus, Pergamum, Sardis, Smyrna, Synnada; and to these Cyzicus, Philomelium, and Tralles should be added<sup>1</sup>. A long list might be made of less important but yet considerable towns, such as Colossae, Dorylaeum, Eumenia, Hierapolis, Magnesia on the Maeander, Miletus, Philadelphia, Priene, Thyatira; the total number of townships in the province is stated by contemporary writers to have been 500, or even 1000<sup>2</sup>. "No province," writes Aristides of Smyrna in the second century, "has so many cities, nor are even the greatest cities of other provinces comparable to the cities of Asia<sup>3</sup>." Between the larger towns there was a keen though friendly rivalry, as the local coins and inscriptions testify. If Ephesus proclaims herself ἡ πρώτη καὶ μεγίστη μητρόπολις τῆς Ἀσίας<sup>4</sup>, Smyrna, not to be outdone by her neighbour, claims to be both a μητρόπολις, and πρώτη τῆς Ἀσίας κάλλει καὶ μεγέθει, καὶ λαμπροτάτη<sup>5</sup>; while Pergamum, the old capital, is, like Ephesus and Smyrna, a πρώτη μητρόπολις. The title μητρόπολις is also assumed by Cyzicus, Laodicea on the Lycus, Sardis, Synnada, and Tralles<sup>6</sup>. Magnesia on the Maeander, though it cannot rise to this dignity, is described on coins as the seventh city of Asia<sup>7</sup>.

5. In the light of these facts it is not at first sight easy to explain the principle on which the Apocalyptic list of seven has been formed. Why does it include two comparatively small

<sup>1</sup> Marquardt, *op. cit.* p. 185.

<sup>2</sup> Marquardt, p. 182, J. Weiss, art. *Kleinasien* in Herzog-Hauck, x. 543.

<sup>3</sup> Aristides of Smyrna xlii. (= xxiii. ed. Keil, p. 34) οὗτε γὰρ πόλεις τοσαύτας οὐδεμία ἄλλη τῶν πασῶν παρέχεται, οὗτε δὴ τὰς γε μεγίστας τοιαύτας; see also Diod. xvii. 5, and Seneca, *Ep.* 102, 21. Cf. Mommsen, *Provinces*, i. p. 354. According to Beloch (*Zur Bevölkerungsgeschichte des Alterthums*), cited by Dobschütz (*Chris-*

*tian Life*, E. Tr., p. 382), both Ephesus and Smyrna had in the time of Augustus a population of 200,000, and Pergamum in the middle of the second century contained from 120,000 to 180,000 souls.

<sup>4</sup> CIG 2992.

<sup>5</sup> CIG 3179, 3205; Dittenberger, *Orient. Gr. inscriptiones select.* ii. p. 159 f.

<sup>6</sup> Ruggiero, *Dizionario epigrafico di Antichità Romane*, i. p. 731.

<sup>7</sup> Mommsen, *Provinces*, p. 329.



towns, Thyatira and Philadelphia, while Tralles and Magnesia, Hierapolis and Colossae, Alexandria Troas and Adramyttium, Miletus and Halicarnassus, Dorylaeum and Synnada, are passed by? Some at least of these cities had Christian communities before the end of the first century; under Trajan, Ignatius of Antioch addressed letters to Churches at Tralles and Magnesia; under Nero, St Paul spent the first day of the week with brethren at Troas<sup>1</sup>, and recognized a "Church of the Laodiceans" and the presence of Christians at Hierapolis<sup>2</sup>.

It is true that the first three cities in St John's list were by common consent *πρῶται τῆς Ἀσίας*, and they stand in the order which would naturally be followed, at least by a resident at Ephesus. Moreover Ephesus, Smyrna, and Pergamum were in direct communication with one another by the great road which the Romans had constructed shortly after their occupation of Asia. So far then both the selection of the names and their order are easy to understand. But why should not the Apocalyptic messenger have been sent on from Pergamum to Cyzicus or to Troas? why was his course at this point diverted to the inland towns of Thyatira, Sardis and Philadelphia, and brought to an end in the valley of the Lycus? The true answer is doubtless that which is given by Professor Ramsay: "all the Seven Cities stand on the great circular road that bound together the most populous, wealthy, and influential part of the Province, the west-central region<sup>3</sup>." "They were the best points on the circuit to serve as centres of communication with seven districts: Pergamum for the north...; Thyatira for an inland district on the north-east and east; Sardis for the wide middle valley of the Hermus; Philadelphia for Upper Lydia...; Laodicea for the Lycus Valley and for Central Phrygia...; Ephesus for the Cayster and lower Maeander Valleys and coasts; Smyrna for the lower Hermus Valley and the North Ionian coasts<sup>4</sup>." Planted at these seven centres, the Apocalypse would spread through their neighbourhoods, and from thence to the rest of the province. A Roman road led from Pergamum to

<sup>1</sup> Acts xx. 7 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Col. ii. 1, iv. 13, 16.

<sup>3</sup> *Letters*, p. 183.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.* p. 191.

Adramyttium and Troas, and another direct to Cyzicus; other roads connected Philadelphia with Dorylaeum, and Laodicea with Apamea and Synnada, and with Cibyra. From Ephesus a great road passed through Magnesia, Tralles and Laodicea, and crossing Galatia and Cappadocia ultimately reached the Euphrates<sup>1</sup>; a branch road entered Syria through the 'Cilician Gates.' Thus the route prescribed in the Apocalypse provided for the circulation of the book throughout the Churches of the entire province and beyond it.

6. Some account of the cities to which the book was originally sent is given in the notes to cc. ii. iii., and much more may be gathered from so accessible a book as Professor Ramsay's *Letters to the Seven Churches*<sup>2</sup>. Here it may suffice to place before the student the general conditions of the life into which Christianity entered when it established itself in the cities of Asia.

(i) At Ephesus by custom the Proconsul landed on his entry into the Province<sup>3</sup>, and the city was regarded as the seat of the provincial government. But it retained at least the forms of municipal independence, and its civic life was full and many-sided. During the Roman period the population was divided into six tribes (φυλαί), which were again divided into thousands (χιλιαστίες). Local affairs were in the hands of three assemblies, a council (βουλή), which in A.D. 104 consisted of 450 members probably elected in equal numbers from each of the tribes; a senate (γερονσία), which seems to have been charged with the finance of public worship<sup>4</sup> or perhaps with municipal finance in general, and the care of public monuments; and the popular assembly, which bore the familiar name of *ecclesia*<sup>5</sup>. Each assembly had its γραμματεῖς, and the γραμματεῖς τοῦ δήμου possessed an authority which as we learn from the Acts (xix. 25) could make itself respected even by an angry mob.

In the life of Ephesus commerce occupied no less important a place than local politics. The silting up of the harbour had indeed begun to threaten the city's command of the seas, but Strabo was able to report that in every other respect it was growing in prosperity day by day, and that Asia within the Taurus had no market that could vie with it<sup>6</sup>. Foreign trade brought it into

<sup>1</sup> Ramsay, *Hist. Geogr. of Asia Minor*, p. 164 ff. See also M. Chapot's chapter on the public roads of Asia (pp. 358—368).

<sup>2</sup> See pp. 210—430.

<sup>3</sup> Bergmann, *De Asia*, p. 30.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Hicks, *Ancient Greek Inscriptions*, iii. p. 76.

<sup>5</sup> For the details see Hicks, *op. cit.*, iii. p. 68 ff.; Chapot, pp. 194—230.

<sup>6</sup> Strabo xiv. 24 ἡ δὲ πόλις τῇ πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα εὐκαιρίᾳ τῶν τόπων αὐξεται καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν, ἐμπορίον οὔσα μέγιστον τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τὴν ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου.

communication with Greece, Egypt, and Spain, and on the other hand with the Euphrates and the East. Among its local specialities were marble, vermilion, oils and essences, and the handicraft of workers in gold, silver and copper<sup>1</sup>. Its slaves fetched fabulous prices in the Roman market<sup>2</sup>. Nor were the intellectual interests of the place less keen or varied. In the first century the city of Heracleitus abounded with persons who followed the profession of the philosopher or the *rhetor*, and added to its reputation as a seat of learning<sup>3</sup>. It will not be forgotten that according to Eusebius<sup>4</sup> Ephesus is the scene of Justin's dialogue with Trypho, and probably also of his initiation into the Stoic, Peripatetic, and Platonist philosophies<sup>5</sup>. Nor was art neglected in Ephesus; the city was a famous school of sculpture and architecture; the great theatre remains to witness to the passion of its citizens for the drama<sup>6</sup>. But religion was the paramount power at Ephesus, as perhaps in all the Asian cities. The worship of the Ephesian Artemis was an inheritance from pre-Hellenic times, and possessed all the attractions which bind a people to a traditional or localized cult. The Artemision did not indeed dominate the city as the Parthenon dominated Athens; it lay in fact, as was demonstrated by Mr Wood's discovery on the last day of 1869, on the plain outside the Magnesian gate of Ephesus. Nevertheless it was the chief glory of the place, and life in Ephesus was at every point brought into contact with the great presiding deity of the city—the *Πρωτοθρονία*, as according to Pausanias (x. 38. 3) she was locally called. It was by the priestly college at the Artemision, known as the *Essênes*, that the lot was cast by which a new citizen was admitted to his tribe and thousand. In the Ephesian calendar the month of the spring equinox was named after Artemis (*ὁ Ἀρτεμισιών*), and during that month the city celebrated a yearly festival in honour of the goddess (*τὰ Ἀρτεμίσια*)<sup>7</sup>. On great festivals a sacred carriage (*ἡ ἱερὰ ἀπήνη*) carried the image of Artemis through the streets of the city. The great temple employed an army of officials; it had its wardens (*νεωποῖται*), its guards (*φύλακες*), its hierophants and choirmen (*θεολόγοι, ὑμνωδοί*), its crowd of *ἱεροδούλοι*, its priests and priestesses<sup>8</sup>. Private beneficence added to the splendours of the goddess; a great inscription of the year A.D. 104 records the munificent bequest of a citizen for the maintenance of the worship of Artemis, "marking," in the judgement of Canon Hicks, "a reaction against Christianity,"

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Acts xix. 24, 2 Tim. iv. 14.

<sup>2</sup> See Zimmermann, *Ephesos im ersten christlichen Jahrhundert*, p. 50 ff.

<sup>3</sup> Apollonius of Tyana *ap. Philostrat. vit. Ap. viii. 7, 8* (cited by Zimmermann, p. 65): "Ἐφεσος μεστὴ φροντισμάτων φιλοσόφων τε καὶ ῥητορικῶν ὑφ' ὧν ἡ πόλις ἰσχύει σοφίαν ἐπαινοῦσα.

<sup>4</sup> H.E. iv. 28.

<sup>5</sup> *Dial. 2* νεωστὲ ἐπιδημήσαντι τῇ ἡμε-

τέρᾳ πόλει συνεῶ ἀνδρὶ καὶ προὔχοντι ἐν τοῖς Πλατωνικοῖς συνδιέτριβον. Cicero *De nat. deorum* 2 mentions a Peripatetic school at Ephesus.

<sup>6</sup> Zimmermann, p. 73.

<sup>7</sup> Hicks, pp. 83, 117 ff.

<sup>8</sup> The inscriptions mention also *ἱεροκῆρυκες, ἱεροσαλπικταί, σπονδοποιοί*: cf. J. Menadier, *Qua condicione Ephesii usi sunt*, p. 105 f.

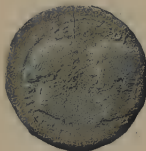
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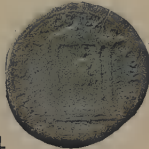
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II





which from the first had been felt to be a serious rival of the Ephesian cult. It is worthy of remark that the worship of the Emperors<sup>1</sup> did not present itself to the people of Ephesus in this light, and was even regarded as an ally of the local religion; a statue of Augustus was set up in the precinct of the Artemision<sup>2</sup>, and Ephesus was proud to be the *νεωκόρος* of the Emperor as well as of her own goddess Artemis<sup>3</sup>. Indeed, there is abundance of evidence that in the cities of Asia generally the Caesar-worship was a welcome adjunct to the worship of the local deities<sup>4</sup>.

*Ex una disce omnes*; the surroundings of the Church in Ephesus were more or less repeated in the other Asian cities. But each city had its special features, and something must be added in reference to these.

(ii) Smyrna, the new city of the Diadochi, claimed, as we have seen, a primacy of beauty<sup>5</sup>. Approached by a long gulf which opened into a noble harbour, and crowned by an acropolis<sup>6</sup>, its natural advantages were in some respects superior to those of Ephesus. The city was worthy of its surroundings; its streets were straight and well paved; public buildings were numerous, including a library, an odeum, a stadium, a theatre, a temple of Homer (τὸ Ὅμηρειον) with a portico attached to it, and other large two-storied porticoes<sup>7</sup>. The relations of Smyrna with Rome were excellent, and its loyalty received due recognition; it was an *urbs libera* and the centre of a *conventus*, and from A.D. 26 the proud possessor of an Augusteum erected in honour of Tiberius<sup>8</sup>, a privilege which Ephesus at the time coveted in vain<sup>9</sup>. If Smyrna did not claim, like Ephesus, a special cult, it could boast a number of temples, conspicuous among which were those of the Sipylene Cybele and the local Zeus. The public games of Smyrna<sup>10</sup> were noted for their magnificence, and it was one of the cities where periodical festivals were held under the authority of the *Commune Asiae* in honour of the Augusti<sup>11</sup>. On such occasions Christian

<sup>1</sup> On this see c. vii.

<sup>2</sup> Hicks, p. 37; Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 231.

<sup>3</sup> The *νεωκόρων* δις (or τρις) καὶ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος is found on Ephesian coins; see B. V. Head, *Greek Coins of Lydia*, p. cvii.

<sup>4</sup> See Chapot, p. 424 ff.

<sup>5</sup> See p. lvii.; and Aristides of Smyrna, xli. (= xix. ed. Keil): Σμύρνα τὸ τῆς Ἀσίας ἀγαλμα, τῆς δὲ ὑμετέρας ἐγκαλλώπισμα ἡγεμονίας. Cf. the Life of Polycarp by Pionius, where the citizens are addressed as ἄνδρες οἱ τῆσδε τῆς περικαλλοῦς πόλεως κάτοικοι (Lightfoot, *Ignatius*, iii. p. 462).

<sup>6</sup> See the description in Aristides, xv.

(= xvii. ed. Keil).

<sup>7</sup> Strabo, xiv. 37 (646).

<sup>8</sup> The Augusteum in Smyrna was not, however, as Prof. Reid has pointed out to me, dedicated to Tiberius alone; the mother of the Emperor and the Senate were included (Tac. *ann.* iv. 15).

<sup>9</sup> A second neocorate was adjudged to Smyrna under Hadrian and a third under Sept. Severus (Head, *Greek Coins of Ionia*, p. 263). Cf. CIG 3266 τοῖς ἐν Σμύρνῃ νεοῖς τῶν Σεβαστῶν, CIG 3205 γ' νεωκόρος κατὰ τὰ δόγματα τῆς ἱερωτάτης συνκλήτου, CIG 3386 ἀποτίσει μητρὶ θεῶν Σιπυληνῇ δηνάρια δισχίλια πεντακόσια.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. Pausan., vi. 14. 1.

<sup>11</sup> Lightfoot, *Ignatius*, iii. p. 405.



citizens were doubtless placed in a position of peculiar peril, but at no season would they be regarded with favourable eyes by a population immersed in business and pleasure, devoted to the local cults, and proud of its loyalty to Rome and the Emperor<sup>1</sup>.

(iii) Pergamum, the old capital of the Attalids, still claimed an hegemony, in right of its ancient glories<sup>2</sup>. The place possessed natural advantages which fitted it to sustain the character of leadership. "Beyond all other sites in Asia Minor it gives the traveller the impression of a royal city, the home of authority; the rocky hill on which it stands is so huge, and dominates the broad plain of the Caicus so proudly and boldly<sup>3</sup>." The plain was one of the richest in Mysia<sup>4</sup>, and supplied the markets of the city; the local trade in skins (*διφθέραι*) prepared for the use of writers was so brisk that the material received its name from Pergamum<sup>5</sup>. But the fame of Pergamum rested chiefly on its religious pre-eminence. A tetrad of local deities, Zeus Soter, Athena Nikephoros, Dionysos Kathegemon, Asklepios Soter<sup>6</sup>, presided over the city; the temple of Athena almost crowned the acropolis, and beneath it, on the slope of the hill and visible from the agora, stood a great *al fresco* altar of the Pergamene Zeus. Still more celebrated was the Pergamene cult of Asklepios, to whose temple there was attached a school of medicine which attracted sufferers from all quarters. But in Roman times the city prided itself above all upon its devotion to the worship of the Emperors. From the time of Augustus Pergamene coins bear the inscriptions ΘΕΟΝ CΥΓΚΛΗΤΟΝ, ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ, ΘΕΟΝ CΕΒΑCΤΟΝ<sup>7</sup>. Inscriptions proclaim the dignity of the city as the first in Asia to erect a temple to Augustus<sup>8</sup>; and as it was the first, so it continued to be the chief Asian seat of the Emperor-cult. In the time of Hadrian it was already δις νεωκόρος, and an inscription of the reign of Trajan mentions the ὑμνωδοὶ θεοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ θεᾶς Ῥώμης; the local priest of Zeus was proud to style himself also priest of the divine Augustus. In St John's eyes this new cult was the crowning sin of Pergamum; the city which had introduced the worship of the Augusti into Asia was the dwelling place, the very throne of Satan, who reigned from its acropolis; and the Church which resided in it must expect to find itself in the forefront of the battle about to be fought between Christ and Antichrist.

<sup>1</sup> The coins shew that this loyalty suffered no decrease under Domitian; see Head, p. 273.

<sup>2</sup> Strabo xiii. 4 (623) ἔχει δὲ τινα ἡγεμονίαν πρὸς τοὺς τόπους τούτους τὸ Πέργαμον, ἐπιφανὴς πόλις καὶ πολλὸν συνευτυχήσασα χρόνον τοῖς Ἀτταλικοῖς βασιλεῦσι.

<sup>3</sup> Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 281.

<sup>4</sup> Strabo l.c. σφόδρα εὐδαίμονα γῆν... σχεδὸν δὲ τὴν ἀρίστην τῆς Μυσίας.

<sup>5</sup> *Membrana Pergamena*, 'parchment'; see Gardthausen, *Gr. Palaeographie*, p. 39 f., or Maunde Thompson, *Hand-*

*book of Greek and Latin Palaeography*, p. 35 f.

<sup>6</sup> The legends ΑΘΗΝΑC ΝΙΚΗ-ΦΟΡΟΥ, ΑCΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ CΩΤΗ-ΡΟC are frequent on coins of Pergamum—see Wroth, *Greek Coins of Mysia*, p. 128 ff.

<sup>7</sup> Wroth, *op. cit.* p. 134 ff. E.g. CIG 3548 ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος τῶν πρῶτων νεωκόρων Περγαμηνῶν.

<sup>8</sup> Herzog-Hauck, x. p. 551. CIG 3569 ὁ ἱερεὺς τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ θεοῦ Καίσαρος, ὁ δὲ αὐτὸς... ἱερεὺς τοῦ Διὸς.

(iv) Thyatira "lies in an open, smiling vale, bordered by gently sloping hills," and "possesses no proper acropolis<sup>1</sup>." The contrast to Pergamum thus suggested is maintained when the two cities are compared in other particulars. Thyatira had no history reaching back beyond the Seleucids, who raised the obscure township into a Macedonian colony. It was distinguished by no famous cult; the Thyatiran coins and inscriptions mention only the local hero Tyrimnus, or his deified counterpart the Tyrimnaean Apollo, and an Artemis who bears the surname 'Boritene<sup>2</sup>.' There is no evidence that Thyatira was as yet a νεωκόρος of the Augusti. Outside the city a Sibyl of Eastern origin known as Sambethe or Sambatha had her cell (τὸ Σαμβαθείον)<sup>3</sup>; and it has been suggested<sup>4</sup>, though with little probability, that this person is to be identified with the prophetess Jezebel of Apoc. ii. 20. But the most outstanding feature in Thyatiran life was probably the institution of trade-guilds<sup>5</sup>. In certain of the Asian cities these guilds may have filled the place of the 'thousands' into which the 'tribes' were divided<sup>6</sup>, and Thyatira is one of these. At Thyatira there were guilds of bakers, potters, workers in brass, tanners, leather-cutters, workers in wool and flax, clothiers, dyers<sup>7</sup>; the workers in wool and the dyers were probably the most numerous, for the manufacture and dyeing of woollen goods was a Lydian speciality, in which Thyatira excelled<sup>8</sup>. To these guilds many of the Thyatirene Christians would have belonged, and their connexion with them would raise questions of much difficulty<sup>9</sup>. One of the inscriptions records an honour voted by the guild of dyers to the priest of the ancestral hero Tyrimnus<sup>10</sup>; in such circumstances what course ought the Christian members of the guild to follow? Such a problem might seldom arise, and when it arose, the Church might agree upon the answer; but there was another of frequent occurrence upon which Christians differed among themselves. From time to time the members of a guild partook together of a common meal which had a sacrificial character and moreover too often ended in revelry and licentiousness. At Thyatira, through

<sup>1</sup> Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 318.

<sup>2</sup> B. V. Head, *Greek Coins of Lydia*, p. 294 [T]YP[IM]NOC, *ib.* p. 295 BOPEITHNH.

<sup>3</sup> CIG 3509.

<sup>4</sup> Schürer<sup>3</sup>, iii. p. 428.

<sup>5</sup> At Thyatira they were known as ἐργασίαι; other names were συμβιώσεις, συνεργασίαι, συστήματα: see Chapot, p. 167.

<sup>6</sup> Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, p. 105.

<sup>7</sup> M. Clerc, *de rebus Thyatirenorum*, p. 92 (quoted by Ramsay *l.c.*). Chapot (p. 168 ff.) gives a complete list of the trades of Asia so far as they are mentioned in the inscriptions.

<sup>8</sup> Acts xvi. 14 πορφυρόπωλος πρότεως

Θνατίρων. Cf. CIG 26, 3924.

<sup>9</sup> On this point Prof. Reid writes: "The difficulty which Christians felt in membership of the guilds was by no means confined to the question of the feasts. There was probably no guild which was not devoted to some form of heathen worship. Membership was therefore *ipso facto* bowing down in the house of Rimmon. Direct participation in ceremonies was only incumbent on officials of the guild; but any one possessed of money enough to pay the *summa honoraria* would find it hard to decline office."

<sup>10</sup> CIG 349 τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ προπάτορος θεοῦ Τυρίμνου οἱ βαφεῖς.

circumstances which will appear further on, the question whether Christians might or might not take part in such guild-feasts became acute, and the Apocalyptic message to Thyatira turns upon it.

(v) Sardis, the capital of the old Lydian kingdom, and in Persian times the seat of a satrap, retained under the Romans the shadow of its ancient greatness<sup>1</sup>; commanding the great Valley of the Hermus, and standing at a point to which roads converged from Thyatira, Smyrna and Laodicea and the Lycus, it could not sink into neglect. The town was shattered by the great earthquake of A.D. 17, but with the liberal help of Tiberius it rose from its ruins. Its gratitude was shewn in a special devotion to the Emperor; in A.D. 26 it contended with Pergamum, Smyrna, and Ephesus for the privilege of erecting an Augusteum, and though it failed on that occasion, eventually it could claim a second and even a third neocorate. The chief local cult was that of Koré, but the name of the Lydian Zeus appears also on the coins<sup>2</sup>; Dionysus, too, Athena, Aphrodite, and the local heroes Tmolus and Hermus, were honoured at Sardis. The Church perhaps encountered in Sardis no special danger to her peace; but the atmosphere of an old pagan city, heavy with the immoral traditions of eight centuries, was unfavourable to the growth of her spiritual life.

(vi) Philadelphia has received a characteristic treatment from Bishop Lightfoot<sup>3</sup>, to which little need be added here. "A city full of earthquakes" is Strabo's significant comment upon it; he adds that in his time the town had been largely forsaken by its inhabitants, who lived on the rich lands which surrounded it<sup>4</sup>. With Sardis, at the time of the earthquake, Philadelphia partook of the bounty of the Emperor, and was duly grateful; though it did not acquire the neocorate until the beginning of the third century, its special loyalty is shewn by the titles assumed on its coins; under Caligula and Claudius it styled itself Neocaesarea, and under the Flavian Emperors Flavia<sup>5</sup>. It is more important for our purpose to notice the situation of Philadelphia in reference to Central Asia Minor. The city lay on the direct route from Smyrna to the highlands and plateau of Central Asia Minor. Thus the Church in Philadelphia had unusual opportunities of spreading the Gospel in the interior, and she seems to have availed herself of this open door<sup>6</sup>.

(vii) Laodicea has been exhaustively described by Professor Ramsay in *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*<sup>7</sup>. The student of the Apocalypse will take special note of the specialities in wool and in eyesalve produced in the neighbourhood of this city, to which reference seems to be made in the message to Laodicea; and of the prosperity of the Laodiceans as a banking and trading com-

<sup>1</sup> Strabo xiii. 4 (625) αἱ δὲ Σάρδεις πόλις ἐστὶ μεγάλη...ὑπέρεκειται δὲ τῶν Σάρδεων ὁ Τμῶλος...ὑπόκειται δὲ τῇ πόλει τό τε Σαρδιανῶν πεδίων...καὶ τὸ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ.

<sup>2</sup> Head, p. 246 ff.; cf. p. cvii.

<sup>3</sup> *St Ignatius*, ii. pp. 237—241.

<sup>4</sup> Strabo xiii. 10 (628).

<sup>5</sup> Head, pp. lxxxv., 195 ff.

<sup>6</sup> Ramsay, *Letters*, c. xxviii.

<sup>7</sup> i. pp. 32—83.

munity, and the singular spirit of independence indicated by their rejection of imperial help after the earthquake of A.D. 60<sup>1</sup>. It is evident that the Christians of Laodicea shared the self-sufficiency of their fellow-townsmen, and carried it into the sphere of their relations with God and Christ. The commercial pre-occupations of the place saved them from persecution, but at the cost, as at Sardis, of the life of the Spirit. Of this decline of the Christian life in the Churches of the Lycus valley (for the message to Laodicea was doubtless intended also for Hierapolis and Colossae), the neighbourhood yielded a forcible illustration, which the Apocalypticist was not slow to use. The hot springs of Hierapolis, in their course over the platform on which the city was built, lose their heat, and the traveller who drinks of the water finds it intolerable to the palate. So, St John teaches, the Christ will reject the lukewarm profession of faith from which the fire of love has departed<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Lightfoot, *Colossians*, p. 44: "in all other cases of earthquake which Tacitus records as happening in these Asiatic cities...he mentions the fact of their obtaining relief from the Senate

or the Emperor."

<sup>2</sup> Further illustrations of the life of the Asian cities may be found in CIG 3266, 3285, 3415, 3416, 3428, 3460, 3497, 3498, 3508, 3517.

## VI.

### CHRISTIANITY IN THE PROVINCE OF ASIA DURING THE FIRST CENTURY.

1. The permanent interest of apocalyptic literature consists largely in its intimate connexion with the needs and sufferings, the hopes and fears, of the age and communities which produced it. From Daniel onwards the Jewish apocalypses reflect, with more or less distinctness, the conditions under which they were written, and the expectations which consoled or invigorated the Jews under Syrian, Hasmonaeen, Herodian, or Roman rule, throwing side-lights, lurid but instructive, on contemporary life and history. The great Christian apocalypse is no exception to this rule. But whereas it is left to the critical student to elicit as he can the age and circumstances of the Jewish apocalyptists, the Christian writer, as we have already seen<sup>1</sup>, makes no secret of the conditions under which he worked. The Apocalypse of John is clearly a product of Asian Christianity, and the purpose of the book cannot be understood without an effort to realize the position of Christianity in the cities of Asia during the first century of our era.

2. Long before the Christian era the Jews had formed a considerable factor in the population of the Asian cities<sup>2</sup>. There was a synagogue at Ephesus (Acts xviii. 19) and, it may be assumed, in almost every one of the great towns. But the Jew was the unconscious or, if ever he attained to a consciousness of the fact, the reluctant *avant-coureur* of Christianity. Christianity

<sup>1</sup> c. ii.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Philo, *leg. ad Cai.* 33 'Ιουδαῖοι καθ' ἐκάστην πόλιν εἰσὶ πανπλήθεις Ἀσίας. In Flacc. 7 τὰς πλείστας καὶ εὐδαιμονες-

τάτας τῶν ἐν...Ἀσίᾳ...ἐκνέμονται. On the Jews in the Asian Cities see Ramsay, *Letters to the Seven Churches*, c. xii., and *infra*, c. vii.

was doubtless discussed by Jewish circles in the cities of Asia as soon as the Asian Jews who had visited Jerusalem at the Passover or Pentecost of A.D. 29 returned to their homes in the Province. Even if the narrative of Acts ii. be not regarded as historical, it is clear that the story of the Crucifixion and the Resurrection could not fail to have been repeated everywhere. The same story came a little later across the sea from Rome and Alexandria<sup>1</sup>, or by the great trade-roads from Syrian Antioch; or it might have been brought down to the sea coast by men who had heard St Paul tell it in the synagogues of the province of Galatia, at Pisidian Antioch or at Iconium, or of the Lycaonian towns, Lystra and Derbe. Yet there is no sign of any Christian movement in Asia before the arrival of St Paul at Ephesus<sup>2</sup>, and to Ephesus his personal ministry seems to have been nearly limited.

3. Few things are more perplexing in connexion with the development of St Paul's evangelistic work than the long delay of its extension to proconsular Asia. At Antioch in Pisidia in the summer of 48 the Apostle stood literally at the parting of the ways; if he had turned to the west, he would have reached the Lycus valley and Ephesus; instead of this he turned his face eastwards, and his destination was the Lycaonian towns. On the next occasion a westward mission was in his mind, probably from the first, certainly when at Derbe or Lystra he took Timothy for his partner in a new work<sup>3</sup>, and with his two colleagues 'went through' the 'Phrygo-Galatic region'<sup>4</sup>, i.e. the Phrygian part of Galatia, which lay on the border of Asia. If he did not cross the border, he would have done so, had not a hand which was upon his spirit held him back. This mysterious check was repeated when he had got to the confines of Mysia, and wished to enter the great province of Bithynia and Pontus<sup>5</sup>. Both Asia and Bithynia were to become headquarters of Christian influence<sup>6</sup>, but their time was not yet;

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Acts xviii. 18, 24 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Acts xix. 1. The brief previous visit (xviii. 19 f.) scarcely counts.

<sup>3</sup> Acts xvi. 2 *τούτον ἠθέλησεν ὁ Παῦλος σὺν αὐτῷ ἐξελεῖν.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.* 6 *διήλθον δὲ τὴν Φρυγίαν καὶ Γαλατικὴν χώραν.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.* 7 *ἐλθόντες δὲ κατὰ τὴν Μυσίαν*

*ἐπέλαζον εἰς τὴν Βιθυνίαν πορευθῆναι.*

<sup>6</sup> Cf. 1 Pet. i. 1 with Dr Hort's note *ad loc.*, and Additional Note on p. 157 f. As to Bithynia we have the testimony of the younger Pliny (A.D. 111): "multi enim omnis aetatis, omnis ordinis, utriusque sexus etiam, vocantur in periculum."



Macedonia and Achaia must receive their call first, and Asia must wait a while. The turn of Ephesus came in A.D. 52—3, when St Paul began a residence of more than two years in that city.

4. The Apostle reached Ephesus at the end of a progress through the "upper parts",<sup>1</sup> i.e. not by the direct route from Galatia (Acts xviii. 23) through the Lycus valley, but over the higher ground of the interior, possibly by way of Philadelphia, Sardis, and Smyrna, or by Philadelphia, Sardis, Thyatira, Pergamum, and thence down the coast. The purpose of this *détour* was apparently evangelistic<sup>2</sup>, and it creates a suspicion that Ephesus was not the only or even the first Church in Asia which received the Gospel from St Paul's own lips. The outworks were carried before the citadel was attacked; in any case, the gradual approach to Ephesus is of a piece with the previous delays, and emphasizes the great importance of the city as a centre of Christian work. Meanwhile, at Ephesus itself forerunners had been at work—the Alexandrian Jew, Apollonius or Apollos<sup>3</sup>; a party of twelve men or thereabouts (*ὥσεί δώδεκα*), who had received John's baptism; and the Roman Christians Aquila and Priscilla, who had crossed with the Apostle from Corinth in the previous spring. The Apostle's own work began as usual in the synagogue. But as at Corinth (Acts xviii. 6, xix. 9), when his preaching was resented by the Jewish residents, he parted company with them, and thenceforth his teaching was carried on in one of the philosophical schools of the city<sup>4</sup>. This went on for two years, so that Ephesus had unusual opportunities of hearing a great Christian teacher; and though St Paul himself does not seem to have left the place, visitors from other parts of Asia carried back a report of his teaching to their own towns, and the evangelization of Asia, begun during his journey to Ephesus, was at length fairly complete (Acts xix. 10, 26). At Ephesus a Church

<sup>1</sup> Acts xix. 1 *διελθόντα τὰ ἀνωτερικὰ μέρη*.

<sup>2</sup> Compare the use of *διέρχεσθαι* in viii. 40, xi. 19, xiv. 24, etc.

<sup>3</sup> On the relation of Apollos to Christian teaching at this time see J. H. A. Hart, *J. T. S.*, Oct. 1905.

<sup>4</sup> The Western text says that he discoursed there daily *ἀπὸ ὥρας πέμπτης ἕως δεκάτης*, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; i.e., as Ramsay (*St Paul*, p. 271) points out, he began after the usual work of the lecture room was over.

began to take shape during the biennium. Disciples had gathered round the Apostle before he left the synagogue (xix. 9), and after the separation the number grew, and gave satisfactory evidence of their sincerity (*ib.* 18 ff.); there were to be found men who had filled the office of Asiarch, and yet were well disposed towards the Christian cause or its leader (*ib.* 31). When the crash came in A.D. 55, St Paul was able to feel that his work in Ephesus had been practically accomplished, and that he might go elsewhere without danger to Asian Christianity (xix. 21, xx. 1)<sup>1</sup>.

5. In the spring of 56, when St Paul landed at Miletus on his way to his last Pentecost at Jerusalem, the Church of Ephesus already had its college of elders<sup>2</sup>. In Asia as in Galatia and Lycaonia<sup>3</sup> the Apostle had instituted the presbyterate; although the order is mentioned only in connexion with Ephesus, it doubtless found a place in the other Asian Churches<sup>4</sup> which owed their origin to St Paul. Two pairs of letters, which if they are not the work of St Paul, certainly proceed from his school, supply further materials for the history of the Churches of Asia during the years that followed. (1) *Colossians*, *Ephesians*. The letter to Colossae deals chiefly with the conditions of the Church in that Phrygian city and other Churches in the Lycus valley. But *Ephesians*, as is generally recognized, was a circular letter intended for the cities of Asia generally<sup>5</sup>—a Pauline precursor in this respect of St John's Apocalypse—and it illumines the general situation in Asia about A.D. 60. From this point of view it is interesting to note the repeated reference in this Epistle to a charismatic ministry (Eph. ii. 20, iv. 11 f.); the stress laid on the reconciliation of the Jew and Gentile in Christ (ii. 11 ff.); the conception of the *ecclesia* as an ideal unity (iv. 1 ff.); the conception of the Christian life as bound up with the risen and ascended life of the Lord, and working itself out into a life of actual participation in

<sup>1</sup> His departure was perhaps slightly hastened in consequence of the riot: but he had not intended to stay beyond the Pentecost of 55 (1 Cor. xvi. 8).

<sup>2</sup> Acts xx. 17 ff.; on xx. 28, see Hort, *Ecclesia*, p. 99 f.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. xiv. 23.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. 1 Cor. xvi. 19 *αἱ ἐκκλησίαι τῆς Ἀσίας*.

<sup>5</sup> On this see Westcott-Hort<sup>2</sup>, *Notes on select readings*, p. 123 ff.

His glory (ii. 6 ff.)—ideas which reappear in the Apocalypse of John. (2) 1, 2 *Timothy*. According to 1 Timothy, St Paul, after his release from the Roman captivity of Acts xxviii. 30, visited Ephesus again. He found that the fears which he had expressed in the address at Miletus were already realized in part. Unwholesome speculations, probably of Jewish origin<sup>1</sup>, occupied the attention of the Ephesian Church, to the neglect of practical Christianity. Other evils were rife in the Christian society, such as eagerness for office, unseemly disputes in the Church assemblies, gossip and slander if not worse sins among the women, even among those who as widows were pensioners and servants of the Church. There were Christians who attempted to make a gain of their religion, and others of the wealthier class who prided themselves on their wealth, and needed to be urged to share it with their poorer brethren. The whole picture is far from hopeful, and in the Second Epistle it becomes depressing. All Asia had turned away from its father in the faith (i. 15)—an exaggeration, it may be, but one which suggests at least an anti-Pauline movement in the churches of the province; two of the ringleaders—Phygelus and Hermogenes—are mentioned by name; a certain Onesiphorus is warmly commended, as if he were almost a solitary exception to the general apostasy. St Paul despatched to Ephesus (iv. 12) one of his few remaining friends, Tychicus of Asia<sup>2</sup>, perhaps in the hope that a native of the province might succeed in recalling Asia to its allegiance. So the curtain falls upon the Apostle's relations with the Asian Churches.

6. It was probably after the death of St Paul that St Peter wrote his circular letter to the Churches of Asia Minor<sup>3</sup>. The letter makes no special reference to the affairs of the province of Asia, but its account of the condition of Christians in Asia Minor must be taken to apply to provincial Asia, which was one of the four provinces addressed<sup>4</sup>. In the first place it is remarkable that while St Paul himself is not mentioned, the Apostle of the

<sup>1</sup> Hort, *Judaistic Christianity*, p. 131 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Acts xx. 4 Ἀστυνὸς δὲ Τύχικος καὶ Τρόφιμος. Cf. Eph. vi. 21.

<sup>3</sup> See *St Mark*<sup>2</sup>, p. xxii.

<sup>4</sup> Not however the first province to

receive the letter, which, to judge from the order of the names, entered Asia Minor by way of the Euxine, possibly at Sinope; cf. Hort, *First Ep. of St Peter*, pp. 17, 176 ff.

Circumcision not only associates himself in this letter with two of St Paul's companions, Silvanus and Mark (iv. 12 f.), but makes considerable use of St Paul's Epistles, and among them of the encyclical *Πρὸς Ἐφεσίου*. The fact has been used as an indication of date, but it may serve also to shew the delicate care with which St Peter endeavours to maintain the continuity of Christian teaching in churches which had been to some extent estranged from their founder, and without such an intimation might have been led to regard Peter in the light of a rival to whom they were invited to transfer their allegiance. But for our purpose it is more important to take note of the relations which existed at the time between the Christian communities and their pagan neighbours. Christians were spoken against as evil-doers (ii. 12); their reasons were demanded with a rudeness which called for the exercise of meekness (iii. 15); there was always a chance that any one of them might be called to suffer as a Christian; already they had been tried by fire, and were learning to bear their share in the sufferings of Christ (iv. 12 ff.). Yet the persecution was as yet unofficial. The Apostle presses on the Churches the duty of absolute loyalty to the Emperor and the Proconsul (ii. 13 ff.). Rome, indeed, is already 'Babylon' (v. 13), but Nero, if he is still living, exercises a power which is of God, and while God is alone to be feared, the Emperor must be held in honour (ii. 17). The troubles of the Asian Christians came as yet from their neighbours rather than from the State; their refusal to share in the revelries and impurities of heathenism brought upon them the illwill and abuse and, as far as the civil power permitted, the maltreatment of relatives or fellowcitizens (iv. 3 ff.). The trial fell with especial weight upon Christian slaves, who had no protection against the cruelty of pagan masters, and who formed a large proportion of the early Christian societies.

7. In the Apocalypse of John the field is narrowed again to Proconsular Asia. The opening chapters of the book take the reader on tour through a great part of the Province; he accompanies the bearer of the Apocalyptic circular from Ephesus to

Smyrna, and thence passes inland to Mysian Pergamum, Lydian Thyatira, Sardis, and Philadelphia, and Phrygian Laodicea. Each of the seven cities had its Christian society, and in some cases at least this society was associated with neighbouring churches to which it would transmit the Apocalypse or a copy. Thus Pergamum was within easy reach of Adramyttium and Troas (Acts xx. 5 ff., 2 Cor. ii. 12), Laodicea of Hierapolis and Colossae (Col. ii. 1, iv. 13), and Ephesus itself of Miletus, Magnesia and Tralles; so that the route indicated secured the distribution of St John's encyclical among all the Christian brotherhoods in Asia<sup>1</sup>.

St John, like St Peter, makes no mention of St Paul. The founder of the Asian Churches seems to have disappeared altogether from their field of sight. If we are to believe a considerable school of modern critics, the Apocalypse not only ignores St Paul, but bitterly and repeatedly attacks those who still claimed to follow his teaching. In the opinion of these scholars the Nicolaitans of c. ii. are the Pauline Christians of the age of St John<sup>2</sup>. It is possible that this remarkable theory holds an element of truth. The advocates of laxity may have sheltered themselves under the great authority of St Paul, quoting detached sentences from his epistles<sup>3</sup> in support of their tenets; they may have represented the rôle of the Apostle of the Uncircumcision as that of a deliverer of Gentile Christendom from the yoke which the older Apostles and the mother Church had sought to impose by the decree of A.D. 49; it is even barely possible that behind the enigmatic name which they bore there may lie some reference to the spiritual victories won by the man whom they claimed as the author of their policy. Against pseudo-Paulinists such as these John takes his stand, as St Paul himself would certainly have done; but against Paul<sup>4</sup> or his teaching there is not a word. No doubt it is strange that so great a figure as that of St Paul should have been forgotten or eclipsed in the country which had been the earliest

<sup>1</sup> See above, c. v.

<sup>2</sup> See the commentary on c. ii. 13.

<sup>3</sup> E.g. 1 Cor. x. 19 *τί οὖν φημί; ὅτι εἰδωλόθυτόν τι ἐστίν*; ib. 23 *πάντα ἔξεστιν*. Tit. i. 15 *πάντα καθάρᾳ τοῖς καθαροῖς*.

That the Apostle's words were wrested after this manner we know from Rom. iii. 8; cf. 2 Pet. iii. 16.

<sup>4</sup> On the slight said to be intended in xxi. 14, see comm. *ad loc.*

and principal scene of his evangelistic work. But account must be taken of several circumstances. More than a generation had passed away since his residence at Ephesus, and the other Asian cities had never seen him in the flesh<sup>1</sup>, or had known him only as an itinerant evangelist<sup>2</sup>. The rapid movements of life which played over the surface of Ionian civilization in the years between the beginning of Nero's reign and the end of Domitian's; the transit over Asia of many of the greater 'lights' of the Church on their way from Palestine westwards, and the settlement of some of them in the province<sup>3</sup>; the presence in Asia of men who had known the Lord in the days of His flesh or had conversed with those who knew Him<sup>4</sup>—these things all tended to wipe out the memory of St Paul from the minds of the Asian Christians. John himself as the *ἐπιστήθιος*, whether we regard him as the Apostle or the Elder, may well have excited throughout the province a sentiment of veneration such as had never been felt for the *ἑκτρομα*<sup>5</sup> of the Apostolic body. It is not surprising that St John is seen to fill and more than fill the place once occupied by St Paul, or that so few traces are left of the great Apostle's work in the Churches of Asia when they emerge to sight again at the end of the first century.

8. That Christianity in Asia was, in the time of the Apocalyptist, a force with which paganism had to reckon is evident from the new attitude which its enemies were beginning to assume towards it—a point to which we shall presently recur. In the larger cities the Christians probably formed an appreciable fraction of the population; Ignatius, some fifteen or twenty years after the date of the Apocalypse, can speak of the *πολυπλήθεια* of the Ephesian Church<sup>6</sup>. Asia Minor was destined to become the stronghold of Christianity, and in no other province of the Empire was the faith so widely disseminated or represented by so many

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Col. ii. 1.

<sup>2</sup> See c. vi.

<sup>3</sup> Polycrates ap. Eus. *H. E.* iii. 31 καὶ γὰρ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν μεγάλα στοιχεῖα κεκοιμῆται, ... Φίλιππον τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων ὃς κεκοιμῆται ἐν Ἱερουσολέμει καὶ δύο θυγατέρες αὐτοῦ γεγενηραὶ παρθέναι καὶ

ἡ ἑτέρα αὐτοῦ θυγατὴρ ἐν ἀγίῳ πνεύματι πολιτευσασμένη ἐν Ἐφέσῳ ἀναπαύεται· ἔτι δὲ καὶ Ἰωάννης...

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.* iii. 39.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Cor. xv. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Ign. *Eph.* i. 3, cf. Lightfoot's note *ad loc.*



societies<sup>1</sup> as in the province of Asia. Nevertheless, Asian Christianity, as represented by St John in the Apocalypse, does not create a wholly satisfactory impression. The Churches pass before us, and each is separately reviewed, with varying judgements. If good work is being done at Ephesus, it is not the work of the first days (ii. 4 f.). At Pergamum and Thyatira there is much to be commended, but also something to be censured; in each of these Churches there is a 'Nicolaitan' circle, and at Thyatira its ends are promoted by a local prophetess who is tolerated by the Church (ii. 15, 20). At Sardis Christianity is in danger of becoming an empty profession (iii. 1); at Laodicea, the self-satisfaction of commercial prosperity is eating out the heart of Christian humility and love (iii. 15 ff.). Only Smyrna and Philadelphia deserve un-mixed praise, and in each case it has been earned under the discipline of suffering (ii. 9 ff., iii. 10). Only at Philadelphia do we seem to hear of progress; before this Church an open door had been set in the great trade-route which connected the town with the highlands of Phrygia, and some attempt had perhaps been made to take advantage of it for missionary work<sup>2</sup>.

Yet as a whole the Asian Church as seen in the Apocalypse is still holding its own; the notes of faith, love, service, perseverance are to be found everywhere except at Laodicea, and to Laodicea itself a *locus poenitentiae* is still afforded. The Nicolaitan party has not as yet made great progress; at Ephesus its practices are regarded by the great body of the Church with detestation (ii. 6 *μισεῖς τὰ ἔργα τῶν Νικολαϊτῶν*); at Pergamum it seems to be a small minority (ii. 15 *ἔχεις καὶ σὺ κρατοῦντας κτλ.*); at Thyatira the Nicolaitan prophetess is merely suffered (ii. 20 *ἀφεῖς*). As for Judaism, the purity of the faith was no longer in danger from that cause; the open and bitter antagonism of the Synagogue had opened the eyes of the Christians, and worked for the good of the Church.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. A. Harnack, *Die Mission u. Ausbreitung d. Christentums*, p. 461: "Kleinasien ... ist das christliche Land *κατ' ἐξοχήν* in vorkonstantinischer Zeit gewesen"; ib. p. 484: "Die Provinz

Asien ist...die christliche Hauptprovinz in Kleinasien geworden." (E. Tr., pp. 326, 364.)

<sup>2</sup> See Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 404 f.

9. The Nicolaitan minority calls for separate consideration. As represented by the Apocalypticist, the party—for it was still perhaps a party rather than a sect—taught Christians (τοὺς ἐμοὺς δούλους) to commit fornication and to eat food offered in sacrifice to idols (ii. 14, 20); it did the work of Balaam, whose counsels brought on Israel the disaster of Baal-peor; the prophetess who pushed its claims at Thyatira was a second Jezebel, pressing upon the people of God the immoralities of a heathen society. It may be assumed that the Nicolaitans themselves disclaimed any immoral object. Their purpose, it has been pleaded, was “to effect a reasonable compromise with the established usages of Graeco-Roman society”; they taught that Christians ought to remain members of the pagan clubs<sup>1</sup>, and that they might do so without disloyalty to their faith. Such a course, they would argue, involved nothing worse than the abandonment of an obsolete decree. The Jerusalem decree had been issued at the first beginning of Gentile Christianity; it had been circulated by St Paul in Pamphylia and Lycaonia (Acts xvi. 4), and doubtless had reached Ephesus. But St Paul himself had permitted at Corinth some modification of the ban against εἰδωλόθυστα, recognizing the liberty of Christians to partake without question of meat which was sold in the markets or set before them at a friend’s table, while he insisted that charity to weaker brethren should preclude them from eating an εἰδωλόθυτον which had been declared to be such or from taking part in a banquet held in a pagan temple (1 Cor. viii. 10, x. 25 ff.). It may be presumed that a similar compromise had been reached at Ephesus, and throughout the Pauline Churches. But the minority was dissatisfied. The existing rule excluded members of the Church not only from the public festivals which were the pride of the Ionian cities<sup>2</sup>, but from the private clubs which connected their common meals with sacrificial rites, and met in buildings dedicated to a pagan deity. Those who desired to participate in gatherings of the latter kind might have had much to urge in their defence; it was only by such wise concessions that Christianity

<sup>1</sup> Ramsay, *Letters*, pp. 299, 335 ff., 346.

<sup>2</sup> For the Ephesian festivals see Hicks, *Ephesus*, p. 79 f.

could hope to leaven the life of these Greek cities; to stand aloof from all social reunions was to incur suspicion and dislike, and such conduct would end in a general uprising against the Church, perhaps in its suppression throughout Asia. These arguments might have been used by the party with more or less of sincerity, but they did not succeed in deceiving the Seer of the Apocalypse. He saw in the Nicolaitan proposals not the mere abandonment of a primitive Church order, not only the adoption of a weak concordat with the pagan society by which the Church was environed, but an indirect attack upon the sanctities of the Christian life. The Jerusalem conference had in its decree brought into juxtaposition the eating of *εἰδωλόθυτα* and indulgence in sexual impurity<sup>1</sup> (Acts xv. 20, 27), and John had not lived in a Greek city without becoming aware that the two things were in fact closely bound up together. Pagan festivities were too often occasions of immoralities from which Gentile converts had been rescued with the greatest difficulty. If words meant anything to the writer of the Apocalypse, he regarded the question raised by the Nicolaitans as vital, and the danger as imminent. From participation in a pagan guild-feast to licentiousness was but a step; yet the guilds were bound up with the life of the cities, and to repudiate them was a serious matter for Christians who were engaged in the local trades<sup>2</sup>. When even Christian prophecy, in the person of the Thyatiran Jezebel, was advocating Nicolaitan principles, it was time for the prophet of the Apocalypse to speak with no uncertain voice; and his words (ii. 22 f.), viewed in this light, are not more severe than the occasion demanded.

10. The Nicolaitan controversy raises the whole question of the relation of Christianity in Asia to Paganism at the moment when St John wrote. In no part of the Empire was paganism more strenuous or resourceful, and in none, so far as we can judge, was the conflict between the old religion and the new so

<sup>1</sup> Πορνείαι, πορνεία (Αποκ. ii. 14, 20f.) cannot be interpreted otherwise without doing violence to the plain meaning of the words, nor can the language used in ii. 6, 23 be justified if the Nicolaitan surrender was merely a well-meant at-

tempt to live at peace with pagan neighbours.

<sup>2</sup> On this point see Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 352. He is speaking of Thyatira, where "Jezebel" was at work.

nearly brought to a head. At Ephesus in 54-5 the cry was already raised of Christ or Artemis, and the city of the Artemision had been lashed to a fine fury by the prospect of their great goddess, the worship of Asia and the Empire, being abandoned at the bidding of a Jew. What Artemis was to Ephesus, such was Asklepios to Pergamum; indeed, each of the cities had its local cult of one or more deities, Hellenic in name, but more or less Asiatic in origin and character. These cults were intimately connected with the interests of the local tradesmen and artizans<sup>1</sup>, as well as of the municipalities and of those in authority; anyone who attacked the religion of an Asian city brought upon himself the illwill of the whole population. The Jews from the time of the Seleucids had been free to follow their own faith and even to make proselytes where they could, and it may have been their policy to preserve the *status quo*, by shutting their eyes to much that their consciences disapproved. But the new religion was content with nothing less than an active crusade against idolatry<sup>2</sup>; if St Paul and his friends were not *ιερόσυλοι*, they were scarcely free, as the *grammateus* of Ephesus maintained, from the charge of speaking ill of the local deity; whatever Alexander the Jew may have had to say in his defence (Acts xix. 38), the Christian Apostle could scarcely have urged this plea. What happened at Ephesus in St Paul's time must have happened, *mutatis mutandis*, in all Asian cities where Christianity gained an entrance. Everywhere in Asia it found itself opposed to a religious system which was deeply rooted in the affections and supported by the interests of the citizens, and which entered into every department of social and commercial life. Sooner or later an open conflict was inevitable. When the Apocalypse was written the conflict had begun all along the line.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Acts xix. 23, 25, 27.

<sup>2</sup> See Westcott, *Epp. of St John*,

p. 264, and cf. Acts xix. 26.

## VII.

### ANTICHRIST IN THE PROVINCE OF ASIA DURING THE FIRST CENTURY.

I. The conflict which in the days of the Apocalypticist lay before the Christians of Asia was more than an encounter with the prejudices or the interests of their fellow-townsmen, due to an attempt to substitute a new religion for a long-established cult. Two empires<sup>1</sup> were about to meet in mortal combat: the Kingdom of God represented by the Church, the World-power represented by Rome. As the struggle revealed itself to the eyes of the Seer, it was a war of the Christ with the Antichrist.

Within the limits of the New Testament, the word 'Antichrist' occurs only in the Epistles of St John; cf. 1 Jo. ii. 18 *καθὼς ἠκούσατε ὅτι Ἀντίχριστος ἔρχεται, καὶ νῦν ἀντίχριστοι πολλοὶ γεγονάσιν*; *ib.* 22 *οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀντίχριστος, ὁ ἀρνούμενος τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὸν υἱόν*; iv. 3 *τοῦτο [sc. πᾶν πνεῦμα ὃ μὴ ὁμολογεῖ τὸν Ἰησοῦν] ἐστὶν τὸ τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου, ὃ ἀκηκόατε ὅτι ἔρχεται, καὶ νῦν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἐστὶν ἤδη*; 2 Jo. 7 *οὗτος [sc. ὃ μὴ ὁμολογῶν Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν ἐρχόμενον ἐν σαρκί] ἐστὶν ὁ πλάνος καὶ ὁ ἀντίχριστος*. Here the expected coming of Antichrist is represented as finding a fulfilment in the docetic views of the person of Christ which were prevalent in St John's time, and 1 Jo. iv. 3 is accordingly quoted against the docetic schools of the second century by Polycarp (*Phil.* 7) and Irenaeus (iii. 16. 6, 8). Irenaeus, however, uses the name 'Antichrist' in connexion with eschatological speculations based on 2 Thess. ii. (Iren. iii. 7. 1, v. 25. 1) and on the Apocalypse (Iren. v. 26. 1 ff.), and from Irenaeus this use of the word descended to Hippolytus, whose tract *Περὶ τοῦ σωτήρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ περὶ τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου* is in our hands.

<sup>1</sup> The expression is borrowed from Bp Westcott's great Essay in *Epp. of St John*, p. 250 ff.

2. It is remarkable that a word so "characteristic of the School of St John<sup>1</sup>" does not appear in the Apocalypse, where it might have served the writer's purpose in more than one passage. That the conception of a personal Antichrist existed among the Christians of Asia in the first century is certain from 1 John ii. 18. Doubtless they had 'heard' it from the prophets, and the prophets had inherited the idea if not the word from the Synagogue. Whether the germ of the idea is to be found with Gunkel in the Babylonian myth of Marduk and Tiâmat, or in Daniel's presentation of Antiochus Epiphanes<sup>2</sup>, Jewish apocalypses of the first century shew that the Messianic hope of the time rested on a dark background of forebodings aroused by the expectation of an anti-Messiah<sup>3</sup>. A corresponding development of the doctrine of Antichrist is to be found in Christian circles during the Apostolic age.

The *locus classicus* in the Epistles is 2 Thess. ii. 3 ff. Here the final antagonist of the Christ is described as ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῆς ἀνομίας or ὁ ἄνομος, ὁ ἀντικείμενος καὶ ὑπεραιρόμενος ἐπὶ πάντα λεγόμενον θεὸν ἢ σέβασμα<sup>4</sup>. His παρουσία stands in strong contrast with that of the Christ; it is κατ' ἐνέργειαν τοῦ σατανᾶ, not τοῦ θεοῦ; it is ἐν πάσῃ δυνάμει καὶ σημείοις καὶ τέρασι ψεύδους, not of truth. But his doom is sure; the Christ will prevail; the 'Lawless One' is destined to perish (ὁ υἱὸς τῆς ἀπωλείας) at the Coming of the Lord (ὃν ὁ κύριος Ἰησοῦς ἀνελεῖ τῷ πνεύματι τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ<sup>5</sup> καὶ καταργήσει τῇ ἐπιφανείᾳ τῆς παρουσίας αὐτοῦ). The revelation of this person (for such he certainly seems to be) is delayed by some restraining force (τὸ κατέχον, ὁ κατέχων), the nature of which had apparently been explained by the Apostle when he was at Thessalonica (τὸ κατέχον οἴδατε), though for some good reason he is unwilling to commit it to writing. Meanwhile, the principle of ἀνομία is already at work.

Assuming that 2 Thess. is a genuine work of St Paul, it is one of his earlier Epistles, and may be placed in the last years of Claudius (48—49, Harnack; 53, Zahn). Ὁ κατέχων is perhaps the reigning Emperor, and τὸ κατέχον his policy. As for the ἄνομος, the conception is based partly on the O.T., and partly it is suggested by the memory of the late Emperor Gaius, and his mad attempt to set up a statue of himself in the Temple at Jerusalem. When Claudius was gone, a new Emperor might return to Caligula's folly

<sup>1</sup> Westcott, *Epp. of St John*, p. 70.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Dan. i. c.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Dan. xi. 36.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Isa. xi. 4, a passage which the

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *Apoc. Baruch* xxxv. ff. *Asc. of Isaiah* 4, 4 *Esdr.* 5 ff. Targum applies to Armillus.



or surpass it, and prove himself a very Antichrist. But there is nothing in the Apostle's words which compels the belief that Nero was in his thoughts, or even that he consciously connected the Antichrist with a future Emperor. All that he definitely foretells is the advent of a great antichristian power after the removal of the existing bar, and before the second Advent of the Lord.

An earlier Christian apocalypse, based on the teaching of Christ and now embodied in the Synoptic Gospels (Mc. xiii. = Mt. xxiv. = Lc. xxi.), may have been already in circulation when 2 Thess. was written. It speaks of the 'Abomination of Desolation' "standing (ἐστηκότα) where he ought not" (Mc.) or "standing (ἐστὸς) in a holy place" (Mt.)<sup>1</sup>. St Luke substitutes for this the paraphrase, "When ye see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that her desolation is at hand," i.e., writing after the fall of the city, he interprets the prophecy as fulfilled in the investment of Jerusalem by Titus. But whatever may be intended by the βδέλυγμα τῆς ἐρημώσεως, it is difficult to overlook the general resemblance between St Mark's ἐστηκότα ὅπου οὐ δεῖ = ἐν τόπῳ ἁγίῳ (Mt.), and St Paul's ὥστε αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν ναὸν τοῦ θεοῦ καθίσαι. The βδέλυγμα had been almost realized under Caligula, and the Apostle looked forward to its full realization, perhaps in the near future; to St Luke, who outlived St Paul, the day seemed to have come when the city was invested by the Roman general.

3. In the Apocalypse another stage is reached. Assuming that the book in its present form belongs, as Irenaeus states, to the end of Domitian's reign, the follies of Caligula, the atrocities of Nero, and the victory of Titus<sup>2</sup> belong to the past; a quarter of a century separates the fall of Jerusalem from the vision of Patmos. New developments call for new conceptions of the antichristian power, and to St John, guided by his recollections of the Book of Daniel, it assumes the form of a Wild Beast. Two Wild Beasts are mentioned in c. xiii., but the second does not retain the name; he reappears in a later chapter as the False Prophet; from c. xiii. 11 the first Wild Beast, whose prophet he is, receives the title τὸ θηρίον to the exclusion of his subordinate, and if we may use a word which the writer of the Apocalypse perhaps intentionally lays aside, this first Wild Beast is the Antichrist of St John's vision. To him belongs the mystic number 666; it is

<sup>1</sup> Mt. adds, τὸ ρηθὲν διὰ Δανιὴλ τοῦ προφήτου. Cf. Dan. ix. 27, xi. 24, xii. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Both βδέλυγμα and ἐρημοῦν occur in

the Apocalypse, but in reference not to Jerusalem but to Babylon (xvii. 4 f., xviii. 16, 19).

he who like St Paul's *ἄνομος*<sup>1</sup> is worshipped by the world, and sets his mark on his worshippers; it is on him that the new Babylon reposes; it is he who is at last seized and cast with his prophet into the lake of fire. In one important particular, however, St John has made an advance upon St Paul. The Apocalyptic Beast vanishes before the final *parousia*; a long interval appears to intervene between his disappearance and the end, during which the forces of evil muster round Satan himself, who is thus the ultimate antagonist of Christ and of the Church.

4. Who or what is the Beast of the Apocalypse? Sometimes he seems to be regarded as personal (e.g. xvii. 8, 11); at other times we appear to be dealing with an impersonal abstraction (xiii. 1 ff., xvii. 3, 7 f.). The same phenomenon has been observed in the Synoptic apocalypse and in St Paul's prophecy of the Man of Sin, and the obvious explanation is that in each case the writer means to represent a principle which finds its illustration and works itself out in individuals. If the line of interpretation adopted in the present commentary be accepted, the Apocalypse refers in terms which are necessarily obscure to Nero and Domitian as successive embodiments of the Beast; the Beast itself is properly the hostile World-power which was identified with the Roman Empire, and personified in the first two persecuting Emperors.

"Two Empires, two social organizations, designed to embrace the whole world, started together in the first century....In principle, in mode of action, in sanctions, in scope, in history they offer an absolute contrast...The history of the Roman Empire is from the first the history of a decline and fall...the history of the Christian Empire is from the first the history of a victorious progress<sup>2</sup>." The antithesis which is set forth in these eloquent words may not have been observed at first; it does not appear in our Lord's attitude towards the Roman rule in Judaea, or in the teaching of St Paul upon the duty of Christians towards civil rulers, or even in St Paul's prophecy, where the Empire and the Emperor are viewed in the light of a protecting rather

<sup>1</sup> Both descriptions rest ultimately on Daniel vii. 8, xi. 36.

<sup>2</sup> Westcott, *Epp. of St John*, p. 253.

than a hostile force. St Peter's Epistle is probably later than the outbreak of the Neronian persecution, but it reinforces St Paul's appeal for loyalty. There was obviously no ground for the charge of disloyalty which the Jews brought against our Lord before Pilate (Jo. xix. 12), and against Paul and Silas before the Thessalonian politarchs (Acts xvii. 5 ff.). It was not on the side of the Church that the quarrel began<sup>1</sup>; in all probability it would never have begun had not Rome provoked it by aggressive measures which the Church could not but resent.

5. Nero opened hostilities in 64, initiating a policy of persecution which was not formally abandoned during the rest of the century. The circumstances are thus described by Tacitus<sup>2</sup> and Suetonius:

Tac. *Ann.* xv. 44 "non ope humana, non largitionibus principis aut deum placamentis decedebat infamia, quin iussum incendium crederetur. ergo abolendo rumori Nero subdidit reos, et quaesitissimis poenis affectit quos per flagitia invisos vulgus Christianos appellabat. ...igitur primum correpti qui fatebantur<sup>3</sup>, deinde indicio eorum multitudo ingens, haud perinde in crimine incendii quam odio humani generis coniuncti (*corr.* convicti) sunt. et pereuntibus addita ludibria, ut ferarum tergis coniecti laniatu canum interirent, aut crucibus affixi, aut flammandi, atque ubi defecisset dies in usum nocturni luminis urerentur. hortos suos ei spectaculo Nero obtulerat et circense ludicrum edebat, habitu aurigae permixtus plebi vel curriculo insistens. unde quamquam adversus fontes et novissima exempla meritos miseratus oriebatur, tamquam non utilitate publica sed in saevitiam unius absumerentur." Suet. *Nero* 16 "multa sub eo et animadversa severe et coercita...afflicti suppliciiis Christiani, genus hominum superstitionis novae ac maleficae."

It is evident that Tacitus, who certainly held no brief for the Christian faith, represents Nero as the real author of the outrage. It took the form of a police measure, as Suetonius says, but in the first instance it was simply a device for screening the Emperor's own infamy. Christians already had a bad name with the Roman populace, but no attack would have been made upon their lives had not Nero sacrificed them to save himself. When he proceeded to offer the use of the Vatican Gardens for the

<sup>1</sup> How little disposed the Church was to make difficulties on her part may be gathered (e.g.) from St Luke's readiness to use the title *Σεβαστός* (Acts xxv. 21, 25).

<sup>2</sup> On the trustworthiness of Tacitus see Lightfoot, *Ignatius*, i. pp. 9 f., 725.

<sup>3</sup> Either their Christian Faith or their guilt as incendiaries.



NERO.

From a bust in the British Museum.



executions and to mix with the spectators, even the Roman mob recognized the brutality (*saevitiam*) of his conduct.

6. Even if Nero had desired to abandon the policy of persecution, it would have been difficult for him to do so. The words of Suetonius suggest that notwithstanding the reaction brought about by the Emperor's callousness, repressive measures continued in force. Sulpicius Severus, who wrote in the fourth century, may be confusing later times with those of Nero when he writes (*chron.* ii. 29) in reference to the latter: "post etiam datis legibus religio vetabatur, palamque edictis propositis Christianum esse non licebat<sup>1</sup>," but he is certainly right in adding with regard to the atrocities of 64, "hoc initio in Christianos saeviri coeptum"; and, as Lightfoot points out, when once persecution had begun the Roman Jews, with Poppaea Sabina at their back, would scarcely have been content to let it cease altogether. The martyrdoms of St Peter and St Paul are connected with Nero by Tertullian (*scorp.* 15) and Origen (*ap. Eus. H. E.* iii. 1), and those Apostles were but the leaders of a great army of martyrs<sup>2</sup>. The horrors of that first onslaught on the Roman Christians must have made a lasting impression on the Churches throughout the Empire; and the man who had exhausted every form of cruelty in his sudden attack upon an innocent community and had revelled in the agonies of his victims may well have become among Christians everywhere the symbol of brute force triumphing over righteousness and truth, of the World-power standing in direct antithesis to the Kingdom of God—in a word, of Antichrist, or to use St John's image, of the Beast.

7. So strong was the impression made by the personality of Nero upon the Roman world that after his violent death in 68 there were many who believed or professed to believe that he was still alive. While some of his friends year after year strewed his tomb with the flowers of spring and summer, others issued edicts in his name and professed that he would shortly return to the con-

<sup>1</sup> So Ramsay, *Church in the Roman Empire*, p. 244; but see Lightfoot, *Ignatius*, i. p. 10 f.; Sanday, in *Exp.* iv. vii., p. 408.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Clem. 1 Cor. 6 πολλὸν πλῆθος ἐκλεκτῶν οἵτινες πολλὰς αἰκίας καὶ βασάνους διὰ ἡῶλος παθόντες ὑπόδειγμα κάλλιστον ἐγένοντο ὑμῖν.



fusion of his enemies<sup>1</sup>. More than one pretender claimed to be a Nero returned from his wanderings, or even restored to life<sup>2</sup>. There were those who whispered that the great Emperor was hiding in Parthia, and would some day cross the borders at the head of a Parthian host. The Christian prophet would not, of course, give credit to these stories, but they served to supply some of the features of his symbolism. The Beast is represented as simulating the Resurrection and Return of the Christ; his deadly wound has been healed (xiii. 3); he is coming again<sup>3</sup>. Nero is doubly an Antichrist; the historical Nero persecuted the Church, the Nero of popular myth caricatured<sup>4</sup> the faith. The legend, indeed, was not without a counterpart of historical fact. When the Apocalypse was written, Nero had in truth returned in the person of Domitian (xvii. 11).

8. The brief reigns of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius are of no interest to the student of the struggle between the Empire and the Church and may be left out of his reckoning, as St John leaves them out in Apoc. xvii. 10, where Vespasian follows immediately after Nero. With Vespasian the Flavian house<sup>5</sup> entered on a spell of power which lasted for more than a quarter of a century. Its policy, in the belief of Professor Ramsay, was strongly anti-christian. Attention is called to a passage in Severus Sulpicius, probably derived from the lost *Histories* of Tacitus<sup>6</sup>, in which the chronicler describing a council of war held after the fall of Jerusalem says (ii. 30): "alii et Titus ipse evertendum in primis templum censebant quo plenius Judaeorum et Christianorum religio tollatur...Christianos ex Judaeis extitisse; radice sublata stirpem facile perituram." This, if trustworthy, assigns a reason for a Flavian policy adverse to the Church, and the hint dropt by Hilary (*c. Arian.* 3) that Vespasian was among the Imperial per-

<sup>1</sup> Suet. Nero 57, cf. Lightfoot, *Clement*, ii. p. 511.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Renan, *L'Antéchrist*, pp. 317 ff., 351 ff.

<sup>3</sup> Apoc. xvii. 8 *πάρεσται*. Cf. 2 Thess. ii. 9 *οὗ ἐστὶν ἡ παρουσία κατ' ἐνέργειαν τοῦ σατανᾶ*.

<sup>4</sup> The *ἀντίχριστος* is not a mere *ἀντίδικος* or *ἀντικείμενος*, but an adversary who consciously or not simulates the

character of the Christ. Compare *ἀντίκαισαρ* (representative of the Emperor), a word which passed into Aramaic (Dalman, *Wörterbuch*, s.v.).

<sup>5</sup> Vespasian 69—79, Titus 79—81, Domitian 81—96.

<sup>6</sup> Ramsay, *Church in the R. Empire*, pp. 253, 256. Cf. Lightfoot, *Ignatius*, i. p. 15.

secutors makes in the same direction<sup>1</sup>. But neither statement carries us far. It is only when we reach the third and last of the Flavian Emperors that there is indubitable evidence of a revival on a large scale of Nero's attitude towards the Christians.

Lightfoot has collected a catena of passages which justify the belief that Domitian was the second great persecutor<sup>2</sup>. One reference to his persecuting policy is contemporary: Clement of Rome speaks of *τὰς αἰφνιδίους καὶ ἐπαλλήλους γενομένας ἡμῖν συμφορὰς καὶ περιπτώσεις*—words which, as Lightfoot shews, accurately describe the capricious and reiterated attacks which distinguished this Emperor's policy in reference to the Church<sup>3</sup>. It is perhaps due to the feline stealthiness and rapidity with which Domitian dealt his blows that so few details remain. The names of two of his victims at Rome are preserved, and the facts are significant. T. Flavius Clemens, a cousin of the Emperor, had but just quitted the consulship, in which he had been Domitian's colleague, when he was arrested and put to death; while his wife Domitilla, Domitian's niece, was banished to one of the islands off the coast of Campania—Pontia or Pandateria—where political prisoners were detained. Suetonius<sup>4</sup> contents himself with saying that Flavius Clemens, whom he designates *contemptissimae inertiae*, was put to death *repente, ex tenuissima suspicione*; but from Dio Cassius<sup>5</sup> we learn that the charge brought against both husband and wife was one of 'atheism' (*ἀθεότητος*), and he adds: *ὅφ' ἥς καὶ ἄλλοι ἐς τὰ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἔθῃ ἐξοκέλλοντες πολλοὶ κατεδικάσθησαν, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπέθανον*. Putting the data together, it is natural to infer that Fl. Clemens and his wife suffered for their Christian faith, and that they were by no means the only victims of Domitian's hostility to 'Jewish' ways<sup>6</sup>. But this attack on the members of the Roman

<sup>1</sup> As to objections to this statement of Hilary founded on the silence of Melito (Eus. *H.E.* iv. 26) and a counter-statement of Tertullian (*Apol.* 5) see Lightfoot, *op. cit.* p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> *St Clement*, i. p. 104.

<sup>3</sup> *Op. cit.* i. p. 7 f.

<sup>4</sup> *Domitianus*, 15.

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. Rom.* lxxvii. 14. 1 sq. The whole passage may be seen in Preuschen, *Analecta* p. 13 f.

<sup>6</sup> All Jews must have been severely tried by Vespasian's order that the half shekel payable to the support of the Temple at Jerusalem should still be collected and be applied to the use of the Capitoline Jupiter. This order in the hands of Domitian became a pretext for harsh measures being directed against recusant Jews. (Suet. *Dom.* 2; see Lightfoot *Ignatius* i. p. 12.) But it could not affect the Emperor's relatives or other

Church, which seems to have been limited to a few leaders of Roman society, does not fully explain the position which Domitian holds in Christian tradition among Imperial persecutors of the faith. It is not only from Rome that the evidence comes, but from Sardis, whose bishop Melito writes to the Emperor Antoninus (Eus. *H. E.* iv. 26): *μόνοι πάντων ἀναπεισθέντες ὑπὸ τινων βασκανων ἀνθρώπων τοῦ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἐν διαβολῇ καταστήσαι λόγον ἡθέλησαν Νέρων καὶ Δομετιανός*. Nero's persecution of the Roman Church was notorious, but was Melito likely to have coupled Domitian with him as a persecutor if the latter Emperor's actions had been limited to a few arrests and executions at Rome near the end of his reign? Is it not probable that the Asian Churches felt his hand, perhaps some years earlier? And do not the words suggest a cause for Domitian's antichristian policy in Asia which is entirely in accord with the conditions described in the Apocalypse?

9. It is known that Domitian went beyond his predecessor in asserting his own divinity: "cum procuratorum suorum nomine formalem dictaret epistulam sic coepit: *Dominus et Deus noster hoc fieri iubet*."<sup>1</sup> The history of this extraordinary claim is instructive, and must be given here as briefly as may be; for fuller details reference may be made to G. Boissier, *La religion romaine* (Paris, 1900), i. pp. 109—186; G. Wissowa, *Religion u. Kultus der Römer* (Munich, 1902), pp. 71—78, 280—289; V. Chapot, *op. cit.*, p. 419 ff.

As early as the second century before Christ a complimentary cult of the genius of Rome or the *dea Roma* had begun in the provinces; there was a *templum urbis Romae* at Smyrna in B.C. 195; a *βαμὸς τῆς Ῥώμης* occurs in 105; a priest of Rome is mentioned by name in a compact between Sardis and Ephesus about B.C. 98<sup>2</sup>. A new development of this cult sprang up with the rise of the Empire, when the majesty of Rome took a concrete form in the person of the *princeps*. After the apotheosis of Julius Caesar

non-Jewish Christians; against these the charge was one of 'atheism' simply, i.e. of rejecting the religion of Rome.

<sup>1</sup> Suet. *Domitian*. 13. The claim, however, was not official; according to

Mommsen, Aurelian was the first Emperor who officially assumed divine titles.

<sup>2</sup> Tac. *ann.* iv. 56. See Wissowa, *Religion u. Kultus der Römer*, p. 281 ff.



DOMITIAN.

From the Statue in Munich  
(after Dr J. J. Bernoulli).



(29 B.C.) a temple of *Dea Roma* and *Divus Julius* was erected at Ephesus<sup>1</sup>. Augustus had no need to wait for an apotheosis; during his lifetime temples were erected under the dedication *θεῶς Ῥώμης καὶ Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος*<sup>2</sup>. When the Pergamenes wished to build one in honour of Tiberius, the example of Augustus was quoted (Tac. *ann.* iv. 37 “cum divus Augustus sibi atque urbi Romae templum apud Pergamum sisti non prohibuisset”). Both Augustus and Tiberius kept the new cult within limits; at Rome no temple was dedicated to either Emperor within his lifetime: Tiberius allowed only one Augusteum to be erected in his honour within the province of Asia, and refused to permit Spain to follow the example of the Asian cities. Gaius, who succeeded him, was a man of another and a weaker type; epileptic, often on the verge of insanity, incapable of self-control, he had in early life imbibed from Herod Agrippa<sup>3</sup> a vicious taste for Oriental magnificence. The precedent sparingly allowed by his predecessors offered this prince a welcome opportunity of self-aggrandisement; as a god he could surround himself with more than royal display<sup>4</sup>. Gaius carried his pretensions to a point at which they became at once ridiculous and dangerous; he removed the heads of famous statues and substituted his own: he attempted to erect a statue of himself in the Holy of holies at Jerusalem. The Alexandrian Jews were forced to admit the Emperor’s image into their synagogues, and if the Church did not suffer, it was probably because she had as yet no buildings set apart for worship, and was not sufficiently powerful to attract attention. The “furious Caligula,” as Gibbon rightly designates him, might have gone to even greater lengths, had not his reign been cut short by assassination (41). Claudius, if no better than Gaius, was saner, and during his reign there was no fresh attempt to force the Emperor-worship on the Jews, unless indeed something of this kind, in which the Roman Christians were also involved, is suggested by the well-known

<sup>1</sup> Dio Cassius, li. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. inscr. select.* ii. p. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Wissowa, p. 284; Westcott, *Epp. of St John*, p. 274.

<sup>4</sup> Suet. *C. Caligula* 22, “admonitus et principum et regum se excessisse fastigium, divinam ex eo maiestatem asserere sibi coepit.”



words of Suetonius<sup>1</sup>: "Iudaeos impulsore Chresto assidue tumultuantes Roma expulit." It is not clear why the Roman Jews or Jewish Christians should have given trouble on any other ground. We read, too, of a temple erected in honour of Claudius at Camulodunum in Britain, which was regarded as indicating that the Romans had come to stay and to rule<sup>2</sup>. Yet if the Imperial cult went on under Claudius, there is no evidence that it was encouraged by him. After death Claudius received his apotheosis<sup>3</sup>, but amidst shouts of ridicule which are voiced in the *Apotheosis* of Seneca. Nero, on the other hand, might easily have made good a claim of this kind. No Emperor on the whole made so deep an impression, a circumstance due to the dramatic power and consciousness of something approaching to genius which remained with him to the last; *qualis artifex pereo!* Quite early in his life in an Egyptian inscription he is called *ὁ ἀγαθὸς δαίμων τῆς οἰκουμένης*. But he was not tempted like his predecessors to imagine himself divine, preferring to gain credit for brilliant endowments of a human type. He shrank from the title of *Divus* and the erection of temples in his honour, because they seemed to forebode the approach of death, and Nero loved life better than a shadowy immortality<sup>4</sup>. No such feelings held back Domitian from pressing his claims to Divine honours. He found a gloomy and perhaps a cynical pleasure in the shouts which greeted his arrival at the amphitheatre with Domitia; *domino et dominae feliciter*<sup>5</sup>. Unable to rouse enthusiasm or admiration, he could insist on being regarded as a god<sup>6</sup>.

10. The province of Asia accepted with acclamation the new cult of Rome and the Emperor. For more than 200 years Rome had been mistress in Asia, and on the whole she had contributed to the prosperity of her great province; but the provincials had suffered from the extortions of greedy officials, and from the days

<sup>1</sup> *Divus Claudius*, 25.

<sup>2</sup> Tac. *ann.* xiv. 31, "quasi arx aeternae dominationis aspiciebatur."

<sup>3</sup> Suet. *D. Claudius*, 45 "in numerum deorum relatus." Cf. Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. inscr.* ii. p. 397, *ὁ θεὸς Κλαύδιος*.

<sup>4</sup> Tac. *ann.* xv. 74, "nam deum honor principi non ante habetur quam agere

inter homines desierit."

<sup>5</sup> Suet. *Domitian.* 13.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. the form of oath quoted by Wissowa, p. 71: "per Iovem et divom Augustum...et genium imperatoris Caesaris Domitiani Augusti deosque penates."

of Augustus the *principatus* had been hailed by the Asian towns as their salvation<sup>1</sup>. Inscription after inscription testifies to the loyalty of the cities towards the Empire. At Ephesus, at Smyrna, at Pergamum, and indeed throughout the province the Church was confronted by an imperialism which was popular and patriotic, and bore the character of a religion. Nowhere was the Caesar-cult more popular than in Asia<sup>2</sup>. The Augusteum (Σεβαστεῖον), or Temple of Rome<sup>3</sup> and the Augusti, had long taken its place among the public buildings of the greater cities. Augustus, as we have seen, refused Divine honours at Rome, but permitted a temple to be dedicated to *dea Roma* and himself at Pergamum. The other Asian cities followed the precedent set by the old capital. In A.D. 26 they vied with each other for the honour of building a temple to Tiberius, when Smyrna gained the coveted distinction over the head of Ephesus, on the ground that the latter already possessed the Artemision<sup>4</sup>. Ephesus, not to be outdone by her neighbour, erected an Augusteum, probably to Claudius, and thus acquired the title of νεωκόρος<sup>5</sup> of the Imperial worship. These local temples were not of merely local interest; their affairs were managed by the provincial league known as the *Commune Asiae* (τὸ κοινὸν τῆς Ἀσίας), whose president was styled Asiarch, and perhaps also ἀρχιερεὺς τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς Ἀσίας<sup>6</sup>. It belonged to the Asiarch to direct the worship of the Augusti throughout the province, and to preside at games which were held quinquennially in the cities where Augustea had been erected<sup>7</sup>. Such festivals are known to have been celebrated from time to time at five of the

<sup>1</sup> Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 114 f.; Chapot, *Laprovence Romaine proconsulaire d'Asie*, p. 62 ff. Cf. an inscription of Halicarnassus cited by Zimmerman, *Ephesos*, p. 52 f., which describes Octavian as εὐεργέτην τῶν ἀνθρώπων γένους, δὲ μεγίστας ἐλπίδας οὐκ ἐπλήρωσε μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπερέβαλλεν, ἀσφαλὴς μὲν γὰρ γῆ καὶ θάλασσα, πόλεις δὲ ἀνοδοῦσιν ἐν εἰρήνῃ καὶ ὁμονοίᾳ καὶ εὐετηρίᾳ.

<sup>2</sup> Mommsen, *Provinces* (E. Tr.), p. 345.

<sup>3</sup> In Asia the cult of Rome was older than the province itself; a temple was raised to Rome at Smyrna in B.C. 193 (Tac. *Ann.* iv. 56).

<sup>4</sup> Tac. *ann.* iv. 55.

<sup>5</sup> M. Chapot (p. 450) gives a useful list of the towns of Asia which possessed the neocorate, with the reigns or dates when it was received.

<sup>6</sup> On these titles see Lightfoot, *Ignatius*, iii. p. 404 ff.; Chapot, pp. 454—482; Pauly-Wissowa, s.vv.

<sup>7</sup> Each of the cities had its local high priest of the Augustan cult, who seems also to have had the style of 'Asiarch,' though he was supreme only in the local Augusteum. See Lightfoot, p. 415; Hicks, p. 87.

seven cities addressed in the Apocalypse, namely, at Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamum, Sardis, and Philadelphia<sup>1</sup>.

A system such as this, it is obvious, supplied machinery which could at any time be used against the Church with fatal facility. To refuse worship to Artemis or Asklepios was to decline a local cult; to refuse it to the statue of the Emperor at a time when the whole city was taking part in festivities organized by the *Commune*, was to expose oneself to the charge of disloyalty both to the provincial authorities and to the Emperor. Our only wonder is that this charge had not been laid against the Christians of Asia in the time of Claudius or of Nero<sup>2</sup>; perhaps there is a trace of such an anti-Christian movement in the reference to the days when Antipas suffered at Pergamum<sup>3</sup>, the earliest centre of the Caesar-worship, but of any general persecution under Nero there is no evidence<sup>4</sup>. Yet it is easy to understand that when Domitian's desire for Divine honours became known in Asia, the zealous provincials would resent more keenly than before the abstention of Christian citizens from the games instituted in honour of the Augusti, and the situation would become threatening. It is just this position of affairs which the Apocalypse represents; the Beast of whom Christians spoke with bated breath as 'number 666' had returned; already the markets were closed against buyers and sellers who did not bear his mark (xiii. 17), and there were rumours in the air of an approaching massacre (*ib.* 15). For this the Apocalypse is, it is true, our only authority, and its witness is given in an enigmatic form which cannot always be interpreted with certainty; but the main features of its story are plain enough,

<sup>1</sup> Even the calendar shewed traces of the new cult. "César a son mois, son jour comme Aphrodite; l'époque de sa venue au monde inaugura l'année. Ce sont des commencements qui préparent le vrai culte" (Chapot, p. 394).

<sup>2</sup> This seems to follow not only from the silence of St Luke, but from St Paul's friendship with Asiarchs.

<sup>3</sup> It is significant that while Antipas was martyred at Pergamum, it was at Smyrna, the second centre of the Augustan cult, that trouble was imminent when St John wrote (ii. 10).

<sup>4</sup> Dr Hort indeed writes (*First Ep. of St Peter*, p. 2): "It is only likely that what was begun at Rome in connexion with the fire spread through the provinces till it culminated in the state of things implied in the Apocalypse." "The Apocalypse...proves the existence of persecutions in Asia Minor, and implies that they were on a wide scale." But there is nothing to shew that the martyrs mentioned in the Apocalypse, Antipas excepted, were Asiatics; the sufferings of the Roman Christians may have been in the writer's mind.

and they accord with what is known of life in Asia during the first century, and of Domitian's general policy.

II. With the Beast from the sea, the hostile World-power represented by Nero and Domitian, St John associates a Beast from the land, a power no less hostile to the Church, which has its origin and home in Asia itself. This second Beast allies itself with the first, especially in the matter of the worship of the Augusti; indeed the first Beast is represented as leaving the affairs of the Emperor-cult entirely in the hands of the second. The Beast from the land works miracles<sup>1</sup> in support of the new cult, calling down fire from heaven, and causing the statues of the Emperor to speak (xiii. 13, 15); he is the 'false prophet' of the Imperial religion, and imposes on the credulity of the populace, whom he sets against the Christian recusants (*ib.* 12, 14 ff., 17, xix. 20). By the second Beast Professor Ramsay<sup>2</sup> understands "the Province of Asia in its double aspect of civil and religious administration, the Proconsul and the Commune"; in this commentary the Beast from the land is identified with the False Prophet, and regarded as the religious power represented by the Asiarch and the priesthood of the Asian temples of the Augusti; while in the *σημεῖα* which he works we recognize the use of the magical arts for which Asia and Ephesus in particular were notorious. The magic formulae known as 'Εφέσια γράμματα<sup>3</sup> had a worldwide reputation, and one of the earliest conquests which the Gospel achieved at Ephesus was the destruction of costly books which contained them<sup>4</sup>. It is noteworthy that *φαρμακία* is named immediately after *εἰδωλολατρεία* in the Epistle to the Galatians (v. 20)<sup>5</sup>, while the Apocalypse (xxi. 8, cf. xxii. 15) places *φαρμακοί*, the professors of magic, between *πόρνοι* and *εἰδωλολάτραι*.

Christianity, it is evident, set its face against magic from the first; paganism, on the other hand, had no serious quarrel with it; the cultivated Roman gentlemen who administered the provinces of

<sup>1</sup> Cf. 2 Thess. ii. 9 f.

<sup>2</sup> *Letters*, p. 97.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Clem. Al. *strom.* v. 8. §46 τὰ Ἐφέσια καλούμενα γράμματα ἐν πολλοῖς δὴ πολυθρύλητα ὄντα. Plutarch *symp.* vii. 5. 4 οἱ μάγοι τοὺς δαιμονιζομένους

κελεύουσιν τὰ Ἐφέσια γράμματα πρὸς αὐτοὺς καταλέγειν καὶ ὀνομάζειν. See Schürer, *Gesch.* <sup>3</sup> iii. p. 296 f.

<sup>4</sup> Acts xix. 19 f.

<sup>5</sup> See Lightfoot's note, and cf. Ign. *Eph.* 19, *Philad.* 5.

the Empire did not always scorn the attentions of the professional *magus*<sup>1</sup>; even Emperors were credited with dabbling in their secrets<sup>2</sup>. In Lucian's sarcastic sketch 'Ἀλέξανδρος ἢ Ψευδόμαντις, we see one of these conjurors on tour, and though St John's ψευδο-προφήτης is probably not an individual, but a class or system, it may be assumed that such travelling mountebanks were used to negotiate the wonders described in Apoc. xiii.<sup>3</sup> At Ephesus there were fourteen θεσμοφοδοί<sup>4</sup> attached to the temple of the Augusti, who are supposed by Canon Hicks to correspond with the ὑμνοφοδοί or choirmen of the Artemision; their official name admits of this explanation, but it may also mean 'oracle-chanters,'—a name under which dealers in magic might well have been concealed. But however this may have been, it is obvious that the Church was hard pressed in Asia by the magic-mongers, and it is easy to imagine the effect of their lying wonders on an excitable population already predisposed to the Imperial cult and impatient of Christianity. Nothing was needed to light the fires of persecution but a word from the Emperor or the Proconsul, and when they were kindled, it would be long, as the prophet of the Apocalypse foresaw, before the peace of the Church was restored in Asia or in the Roman world.

12. One more force which made against the Kingdom of Christ in Asia must be mentioned here. The Jews of Asia Minor had been numerous from the days when Antiochus III sent 2000 families of the eastern Dispersion to settle in Lydia and Phrygia<sup>5</sup>. In Cicero's time tribute went to the Temple at Jerusalem from Jews in Adramyttium, Pergamum, Laodicea, and Apamea, and there is evidence from other quarters that in the first century there were Jews resident also at Smyrna, Magnesia, Tralles, Sardis, and Thyatira<sup>6</sup>. In the year of the Crucifixion worshippers came to Jerusalem at the feast of Pentecost from

<sup>1</sup> Acts xiii. 6 ff.

<sup>2</sup> *Orac. Sibyll.* viii. 52 ff. ἔσσειε' ἀναξ πολίκρανος ἔχων πέλας οὐνομα πόντου (Hadrian)...καὶ μαγικῶν ἀδύτων μυστήρια πάντα μεθέξει.

<sup>3</sup> Apollonius of Tyana, to whom Prof. Ramsay refers (*Letters*, p. 102), was a strong opponent of the prevalent jugglery; see Dill, *Roman Society*, p. 400.

<sup>4</sup> *Inscr.* 481. 7 (A.D. 104): θεσμοφοδοὶς ναοῦ τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἐν Ἐφέσῃ κοινοῦ τῆς Ἀσίας.

<sup>5</sup> Joseph. *Ant.* xii. 3 f.; cf. Philo in *Flacc.* 7. See p. lxvi, note 2.

<sup>6</sup> Schürer, *Geschichte*<sup>3</sup>, iii. p. 11 f.; art. *Diaspora* in Hastings, *D.B.* v. 93 ff. Chapot, p. 182 ff.



Cappadocia, Pontus, Asia, Phrygia, and Pamphylia<sup>1</sup>. At Salamis in Cyprus, at Antioch in Pisidia, at Iconium, at Ephesus, St Paul found synagogues, and in these synagogues he began his work. But the Asiatic Jews did not assimilate the new teaching; its popularity with Gentiles and proselytes aroused their suspicion and, as the writer of the Acts suggests, their jealousy<sup>2</sup>. In the Apocalypse the breach between the Synagogue and the Church is seen to be complete; the churches of Smyrna and Philadelphia have to bear the blasphemies of those who "affirm themselves to be Jews and are not," a synagogue which is not God's but "Satan's<sup>3</sup>." The Jews were protected by special privilege from molestation in the exercise of their faith<sup>4</sup>. Under Caligula indeed they had suffered severely for their opposition to the Caesar-cult<sup>5</sup>, but the persecution ended with the death of the Emperor; under Domitian no attempt was made to enforce a worship which neither compulsion nor persuasion would have brought them to accept. Nevertheless, they had no scruple in turning the attention of the populace and the authorities to the resistance which the less favoured Christians offered to the Imperial religion. At the martyrdom of Polycarp it was noticed that the Jews of Smyrna not only made common cause with the heathen but outdid them in efforts to prepare fuel for the stake, and the *Martyrdom* notes that this was their wont<sup>6</sup>. Yet Polycarp was condemned for refusing to swear by the genius (τύχη) of Caesar<sup>7</sup>, an act which the Jews should have been able to appreciate. This was in the year 155 (Harnack), but the attitude of the Asian Jew towards Christianity had been determined at least seventy years before. The Synagogue of Satan played the part of the great Adversary; it not only rejected Christ, but did its best by slander and delation and, when the opportunity was afforded, by cooperation with the pagan mob, to bring about the destruction of the Asian Church.

<sup>1</sup> Acts ii. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Acts xiii. 45 ἐπλήσθησαν ζήλου. Cf. 1 Thess. ii. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Apoc. ii. 9, iii. 9.

<sup>4</sup> On the privileges possessed by the Jews in Asia see Chapot, p. 182 f.

<sup>5</sup> Schürer, i. ii. p. 91, ii. p. 266 ff.,

ii. iii. p. 349 ff.

<sup>6</sup> Polyc. mart. 13 μάλιστα Ἰουδαίων προθύμως, ὡς ἔθος αὐτοῖς, εἰς ταῦτα ὑπουργούντων. Cf. § 12 ἄπαν τὸ πλῆθος ἐθνῶν τε καὶ Ἰουδαίων.

<sup>7</sup> Ib. 9 f.; cf. Lightfoot's note, and Westcott, *Epp. of St John*, p. 279.



## VIII.

### PURPOSE OF THE APOCALYPSE.

1. The Apocalypse of John is the letter of an exiled prophet to the Christian congregations to which he has ministered. He writes under the conviction that he has a message for them from the Supreme Prophet and Pastor of the Church, and his primary purpose is to deliver this message. It has come to him in the way of revelation, and under the form of a succession of visions, and he delivers it as it was given; his letter consists entirely of *visions and revelations of the Lord*, which he has been not only permitted but commanded to transmit<sup>1</sup>. But, as the style proclaims aloud, it is not, like some of the later apocalypses, a literary effort, appealing to readers generally without regard to special circumstances. It is a genuine outcome of the time, written with a view to the special needs of a particular group of Christian societies; it portrays the life of those societies, and ministers to their spiritual necessities. In form it is an epistle, containing an apocalyptic prophecy; in spirit and inner purpose, it is a pastoral.

2. Each of the Churches of Asia had difficulties peculiar to itself, and these problems are treated first. The first three chapters, which have seemed to some critics to have no real coherence with the rest of the book, are in fact occupied with this preliminary task. The glorified Head of Christendom is revealed as visiting the Churches, and taking note of their several conditions; and the so-called 'letters to the Churches' record the results of His inspection. Nothing in the book is more remarkable than the precision with which these separate messages differentiate be-

<sup>1</sup> On the one exception (x. 4) see the note *ad loc.*

tween Church and Church, as the searchlight of the Spirit<sup>1</sup> is turned upon each in succession. Only two of the Churches escape reproof: the strenuous commercial life and the material prosperity of the Asian cities have had their natural effect upon the Christian minorities, which were in the sight of the Bishop of souls suffering from this cause even more severely than from the slanders of the Jews or the menaces of the heathen. At Ephesus the standard of Christian life, though still high, had been sensibly lowered; at Laodicea the Church was lukewarm and supercilious, at Sardis it was spiritually dead. And not only is the spiritual condition of each society diagnosed, but the circumstances are carefully distinguished. At Smyrna and Philadelphia the Jews are specially hostile; at Pergamum and Thyatira trouble has been caused by the Nicolaitans. At every turn the messages to the Churches shew local knowledge; some of the allusions which have not yet received a satisfactory explanation will doubtless yield their secret to a fuller knowledge of the history and antiquities of Asia. The business of the prophet is with the particular Church to which for the moment attention is called, and which would recognize at once the force of his words. It is enough for the general reader if he grasps the spiritual lesson which is to be found in these messages by everyone who has an ear to hear it.

3. After c. iii. the separate interests of the Churches pass out of sight. The visions which follow open wider fields of view that embrace the whole Church and the whole of human history, reaching to the consummation and the Coming of the Lord. But the Asian Churches are not forgotten, even if they are not mentioned again till near the end (xxii. 16, 21). Their spiritual dangers are probably in view throughout the book, but especially in passages where the vices of heathenism are condemned and the faithful are warned against participation in them<sup>2</sup>, or reminded of their obligation to keep themselves pure<sup>3</sup>. And the whole

<sup>1</sup> Apoc. ii. 7, 11, 17, 29, iii. 6, 13, 22.

<sup>2</sup> As e.g. in ix. 20 f., xviii. 9 f., xx. 8, xxii. 11, 15.

<sup>3</sup> As in vii. 14, xiv. 4 f., xvi. 15, xxii.

14.

series of visions which begins with c. iv. is in effect an answer to the forebodings by which the faithful in Asia were harassed in view of the gathering forces of Antichrist. The Churches of Asia knew themselves to be on the brink of an encounter with the greatest power the world had seen. The subject of cc. iv.—xxii. is the course and issue of the struggle, and the purpose of these chapters is to strengthen faith and kindle hope in the hearts of the faithful. In the light of the revelation vouchsafed to him the prophet John sees clearly that an age of persecution is beginning, and that it will affect not only the Churches of Asia, but the Church throughout the Roman world. How long it will last he does not say; in the earlier visions it seems to run on to the consummation, but in the later great reaches of time are seen to intervene between the end of the pagan power and the end of the existing order. The light grows as the Seer looks, and the issue becomes more and more distinct; Babylon falls, the Beast and the False Prophet receive their doom, Satan himself is finally consigned to destruction, and the City of God descends from heaven, idealized and glorious, as becomes the Bride of the glorified Christ. The final outcome of the struggle between the Church and the World, the Christ and the Antichrist, is postponed to the last two chapters, but there are anticipations of it all along the course of the book: in the promises with which each of the seven messages to the Churches ends; in the vision of the innumerable multitude before the Throne of God; in the vision of the 144,000 virgin-souls upon Mount Zion. The whole book is a *Sursum corda*, inviting the Churches to seek strength in the faith of a triumphant and returning Christ. In vain the Ancient Enemy stirs up trouble; in vain the Beast from the sea sets up his image, and the Beast from the land compels men under pain of outlawry or death to worship it. The *seal of the living God* secures those who refuse *the mark of the Beast*; the martyrs are conquerors, and shall *not be hurt of the Second Death*; their *names are in the Book of Life*. *Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, ... they rest from their labours, for their works follow with them*; after the fall of their great enemy

*they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years; they shall enter through the gates into the City; the Lord God shall give them light; they shall reign for ever and ever.*

4. Of the immediate effect of the Apocalypse upon the Asian Churches we cannot judge; certainly they weathered the storm, for in the next Christian writing which comes to us from Asia, the Letters of Ignatius, they are represented as large and flourishing communities. The storm itself passed within two or three years after the date which Irenaeus assigns to the Apocalypse; Domitian was assassinated Sept. 18, 96, and the accession of Nerva probably gave peace to the Asian Churches. Trajan, who succeeded in the January of 98, seems to have taken no active measures before A.D. 112, when his attention was directed by the younger Pliny to the extraordinary progress of Christianity in Bithynia. Perhaps it may be safely inferred that in the interval between 96 and 112 the danger threatened by the Caesar-worship ceased to be pressing, and for the moment the need of comfort such as the Apocalypse offered was less keenly felt. But what St John had written in the Spirit for the times of Domitian and the Churches of Asia remained as a heritage for all suffering Churches throughout the Empire. An early example of the helpfulness of the book to Christians under persecution has survived in the Epistle of the Churches of Vienne and Lyons, written in 177 to their brethren in Asia and Phrygia, which bears many signs of the use of the Apocalypse by the Christian societies of South Gaul during the troubles in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. It quotes or alludes to Apoc. i. 5, iii. 14, xiv. 4, xxii. 11<sup>1</sup>. It is impossible to doubt that the roll which contained St John's great letter to the parent Churches in Asia was often in the hands of the daughter Churches in Gaul, and perhaps accompanied the confessors to the prisons where they awaited the martyr's crown.

5. There is some reason for believing that the writer of the Apocalypse, before his work was ended, realized that the book might find a larger field of service than the Churches of Asia or even the Churches of the Empire could offer. In the early chapters

<sup>1</sup> Eus. H. E. v. i. 10, 57; 2. 3.

it is clear that St John writes with a view to his message being read aloud in the local Church assemblies : *blessed is he that readeth and they that hear the words of this prophecy ; he that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches*<sup>1</sup>. Beyond the transmission of the letter for reading in neighbouring Churches, the prophet contemplates no circulation of his book ; his message is to the Churches of Asia, and he is content to be the means of conveying it to them. But when he reaches the end a presentiment seems to enter his mind that the book will live : *I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto them, God shall add unto him the plagues which are written in this book ; and if any man shall take away...God shall take away his part from the tree of life*<sup>2</sup>. The primary destination of the Apocalypse is still kept in view : it is to the hearer rather than the reader that the Apocalypticist makes his final appeal. Yet the appeal seems to imply an expectation that the book will be copied and circulated for wider reading. The words are based on two passages in Deuteronomy, and they practically place the Apocalypse on a level with the Torah and anticipate for it a place among the Scriptures of the Church. St John knew himself to be a prophet, and his writing to be a prophecy ; that he was commanded to consign his visions to a book was an assurance to him that their purpose would not be fulfilled in one generation or in two. He sees the book going down to posterity, and like the Deuteronomist he endeavours to guard it against interpolation and excision. As he writes the last words upon the papyrus roll that lies upon his knee, the conviction dawns upon him that the *Revelation of Jesus Christ* was given for the warning and comfort of the whole Church to the end of time.

<sup>1</sup> Apoc. i. 3, ii. 7 etc.

<sup>2</sup> Apoc. xxii. 18 f.

## IX.

### DATE.

I. Early Christian tradition is almost unanimous in assigning the Apocalypse to the last years of Domitian.

The following are the chief authorities. Iren. v. 30. 3 *ap.* Eus. *H. E.* iii. 18, v. 8 εἰ γὰρ ᾔδει ἀναφανδὸν τῷ νῦν καιρῷ κηρύττεσθαι τοῦνομα αὐτοῦ [*sc.* τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου], δι' ἐκείνου ἂν ἐρρέθη τοῦ καὶ τὴν Ἀποκάλυψιν ἑωρακότος· οὐδὲ γὰρ πρὸ πολλοῦ χρόνον ἑωράθη, ἀλλὰ σχεδὸν ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας γενεᾶς, πρὸς τῷ τέλει τῆς Δομετιανοῦ ἀρχῆς<sup>1</sup>. Clem. Alex. *quis dives* § 42 τοῦ τυράννου τελευτήσαντος ἀπὸ τῆς Πάτμου τῆς νήσον μετῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑφέσον. Origen, *in Mt.* tom. xvi. 6 ὁ δὲ Ῥωμαίων βασιλεὺς, ὡς ἡ παράδοσις διδάσκει, κατεδίκασε τὸν Ἰωάννην μαρτυροῦντα διὰ τὸν τῆς ἀληθείας λόγον εἰς Πάτμον τὴν νήσον<sup>2</sup>. Victorinus *in Apoc.* (x. 11) "hoc dicit propterea quod quando haec Ioannes vidit, erat in insula Patmos, in metallum damnatus a Domitiano Caesare. ibi ergo vidit Apocalypsin. et cum iam senior putaret se per passionem accepturum receptionem, interfecto Domitiano, omnia iudicio eius soluta sunt. et Ioannes, de metallo dimissus, sic postea tradidit hanc eandem quam acceperat a Deo Apocalypsin"; *ib.* on xvii. 10 "intellegi oportet tempus quo scripta Apocalypsis edita est, quoniam tunc erat Caesar Domitianus...unus exstat sub quo scripta est Apocalypsis, Domitianus scilicet." Euseb. *H. E.* iii. 18 ἐν τούτῳ [*sc.* in the time of Domitian] κατέχει λόγος τὸν ἀπόστολον ἅμα καὶ εὐαγγελιστὴν Ἰωάννην ἔτι τῷ βίῳ ἐνδιατρίβοντα τῆς εἰς τὸν θεῖον λόγον ἕνεκεν μαρτυρίας Πάτμον οἰκεῖν καταδικασθῆναι τὴν νήσον: *ib.* 20 τότε δὲ οὖν [on the accession of Nerva] καὶ τὸν ἀπόστολον Ἰωάννην ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ τὴν νήσον φυγῆς τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἑφέσου διατριβὴν ἀπειληφέναι ὁ τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν ἀρχαίων παραδίδωσι λόγος: *ib.* 23 Ἰωάννης τὰς αὐτοῦ διείπειν ἐκκλησίας, ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ τὴν νήσον μετὰ τὴν Δομετιανοῦ τελευτὴν ἐπανελθὼν φυγῆς. Ps. Aug. *quaest. V. et N. T.* 76. 2 "ista revelatio eo tempore fasta est, quo apostolus Iohannes in insula erat Pathmos, relegatus a Domitiano imperatore fidei causa." Hieron. *de virr. illustr.* 9 "quarto decimo anno secundam post Nerōnem

<sup>1</sup> According to Dionysius Barsalibi, Hippolytus followed Irenaeus in assigning the Apocalypse to the reign of Domitian (Gwynn, in *Hermathena*, vii. 137).

<sup>2</sup> It will be seen that the Alexandrian testimony is not explicit; the Emperor

who banished John is not named either by Clement or Origen. But in the absence of evidence to the contrary they may be presumed to have followed in this respect the tradition of South Gaul and Asia Minor.



persecutionem movente Domitiano in Patmon insulam relegatus scripsit Apocalypsin...interfecto autem Domitiano et actis eius ob nimiam crudelitatem a senatu rescissis sub Nerva principe redit Ephesum."

2. According to other ancient but not early authorities the book was written under Claudius<sup>1</sup>, Nero, or Trajan.

Thus the title prefixed to both the Syriac versions of the Apocalypse assigns the banishment of St John to the reign of Nero (ܐܡܪܢ ܕܝܗܘܢܢ ܕܡܪܝܬܐ ܕܢܪܐ)<sup>2</sup>. Epiphanius places both the exile and the return under Claudius (*haer.* li. 12 μετὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς Πάτμου ἐπάνοδον τὴν ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου γενομένην Καίσαρος: *ib.* 32 αὐτοῦ δὲ προφητεῦσαντος ἐν χρόνοις Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος ἀνωτάτω ὅτε εἰς τὴν Πάτμον νῆσον ὑπῆρξεν κτλ.). The *Synopsis de vita et morte prophetarum* attributed to Dorotheus goes to the opposite extreme, placing the exile in the time of Trajan: ὑπὸ δὲ Τραϊανοῦ βασιλέως ἐξωρίσθη ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Πάτμῳ...μετὰ δὲ τὴν τελευτὴν Τραϊανοῦ ἐπάνεισιν ἀπὸ τῆς νήσου, adding however: εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ λέγουσιν μὴ ἐπὶ Τραϊανοῦ αὐτὸν ἐξορισθῆναι ἐν Πάτμῳ, ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ Δομετιανοῦ. Similarly Theophylact on Mt. xx. 22 Ἰωάννην δὲ Τραϊανὸς κατεδίκασε μαρτυροῦντα τῷ λόγῳ τῆς ἀληθείας (compare the extract from Origen in § 1). The reference to Trajan has perhaps been suggested by *Iren.* ii. 22. 5 παρέμεινε γὰρ αὐτοῖς [ὁ Ἰωάννης] μέχρι τῶν Τραϊανοῦ χρόνων.

3. The general situation presupposed by the book is consistent, as we have seen, with the early tradition which represents it as a work of the last years of Domitian. The evidence may be briefly summarized here. (a) The condition of the Asian Churches, as it is described in *cc.* ii., iii., is that of a period considerably later than the death of Nero. Their inner life has undergone many changes since St Paul's ministry at Ephesus, and even since the writing of the Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians<sup>3</sup> and the two Epistles to Timothy. Deterioration has

<sup>1</sup> On this see Hort, *Apocalypse*, p. xviii.

<sup>2</sup> So Theophylact, *praef. in Ioann.*, but speaking of the fourth Gospel: ὁ καὶ συνέγραψεν ἐν Πάτμῳ τῇ νήσῳ ἐξόριστος διατελὼν μετὰ τριακονταδύο ἔτη τῆς τοῦ χριστοῦ ἀναλήψεως. Tertullian (*scorp.* 15) does not definitely say that the exile to Patmos took place under Nero, though he is credited by Jerome (*adv. Jovin.* i. 26) with doing so, and his words admit of that construction.

<sup>3</sup> Lightfoot, indeed, assuming the earlier date of the Apocalypse writes (*Colossians*, p. 41): "the message com-

municated by St John to Laodicea prolongs the note which was struck by St Paul in the letter to Colossae. An interval of a very few years has not materially altered the character of these Churches. Obviously the same temper prevails, the same errors are rife, the same correction must be supplied." But the examples which he gives (pp. 41—44) shew only that the same general tendencies were at work in the Lycus valley, as when St Paul wrote, and this might well have been so even after an interval of more than 30 years.

set in at Ephesus, and at Sardis and Laodicea faith is dying or dead. The Nicolaitan party, of which there is no certain trace in the Epistles of St Paul, is now widely distributed and firmly rooted. The external relations of the Churches shew a similar advance. In past days Pergamum had witnessed a single martyrdom: now a storm of persecution was about to break on the Churches, and the faithful might expect to suffer imprisonment and death. (b) The prevalence of the Imperial cult, and the pressure which was being put upon recusant Christians by the Asiarchs, are suggestive of the time of Domitian rather than of Nero or Vespasian<sup>1</sup>. Later than Domitian's reign this precise situation could not have arisen; Nerva did not maintain the aggressive policy of Domitian<sup>2</sup>, and when Trajan's rescript began to do its work, the petty persecution described in Apoc. xiii. would give place to formal indictment before the Proconsul. Thus the death of Domitian (Sept. 18, 96) is our *terminus ad quem*; a *terminus a quo* is supplied by the date of his accession (Sept. 13, 81), but the superior limit may with great probability be pushed forward to A.D. 90 or even further, since Domitian's jealous insistence on his claims to Divine honours and his encouragement of the *delatores* belong to the later years of his reign.

4. There are other indications of date which are more definite, and point in the same direction. (a) It is impossible to doubt that the legend of *Nero redivivus* is in full view of the Apocalyptist in more than one passage (xiii. 3, 12, 14, xvii. 8).

Archbishop Benson, indeed, seeks to impale those who hold this theory on the horns of a dilemma<sup>3</sup>. If St John referred to the legend, either he believed it or he did not. If he believed it, "he believed not only what was not true, but what decently-informed and reasonable heathen never believed." If he did not believe it,

<sup>1</sup> Dr Hort (1 Peter, p. 2) maintains that "in Asia Minor, the special home of the Emperor-worship, we have no right to assume that it was only under an Emperor like Domitian...that Christians were likely to have it forced upon them." This no doubt is true, but the probability remains that the great outbreak of persecution, which was imminent when the Apocalypse was

written, belongs to the later rather than to the earlier epoch; see c. vii. of this introduction.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Dio Cassius, lxxviii. 1 μῦθοι δὲ Δομειανοῦ αἱ εἰκόνας αὐτοῦ...συνεχωρεύθησαν...καὶ ὁ Νερούας τοὺς τε κρινόμενους ἐπ' ἀσεβείᾳ ἀφῆκε, καὶ τοὺς φυγόντας κατήγαγεν. See also Eus. H. E. iii. 20.

<sup>3</sup> *Apocalypse*, p. 173 f.

he was guilty of a grave political offence in using for his own ends a story which was "hostile to the peace of the district where it existed," and moreover was aimed against the reigning Emperor. The second alternative has been assumed in the following commentary, but the inference which Dr Benson draws is not admitted. No one who appreciates the greatness of our author will suppose that he gave credit to the wild legends which were afloat about Nero's return. But the conditions of apocalyptic writing did not preclude him from working mere legend into his symbolism, nor was there any appreciable danger in the use of this legend in a book addressed to Christians only. The reference to the reigning Emperor was not likely to be intelligible to any non-Christian into whose hands the book might fall, and to Christians it suggested nothing which was not already notorious.

In Asia the story of Nero's recovery was common talk as early as A.D. 69 (Tac. *hist.* ii. 8 "Achaia atque Asia falso exterritae velut Nero adventaret vario super exitu eius rumore, eoque pluribus vivere eum fingentibus credentibusque"); but pretenders continued to arise, and even under Trajan the belief that he was yet living was still general (Dio Chrysostom, *or.* xxi., καὶ νῦν ἔτι πάντες ἐπιθυμοῦσι ζῆν, οἱ δὲ πλεῖστοι καὶ οὔονται<sup>1</sup>). (b) In cc. xiii., xvii. Domitian is described in terms as plain as the circumstances allowed. Nero is dead, but *the stroke of his death is healed* (xiii. 3, 12). He is *the Beast*—he impersonates the brutal strength of the persecuting World-power, and he *was, and is not, and is about to ascend out of the Abyss* (xvii. 8). Nero himself was the fifth Emperor, and he has fallen; but the Beast which *was and is not* reappears in an eighth Emperor, who is *of the seven*, inasmuch as he recalls to men's minds the fifth, and plays his part over again, till he too *goeth into perdition* (xvii. 11 f.)<sup>2</sup>.

5. Notwithstanding the external and internal evidence which supports the Domitianic date, the great Cambridge theologians of the last century were unanimous in regarding the Apocalypse as a work of the reign of Nero, or of the years which immediately

<sup>1</sup> Nero was born in A.D. 37, so that, had he lived till A.D. 100, he would have been not more than 63.

<sup>2</sup> See the commentary *ad locos*. It may be added that St John appears to

refer (xvi. 12) to the dread of a Parthian invasion, which was connected with the expectation of Nero's return: cf. Tac. *hist.* i. 2; *Orac. Sibyll.* iv. 137 ff.

followed his death. Bishop Lightfoot seems to have accepted "the view which assigns it to the close of Nero's reign or thereabouts<sup>1</sup>." Bishop Westcott placed it "before the destruction of Jerusalem<sup>2</sup>." Dr Hort in his posthumous commentary on 1 Peter<sup>3</sup> writes: "there are strong reasons for placing [the Apocalypse] not long after Nero's death." Such a threefold cord of scholarly opinion is not quickly broken, and the reasons on which it was founded deserve the most careful consideration. In the partition of the New Testament between the three, the Apocalypse, unhappily, was "not finally assigned<sup>4</sup>," and their published writings<sup>5</sup> contain but incidental references to the question of its date. From these it would appear that they were guided in their judgment on this point partly by the relation which they believed the Book to occupy with reference to the Fall of Jerusalem, partly by the contrast which it presents to the Fourth Gospel. Thus Dr Hort writes: "The day of the Lord which the writer to the Hebrews saw drawing nigh had already begun to break in blood and fire, when St John sent his Apocalypse to the Gentile Churches of Asia<sup>6</sup>." And Dr Lightfoot: "It marks the close of what we may call the *Hebraic* period of St John's life, i.e. the period which...he had spent chiefly in the East and among Aramaic-speaking peoples<sup>7</sup>." But perhaps the fullest treatment of the subject is to be found in Dr Westcott's introduction to the Gospel of St John: "Of the two books (he says) the Apocalypse is the earlier. It is less developed both in thought and style.... The crisis of the Fall of Jerusalem explains the relation of the Apocalypse to the Gospel. In the Apocalypse that 'coming' of Christ was expected, and painted in figures; in the Gospel the 'coming' is interpreted<sup>8</sup>."

It is clear that these arguments for placing the Apocalypse

<sup>1</sup> *Biblical Essays*, p. 52; cf. *Supernatural Religion*, p. 132.

<sup>2</sup> *St John*, Intr. p. lxxxvii.

<sup>3</sup> P. 2; cf. Hulsean Lectures, p. 140 f., *Judaistic Christianity*, p. 160.

<sup>4</sup> See Bp Westcott's prefatory note to Dr Hort's 1 Peter (p. vii).

<sup>5</sup> On the argument by which this view is supported in *Apocalypse* i—iii

(1908) see the postscript to this chapter.

<sup>6</sup> *Jud. Christianity*, p. 160.

<sup>7</sup> *Supernatural Religion*, p. 132. Dr Lightfoot appears to be in general agreement here with his antagonist, who placed the Apocalypse "about A.D. 68, 69."

<sup>8</sup> *St John*, p. lxxxvi f.

under Nero or Vespasian rest on more than one presupposition. The unity of the Book is assumed, and it is held to be the work of the author of the Fourth Gospel. But the latter hypothesis is open, and perhaps will always be open to doubt; and the former cannot be pressed so far as to exclude the possibility that the extant book is a second edition of an earlier work, or that it incorporates earlier materials, and either hypothesis would sufficiently account for the few indications of a Neronian or Vespasianic date which have been found in it<sup>1</sup>. When it is added that the great scholars who have been named dealt with the question incidentally and not in connexion with a special study of the Apocalypse, it seems permissible to attach less importance to their judgement on this point than on others to which their attention had been more directly turned.

6. With all due deference, therefore, to the great authority of Westcott, Lightfoot, and Hort, and of the foreign scholars<sup>2</sup> who have supported an earlier date, adhesion has been given in this edition to the view that the Apocalypse, at least in its present form, belongs, as Irenaeus believed, to the reign of Domitian and to the last years of that reign (90—96). This date appears to be consistent with the general character and purpose of the book. The Apocalypse as a whole presupposes a period when in Asia at least the Church was compelled to choose between Christ and Caesar. And the prophet foresees that this is no local or passing storm, but one which will spread over the whole Empire, and run a long course, ending only with the fall of paganism and of Rome. The Coming of the Lord is no longer connected with the Fall of Jerusalem, which is viewed as an event of past history<sup>3</sup>. A new Jerusalem has taken the place of the old city of God, and the Apocalypticist can already see its ideal glories revealed. But for the moment Babylon is in the foreground of the picture, and Babylon must fall before the end, and after Babylon the Beast

<sup>1</sup> E.g. the cryptic representation of Nero's name in xiii. 18, and the apparent reference to Vespasian as the reigning Emperor in c. xvii. 10.

<sup>2</sup> E.g. Baur, Hilgenfeld, Beyschlag, who assign the book to the reign of Nero,

and Weiss, Dusterdieck, and Mommsen, who place it under Vespasian; see C. Anderson Scott, *Revelation*, p. 48, note 1.

<sup>3</sup> On c. xi. 1 ff. see the commentary *ad l.*



and the False Prophet. Even the triumph that follows on their destruction is not final, for the Dragon remains to be overcome. So the Coming is postponed indefinitely, though the old watch-word, Ἰδοὺ ἔρχομαι ταχύ, still rings in our ears. The whole standpoint is that of the closing years of the first century, when the Church knew herself to be entering upon a struggle of which she could not foresee the end, although of the victorious issue she entertained no doubt.

[In the *Apocalypse of St John* i.—iii. (1908) Dr Hort deals at some length with the date of the Book, and on historical grounds strongly supports the view which places it at the beginning of the reign of Vespasian.

He admits that "if external evidence alone could decide, there would be a clear preponderance for Domitian" (p. xx.). "On the other hand the general historical bearings of the book are those of the early, and are not those of the late period" (p. xxxii.). Two points in particular are urged as leading to this conclusion. (1) "The whole language about Rome and the empire, Babylon and the Beast, fits the last days of Nero and the time immediately following, and does not fit the short local reign of terror under Domitian." (2) "The book breathes the atmosphere of a time of wild commotion...it is only in the anarchy of the earlier time that we can recognise a state of things that will account for the tone of the Apocalypse" (p. xxvi. f.).

These two positions rest upon evidence which is given in full (pp. xxi.—xxvi.), and would be nearly conclusive if the Apocalypse had been addressed to Rome or written from the standpoint of a Roman Christian. But the conditions which existed in the province of Asia may have coloured events differently in the eyes of an Ephesian prophet. In the foregoing chapters of this introduction an attempt has been made to shew that in the later years of Domitian's reign the Cæsar-worship in Asia was a danger which threatened the Church with imminent destruction. If that view is correct, there is no need to take into account the shortness of "the local reign of terror" at Rome under Domitian or the com-



parative length and severity of Nero's persecution. Neither of these would have greatly influenced the attitude of Asian Christians towards the Emperor or the Empire; it would rather have been determined by what was happening in Asia itself with the sanction of the Imperial authorities. In Asia at the moment there seems to have been good reason to expect a recrudescence of the policy of Nero, and something worse; if there were no recent martyrdoms, yet persecution was ready to break out upon the least excuse, and but for the death of Domitian there would probably have been a general uprising of the pagan population against the Church. This, as it seems, was the situation on which the seer of the Apocalypse has seized as the occasion for his prophecy.

For these reasons the present writer is unable to see that the historical situation presupposed by the Apocalypse contradicts the testimony of Irenaeus which assigns the vision to the end of the reign of Domitian. But has the testimony of Irenaeus been rightly understood? Dr Hort, it appears, in his lectures on the Apocalypse referred to an article by M. J. Bovon in the *Revue de Théologie et de Philosophie* (Lausanne, 1887), in which it was suggested that the subject of ἐωράθη in Iren. v. 30. 3 is not ἡ ἀποκάλυψις but ὁ τὴν ἀποκάλυψιν ἐωρακώς, i.e. ὁ Ἰωάννης. This view has been supported with great acuteness by the Bishop of Ely in the *Journal of Theological Studies* for April 1907. It does not, however, seem that Dr Hort himself, although he admitted "the difficulty of accounting for γὰρ on the common interpretation, and the force of the argument from the use of ὁράω with persons in Irenaeus" (p. 42), allowed M. Bovon's suggestion to weigh with him against the usual and natural interpretation of the words. On the contrary he assumes that Irenaeus bears witness to the Domitianic date, and for the view which he prefers he relies entirely on the internal evidence and the circumstances which in his judgement it must be held to presuppose.]

## X.

### CIRCULATION AND RECEPTION IN THE CHURCH.

1. Assuming that the Apocalypse was addressed by a person of influence or authority to seven of the leading Churches of Asia between the years 90 and 96, it is reasonable to suppose that it was copied and circulated to some extent before the beginning of the second century. As the encyclical was brought round by the author's messenger, each of the Churches addressed would transcribe it for its own use, and send a copy to the Churches in the immediate neighbourhood<sup>1</sup>, and these in their turn would repeat the process. Within a few years the circulation of such a document would overstep the limits of the province, whether through the spontaneous action of the Asian societies<sup>2</sup>, or in answer to the appeal of foreign Churches<sup>3</sup>, or through the agency of individual Christians upon their travels. In one or all of these ways the great Christian apocalypse would have passed from Church to Church and from province to province, and wherever it went it could not fail to excite the interest of Christian readers.

2. Thus it is not incredible that Ignatius (110—117<sup>4</sup>) may shew some knowledge of the Apocalypse of John in more than one of

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Col. iv. 16 ὅταν ἀναγνωσθῇ παρ' ὑμῖν ἡ ἐπιστολή, ποιήσατε ἵνα καὶ ἐν τῇ Λαοδικέῳ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἀναγνωσθῇ, καὶ τὴν ἐκ Λαοδικίας ἵνα καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀναγνῶτε. On the method of transmission see Ramsay, *Letters to the Seven Churches*, cc. ii., iii.

<sup>2</sup> See Mart. Polyc. 20 καὶ τοῖς ἐπέκεινα ἀδελφοῖς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν διαπέμψαθε.

<sup>3</sup> Polyc. Phil. 13 τὰς ἐπιστολὰς Ἰγνατίου τὰς πεμφθείσας ἡμῖν παρ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἄλλας ὅσας εἰχομεν παρ' ἡμῖν, ἐπέμψαμεν ὑμῖν καθὼς ἐνετείλασθε.

<sup>4</sup> On Clem. R. Cor. 34. 3, see N.T. in the *Apostolic Fathers*, p. 58. Lightfoot, who placed the Apocalypse under Nero or Vespasian, was inclined to see in Clem. l. c. a reference to Apoc. xxii. 12; see his note *ad l.*

his letters to the Asian Churches (*Eph.* 15. 3 ἵνα ὤμεν αὐτοῦ ναοί, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν ἡμῖν θεός [*Apoc.* xxi. 3]; *Philad.* vi. 1, στηλαί εἰσιν καὶ τάφοι νεκρῶν, ἐφ' οἷς γέγραπται μόνον ὀνόματα ἀνθρώπων [*Apoc.* iii. 12]), though the coincidences are not such as to justify a definite conclusion. In the Epistle of Barnabas<sup>1</sup>, again, there are one or two passages which may allude to St John's work (*Barn.* 6. 13 λέγει δὲ Κύριος Ἴδου ποιῶ τὰ ἔσχατα ὡς τὰ πρῶτα [*Apoc.* xxi. 3]; *ib.* 21. 3 ἐγγὺς ὁ κύριος καὶ ὁ μισθὸς αὐτοῦ [*Apoc.* xxii. 10 f.]); but the balance of probability is in each instance against the reference<sup>2</sup>. There is however abundant evidence that the Apocalypse was in circulation during the second half of the second century, not only in Asia, but in the West.

(1) Eusebius does not mention the Apocalypse among N.T. books known to Papias (*H. E.* iii. 39), unless this is implied in his attribution of Papias's chiliasm to a misunderstanding of certain statements made by Apostolic authority<sup>3</sup>. But against the silence of Eusebius we have to set the express statement of Andreas, who in the prologue to his commentary writes: περὶ μέντοι τοῦ θεοπνεύστου τῆς βίβλου περιπτὸν μηκύνει τὸν λόγον ἡγοῦμεθα, τῶν μακαρίων Γρηγορίου φημι τοῦ θεολόγου καὶ Κυρίλλου, προσέτι τε καὶ τῶν ἀρχαιοτέρων Παπίου, Εἰρηναίου, Μεθοδίου, καὶ Ἰππολύτου προσμαρτυρούντων τὸ ἀξιόπιστον. Andreas, moreover, quotes a remark of Papias upon *Apoc.* xii. 7 ff. Papias, it will be remembered, was according to Irenaeus (v. 33) an ἀκουστῆς Ἰωάννου and an ἀρχαῖος ἀνὴρ, whose *floruit* is likely to be nearer to the beginning than to the middle of the second century<sup>4</sup>. (2) About A.D. 180 Irenaeus knew of copies of the Apocalypse already 'ancient,' and of witness borne to the text of the book by persons who had seen the writer (v. 30 = *Eus. H. E.* v. 8)<sup>5</sup>, and who, if not Papias and Polycarp, presumably belonged to their generation<sup>6</sup>. (3) Justin, who lived at Ephesus<sup>7</sup> before he went to Rome, speaks of the Apocalypse as a recognized Christian book, and identifies its author with the Apostle John: *apol.* i. 28 ὁφίς καλεῖται καὶ σατανᾶς καὶ διάβολος, ὡς ἐκ τῶν ἡμετέρων συγγραμμάτων ἐρευνήσαντες μαθεῖν δύνασθε<sup>8</sup>; *dial.* 81 παρ' ἡμῖν ἀνὴρ τις ᾧ ὄνομα Ἰωάννης, εἰς τῶν ἀποστόλων τοῦ χριστοῦ, ἐν ἀποκαλύψει γενομένη αὐτῷ, χίλια ἔτη ποιή-

<sup>1</sup> A.D. 130-1 (Harnack).

<sup>2</sup> See N.T. in the *Apostolic Fathers*, p. 16f.

<sup>3</sup> ἃ καὶ ἡγοῦμαι τὰς ἀποστολικὰς παρεκδεξάμενον διηγήσεις ὑπολαβεῖν, τὰ ἐν ὑποδείγμασι πρὸς αὐτῶν μυστικῶς εἰρημένα μὴ συνειρακότα. Cf. Lightfoot, *Supernatural Religion*, p. 214, note 4.

<sup>4</sup> See Sanday, *Criticism of the Fourth*

*Gospel*, p. 250f.; Lightfoot, *S.R.* p. 150: "we may say that Papias was probably born about A.D. 60-70."

<sup>5</sup> The words will be found on p. 175 (note to *Apoc.* xiii. 18).

<sup>6</sup> Lightfoot, *S.R.* p. 218.

<sup>7</sup> Harnack places the Ephesian residence of Justin c. A.D. 135.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. *Apoc.* xii. 9, xx. 2.

σειν ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ τοὺς τῷ ἡμετέρῳ χριστῷ πιστεύσαντας προεφήτευσε<sup>1</sup>. (4) Eusebius (*H. E.* iv. 26) mentions among the works of Melito, Bishop of Sardis (c. A.D. 165), τὰ περὶ τοῦ διαβόλου καὶ τῆς Ἀποκαλύψεως Ἰωάννου<sup>2</sup>. The work, whatever its nature may have been, has perished<sup>3</sup>, but the title shews that the Apocalypse was accepted at this time in one of the Churches to which it was originally sent—a Church, moreover, which had little cause to pride itself upon the character it receives from the Apocalyptist. In the wreck of the Montanistic<sup>4</sup> and anti-Montanistic literature which perplexed the Churches of Asia at this time, we have probably lost many similar references to the book; but we know, on the authority of Eusebius (*H. E.* v. 18), that it was quoted by the anti-Montanist Apollonius (κέχρηται δὲ καὶ μαρτυρίαις ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰωάννου Ἀποκαλύψεως)<sup>5</sup>. Later, but before the end of the century, Theophilus, Bishop of Antioch, cites the Apocalypse against the teaching of Hermogenes (Eus. *H. E.* iv. 24 ἄλλο [σύγγραμμα τοῦ Θεοφίλου] πρὸς τὴν αἵρεσιν Ἑρμογένης τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν ἔχει, ἐν ᾗ ἐκ τῆς Ἀποκαλύψεως Ἰωάννου κέχρηται μαρτυρίαις); in Asia Minor and in Western Syria the book had clearly become a court of appeal to which Christians of opposite schools could submit their differences. (5) In South Gaul about the same time the Apocalypse was held in equal regard. The Epistle of the Churches of Vienne and Lyons, addressed in 177 to the region from which the book emanated<sup>6</sup>, cites or refers to it some five times<sup>7</sup>, and one of the quotations is introduced by the N.T. formula for the citation of canonical Scripture (ὅσα ἡ γραφὴ πληρωθῇ). With Irenaeus, Bishop of Lyons, a few years later, quotations from the Apocalypse are frequent, and they are usually introduced by the words "John (or "John the disciple of the Lord") says in the Apocalypse" (Iren. iv. 14. 1, 17. 6, 18. 6, 20. 11, 21. 3; v. 26. 1, 28. 2, 34. 2, 35. 1); once we have "the Apocalypse of John" (i. 26. 3), and once "the Apocalypse," without the author's name (v. 20. 2)<sup>8</sup>. Such is the

<sup>1</sup> The allusion to Apoc. xxi. in Tatian's λόγος πρὸς Ἕλληνας to which reference is made by Westcott (*Canon*, p. 320), is too obscure to be used for the purpose of this chapter.

<sup>2</sup> Two separate books, according to Jerome (*de virr. illustr.* 9 "de diabolo librum unum, de Apocalypsi Ioannis librum unum").

<sup>3</sup> On the commentary of the pseudo-Melito see Harnack, *Gesch. d. altchr. Litteratur*, i. 254, and the chapter of this introduction on Apocalyptic commentaries (c. xvii).

<sup>4</sup> For some instances of a Montanistic use of the Apocalypse see Zahn, *Gesch. d. NTlichen Kanons*, i. p. 205 f.

<sup>5</sup> There is a possible allusion to Apoc. xxii. 18 f. in the anonymous anti-Montanistic writing quoted by Eusebius in *H. E.* v. 16. The same verses may be

in the mind of Dionysius of Corinth, when he writes (*ap. Eus. H. E.* iv. 23): αὐτὸ μὲν ἐξαιροῦντες, αὐτὸ δὲ προστιθέντες. οἷς τὸ οὐαὶ κεῖται.

<sup>6</sup> Eus. *H. E.* v. 1 τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν καὶ Φρυγίαν... ἀδελφοῖς.

<sup>7</sup> The passages to which reference is made are Apoc. xiv. 4 (ἀκολουθῶν τῷ ἀρνίῳ ὅπου ἂν ὑπάγῃ), xii. 1, xiv. 4 (τῇ παρθένῳ μητρὶ), xix. 9 (ὡς εἰς νυμφικὸν δεῖπνον κεκλημένους), xxii. 11 (ὁ ἄνομος ἀνομωσάτω ἔτι, καὶ ὁ δίκαιος δικαιοθήτω ἔτι).

<sup>8</sup> See Zahn *Gesch. d. NTlichen Kanons*, i. 202, note 2. Quotations from the fourth Gospel are similarly announced, with the substitution of *in Evangelio* for *in Apocalypsi*, cf. Iren. i. 6. 5, iii. 21. 2, iv. 25. 1, v. 18. 2. On the title "disciple of the Lord" see c. xv. of this introduction.

authority of the book that when it is silent on a point Irenaeus permits himself to write (v. 30. 1), "dignum non est praeconari a Spiritu sancto." (6) At Rome, there is some reason to think, the Apocalypse was known even before the coming of Justin. The *Shepherd* of Hermas twice (*Vis.* ii. 2. 7, iv. 3. 1) uses the remarkable phrase ἡ θλίψις ἡ μεγάλη, which occurs in Apoc. vii. 14; moreover, it is hardly too bold to say with Bishop Westcott that "the symbolism of the Apocalypse reappears in the *Shepherd*¹." Certainly there is a marked affinity between the two books, which shews itself in the use of similar imagery; in both the Church is a woman, and her adversary a wild beast; in both we read of the Book of Life, and of conquerors distinguished by their white robes and palms and crowns; if the Apocalypse describes the New Jerusalem as lying four-square within walls on whose foundation stones are the names of the Apostolic college, the *Shepherd* describes a tower which is in building, the bright squared stones of which are the Apostles and other teachers of the Church². That these coincidences are not purely accidental is rendered probable by the circumstance that the Muratorian fragment on the Canon, which refers to the *Shepherd* as written "nuperrime temporibus nostris in urbe Roma," seems to intimate that the Apocalypse of John was universally recognized at Rome, in contrast to the Apocalypse of Peter which some refused to acknowledge ("Apocalypse[s] etiam Iohannis et Petri tantum recipimus, quam [?sc. Apocalypsim Petri] quidam ex nostris legi in ec[c]lesia nolunt³"). (7) The Church of Carthage, the daughter of the Roman Church, knew and accepted the Johannine Apocalypse at the end of the second century or in the early years of the third. Tertullian quotes from eighteen out of the twenty-two chapters of the book⁴, and cites it as Scripture (*de res. carn.* 27 "habemus etiam vestimentorum in scripturis mentionem ad spem carnis allegorizare, quia et Apocalypsis Iohannis *Hi sunt, ait, qui vestimenta sua non coinquinaverunt*"); it is the work of the Apostle John (*Marc.* iii. 14, 24), the *instrumentum Ioannis* (*ib.* 38), and part and parcel of the *instrumentum apostolicum* (*puđ.* 12 sqq.)⁵. The Acts of Perpetua and Felicitas abound in imagery which is modelled on that of the Apocalypse (e.g. § 4 "circumstantes candidati milia multa"; § 12 "introeuntes vestierunt stolas candidas, et introivimus, et audivimus vocem unitam dicentem Agios agios sine cessatione...et viderimus in eodem loco sedentem quasi hominem canum...et in dextra

¹ *Canon*, p. 201, note 2. Cf. Lardner, *Works*, ii. p. 69: "it is very probable that Hermas had read the book of St John's Revelation and imitated it."

² *Vis.* ii. 4, iii. 5, iv. 2; *Sim.* viii. 2.

³ That the *Apocalypsis Iohannis* is identical with our book is clear by what precedes: "et Iohannes enim in Apocalypsi, licet septem ecclesiis scribat, tamen omnibus dicit"—an early and interesting appreciation of the wider

purpose of the book.

⁴ The quotations are most numerous in his Montanistic books, but they occur also in the earlier works, e.g. *orat.* 3, 5, *paen.* 8.

⁵ Cf. *apol.* 18 "instrumentum literaturae"; *ib.* 21 "Iudaeorum instrumenta"; *res. carn.* 40 "instrumenta divina." Cf. Zahn, *Gesch.* i. p. 107 ff.

⁶ Zahn, *Gesch.* i. p. 204.



et in sinistra seniores quattuor...et introeuntes cum admiratione stetimus ante thronum." As in the case of the *Shepherd*, there is no direct quotation here, but the influence of the Apocalypse is scarcely doubtful. (8) At Alexandria about the same time the Apocalypse was known, and recognized as the work of St John. Clement, who cites it several times (*paed.* i. 6 § 36, ii. 10 § 108, 12 § 119; *strom.* iii. 18 § 106, vi. 13 § 116) with the formula ὡς φησιν ἐν τῇ Ἀποκαλύψει Ἰωάννης, 16 § 141), regards it as Scripture (*paed.* ii. 12 § 119 τὸ συμβολικὸν τῶν γραφῶν), and the work of an Apostle (*quid dives* § 42)<sup>1</sup>.

3. From two quarters in the second century there comes a protest against the general acceptance of the Apocalypse of John. (a) "Apocalypsin eius Marcion respuit<sup>2</sup>," as we learn from Tertullian (*adv. Marc.* iv. 5); and on Marcion's principles it would have been impossible to accept a book so saturated with the thought and imagery of the Old Testament. Whether he rejected at the same time the attribution of the book to the Apostle John which is already to be found in Justin, there is not sufficient evidence to shew; in any case it formed no part of his *apostolicum*; he did not recognize John as a writer of canonical Scripture<sup>3</sup>. (b) Far more significant is the attitude of the so-called Alogi. Irenaeus (iii. 11. 9), after referring to Marcion's attitude toward the Gospels, says: "alii vero, ut donum Spiritus frustrentur quod in novissimis temporibus secundum placitum Patris effusum est in humanum genus, illam speciem non admittunt quae est secundum Ioannis evangelium in qua paracletum se missurum Dominus promisit, sed simul et evangelium et propheticum repellunt Spiritum." Epiphanius represents a nameless party which he calls the Alogi as rejecting both the Gospel and the Apocalypse (*haer.* li. 3 τί φάσκουσι τοίνυν οἱ Ἀλογοί—ταύτην

<sup>1</sup> If the *Judicium Petri*, printed by Hilgenfeld in *N. T. extra canon. recept.*, may be regarded as an Egyptian writing of the second century, its witness must be added here: § 2 εἰκοσι γὰρ καὶ τέσσαρες εἰσιν πρεσβύτεροι, δώδεκα ἐκ δεξιῶν καὶ δώδεκα ἐξ ἐωνύμων—a reference to Apoc iv. 4.

<sup>2</sup> According to Pseudo-Tert. *adv. omn. haer.* 6 he was preceded here by Cerdon: "Cerdon...Acta apostolorum et Apocalypsim quasi falsa reicit."

<sup>3</sup> Tert. *op. cit.* iii. 14 "Ioannem

agnitum non vis." Some of the Gnostic sects knew and used the Apocalypse, as the Marcosian Ὡ καὶ Ἀ (*Iren.* i. 14. 6, 15. 1) and Justin the Gnostic's aeon 'Amen' (*Hipp. phil.* v. 26) suggest; see Westcott, *Canon*, pp. 284, 311. Zahn (*Gesch.* i. 761) goes so far as to say: "wenigstens für die Valentinianer des Orients und insbesondere für Marcus in Kleinasien die Apokalypse ein Buch von nicht geringerem Ansehn als die Evv. war."



γὰρ αὐτοῖς τίθημι τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν...οὔτε τὸ τοῦ Ἰωάννου εὐαγγελίον δέχονται οὔτε τὴν αὐτοῦ Ἀποκάλυψιν...λέγουσι γὰρ μὴ εἶναι αὐτὰ Ἰωάννου ἀλλὰ Κηρίνθου, καὶ οὐκ ἄξια αὐτὰ φασιν εἶναι ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ<sup>1</sup>). Against the genuineness of the Apocalypse they urged (1) that the symbolism of the book was unedifying (ib. 32 τί με, φησίν, ὠφελεῖ ἡ Ἀποκάλυψις Ἰωάννου, λέγουσά μοι περὶ ἐπτά ἀγγέλων καὶ ἐπτά σαλπύγγων;), and (2) that it contained errors in matters of fact (ib. 33 εἶπε πάλιν Γράφον τῷ ἀγγέλῳ τῆς ἐκκλησίας τῷ ἐν Θυατείροις, καὶ οὐκ ἐν ἐκείᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ Χριστιανῶν ἐν Θυατείρῃ· πῶς οὖν ἔγραφε τῇ μὴ οὔσῃ;<sup>2</sup>). It is not improbable that Epiphanius was indebted for this information to a lost work of Hippolytus<sup>3</sup>, and that we have here a nearly contemporaneous account of the first impugnors of the Apocalypse. If they are identical, as seems likely, with the party mentioned by Irenaeus, they may have been originally an Asiatic school of extreme anti-Montanists who felt that both the Gospel and the Apocalypse of John savoured too strongly of the principles of the New Prophecy to allow of their attribution to the Apostle John. The assignment of the Fourth Gospel to Cerinthus is absurd enough, as Epiphanius points out (*op. cit.* 4 πῶς γὰρ ἔσται Κηρίνθου τὰ κατὰ Κηρίνθου λέγοντα;); but the Vision of the Thousand Years in Apoc. xx. lent some colour to the suggestion that the Apocalypse was the work of that heretic. Possibly the idea of Cerinthian authorship was first broached in reference to the Revelation, and afterwards extended to the Gospel<sup>4</sup>.

4. Like other Asiatic parties, the anti-Montanistic opponents of St John's writings made their way to Rome. At all events the controversy, so far as the Apocalypse is concerned, finds its centre in Rome at the beginning of the third century. Eusebius quotes

<sup>1</sup> The Latin writers on the heresies copy Epiphanius, or repeat what their predecessors had gleaned from him; see Philastr. 60, Aug. 30, Praedest. 30, Isid. 26, Paul. 7, Honor. 41.

<sup>2</sup> On this singular statement and Epiphanius's explanation see Stanton, *Gospels as historical documents*, p. 209.

<sup>3</sup> The πρὸς ἀπάσας τὰς αἱρέσεις, or possibly the ὑπὲρ τοῦ κατὰ Ἰωάννου εὐαγγ-

γελίου καὶ ἀποκαλύψεως, or both of these works. See Dr Stanton's note (p. 200).

<sup>4</sup> Dr Sanday (*Criticism of the Fourth Gospel*, p. 61) calls the attribution of the Fourth Gospel to Cerinthus "a piece of sheer bravado," and such indeed it was, if the Alogi began with the Gospel; but the other course seems more natural.

from Gaius, a Roman churchman, who lived in the days of Bishop Zephyrinus (202—219) and wrote against the Montanist Bishop Proclus<sup>1</sup>, a statement that Cerinthus forged ‘apocalypses’ in the name of ‘a great Apostle’:

Eus. *H. E.* iii. 28 ἀλλὰ καὶ Κήρινθος ὁ δι’ ἀποκαλύψεων [Rufinus: *per revelationes quasdam*] ὡς ὑπὸ ἀποστόλου μεγάλου γεγραμμένων τερατολογίας ἡμῖν ὡς δι’ ἀγγέλων αὐτῷ δεδειγμένους ψευδόμενος ἐπεισάγει, λέγων μετὰ τὴν ἀνάστασιν ἐπίγειον εἶναι τὸ βασίλειον τοῦ χριστοῦ, καὶ πάλιν ἐπιθυμίας καὶ ἡδοναῖς ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ τὴν σάρκα πολιτευομένην δουλεύειν. καὶ ἐχθρὸς ὑπάρχων ταῖς γραφαῖς τοῦ θεοῦ ἀριθμὸν χιλιονταετίας ἐν γάμφῳ ἑορτῆς, θέλων πλανᾶν, λέγει γίνεσθαι.

The words in spaced letters come very near to the terms of our Apocalypse, but until 1888 it was competent for scholars to suppose that Gaius referred to a book or books written by Cerinthus in which he imitated or travestied the work of St John<sup>2</sup>. In that year Dr Gwynn, of Dublin, published in the *Hermathena* (vi. p. 397 ff.) five Syriac scholia from Dionysius Barsalibi on the Apocalypse, consisting of extracts from “the heretic Gaius” in which Gaius comments on the Apocalypse in terms which shew that he did not admit the authority of the book. Gaius, therefore, was more or less in sympathy with the Alogi, and it is not improbable that, in his zeal against Montanism, he adopted the Cerinthian attribution. In any case it is to Gaius and his school<sup>3</sup> rather than to the Eastern ‘Alogi’ that Dionysius of Alexandria refers when he writes fifty years after:

Eus. *H. E.* vii. 25 τινὲς μὲν οὖν τῶν πρὸ ἡμῶν ἠθέτησαν καὶ ἀνεσκεύασαν [Rufinus, *a canone scripturarum abiciendum putarunt*] πάντῃ τὸ βιβλίον, καθ’ ἕκαστον κεφάλαιον διευθύνοντες ἄγνωστόν τε καὶ ἀσυλλόγιστον ἀποφαίνοντες, ψεύδεσθαι τε τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν. Ἰωάννου γὰρ οὐκ εἶναι λέγουσιν, ἀλλ’ οὐδὲ ἀποκαλύψιν εἶναι, τὴν σφοδρῶ καὶ παχεῖ κεκαλυμμένην τῇ τῆς ἀγνοίας παραπετάσματι καὶ οὐχ ὅπως τῶν ἀποστόλων τινὰ ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ὅλως τῶν ἁγίων ἢ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας τοῦτου γεγονέναι ποιητὴν τοῦ συγγράμματος, Κήρινθον δέ... τοῦτο γὰρ εἶναι τῆς διδασκαλίας αὐτοῦ τὸ δόγμα, ἐπίγειον ἔσεσθαι τὴν τοῦ χριστοῦ βασιλείαν, καὶ ὦν αὐτὸς ὡρέγετο φιλοσώματος ὦν καὶ πάνυ σαρκικός, ἐν τούτοις ὀνειροπολεῖν ἔσεσθαι...γάμοις καὶ...ἑορταῖς.

<sup>1</sup> Eus. *H. E.* ii. 25, vi. 20; cf. Lightfoot, *St Clement*, ii. p. 377 ff.

<sup>2</sup> See Westcott, *Canon*<sup>6</sup>, p. 278, note 2: “I may express my decided belief that Caius is not speaking of the Apocalypse

of St John.”

<sup>3</sup> It will be observed that Dionysius in describing the Chiliastic views of Cerinthus uses language which comes very near to that of Gaius.

5. Neither the 'Alogi' of Asia Minor nor the party of Gaius at Rome proved dangerous to the general acceptance of the Apocalypse. At Rome Gaius was answered by Hippolytus. On the back of the chair which holds the seated figure of the Bishop of Portus, a list of his works is graven, and among them is one entitled Ὑπὲρ τοῦ κατὰ Ἰωάννην ἐ[γ]αγγελίου καὶ ἀποκαλύψεως<sup>1</sup>. The coupling of the Fourth Gospel and the Apocalypse suggests that this book was directed against the 'Alogi,' or, more probably, a similar party at Rome represented by Gaius<sup>2</sup>. The same book may be intended by the *Heads against Gaius*, which Ebedjesu attributes to Hippolytus<sup>3</sup>, and from which Dr Gwynn's fragments have been drawn. In his extant works and fragments Hippolytus repeatedly asserts his belief in the Johannine authorship of the Apocalypse (e.g. ed. Lagarde, p. 48 οὕτως γὰρ Ἰωάννης εἶπεν 'Ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν καὶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος: p. 159 ὁ ἀνοίγων καὶ οὐδεὶς κλείει, ὡς Ἰωάννης λέγει), and he identifies John the disciple of the Lord with the Apostle (*ib.* p. 17 λέγε μοι, μακάριε Ἰωάννη, ἀπόστολε καὶ μαθητὰ τοῦ κυρίου, τί εἶδες καὶ ἤκουσας περὶ Βαβυλῶνος). During the remainder of the first half of the third century we hear no more of the counter-movement. At Carthage Cyprian uses the Apocalypse freely, both in the *Testimonia*<sup>4</sup> and in his treatises and letters; at Alexandria Origen entertains no doubt as to the authenticity of the book (e.g. *in Ioann.* t. i. 14 φησὶν οὖν ἐν τῇ Ἀποκαλύψει ὁ τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου Ἰωάννης: *ap.* Eus. vi. 25 τί δεῖ περὶ τοῦ ἀναπεσόντος ἐπὶ τὸ στῆθος λέγειν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ Ἰωάννου, ὃς εὐαγγέλιον ἐν καταλέλοιπεν...ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἀποκάλυψιν). Circumstances led, however, to the reopening of the question by Origen's pupil and successor, Dionysius, during the years when the latter was Bishop of Alexandria (247—265). The facts are given in the large fragments of a treatise by Dionysius *Περὶ ἐπαγγελιῶν* preserved by Eusebius *H. E.* vii. 24 f.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lightfoot, *St Clement*, ii. pp. 394, 420.

<sup>2</sup> Dr Stanton, however (*Gospels as historical documents*, i. p. 230 ff.), after discussing the attitude of Gaius towards the Fourth Gospel, comes to the conclusion that there is at present no sufficient evidence to shew that he rejected it.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Assemani, *bibl. orient.* iii.  
p. 15 (ܡܚܒܪܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܕܡܚܒܪܬܐ ܕܡܚܒܪܬܐ).

<sup>4</sup> It is quoted 27 times in the *Testimonia* alone.

<sup>5</sup> The fragments are edited by Dr Feltoe in *Letters and other remains of Dionysius of Alexandria*, pp. 106—125.

It appears that on the occasion of a visit to Arsinoë, where Chiliasm had long disturbed the peace of the Church, Dionysius found himself confronted by an *Ἐλεγχος περὶ ἀλληγοριστῶν*, written by Nepos, an Egyptian Bishop, in which, according to Eusebius, Nepos 'taught that the promises made in the Holy Scriptures to the saints will be fulfilled in a Jewish sense (*Ἰουδαϊκώτερον*), and held that there will be a millennium of bodily enjoyment on this earth.' A three days' conference followed which brought the Arsenoites back to a healthier view. But the incident led the critical mind of Dionysius to examine afresh for himself the grounds on which the Apocalypse was held to be the work of the Apostle John, and the results of his enquiry are given in the third, fourth, and fifth of the fragments of his answer to Nepos.

Dionysius refuses to follow the party who ascribed the Apocalypse to Cerinthus<sup>1</sup>. He cannot venture to reject a book which is held in high esteem by so many members of the Church (*ἐγὼ δὲ ἀθετῆσαι οὐκ ἂν τολμήσαιμι τὸ βιβλίον, πολλῶν αὐτὸ διὰ σπουδῆς ἔχόντων ἀδελφῶν*); with the modesty of the true scholar he is ready to attribute the difficulties which it presents to the limitations of his own understanding (*εἰ μὴ συνήμι, ἀλλ' ὑπονοῶ γε νοῦν τινὰ βαθυτέρον ἐγκείμενον τοῖς ῥήμασιν*). But while he does not presume to challenge the inspiration of the Apocalypse or its claim to be the work of a John, he declines to accept it as the work of the Apostle, to whom he attributes the fourth Gospel and "the Catholic Epistle" (i.e. 1 John). He is led to this conclusion by comparing (1) the character of the writer of the Apocalypse with that of the writer of the Gospel, (2) the thought and style of the writings, and (3) their linguistic differences (*τεκμαίρομαι γὰρ ἔκ τε τοῦ ἡθους ἑκατέρων καὶ τοῦ τῶν λόγων εἶδους καὶ τῆς τοῦ βιβλίου διεξαγωγῆς*)<sup>2</sup>. John the Evangelist abstains from mentioning his own name, but John the Apocalypticist names himself more than once at the very outset of his book, and again near the end. Doubtless there were many who bore the name of John in the early Christian communities; we read, for instance, of "John whose surname was Mark," and there may have been a second John in Asia, since at Ephesus, we are told, there were two tombs said to be John's (*δύο φασὶν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ γενέσθαι μνήματα, καὶ ἑκάτερον Ἰωάννου λέγεσθαι*). Again, while the Gospel and Epistle of John shew marks of agreement which suggest a common authorship, the Apocalypse differs widely from both in its ideas and in its way of expressing them; we miss in it (e.g.) the frequent references to 'life,' 'light,' 'truth,' 'grace,' and 'love' which are characteristic of the Apostle, and find ourselves in a totally different region of thought (*ἀλλοιοτάτη δὲ καὶ ξένη παρὰ ταῦτα ἡ Ἀποκάλυψις, μήτε ἐφαπτομένη μήτε γειννώσα τούτων μηδὲν, σχεδὸν ὡς εἰπεῖν μηδὲ συλλαβὴν πρὸς αὐτὰ κοινὴν ἔχουσα*). Lastly, the linguistic eccentricities of the Apocalypse bar the way against an acceptance of the book as the work of the Evangelist. The Gospel and first Epistle are written in correct and flowing Greek,

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. cx f.

<sup>2</sup> See Dr Feltoe's note *ad l.*

and there is not a barbarism, a solecism, or a provincialism in them; whereas the Greek of the Apocalypse is inaccurate, disfigured by unusual or foreign words, and even at times solecistic (γλώσσαν οὐκ ἀκριβῶς ἐλληνίζουσιν αὐτοῦ βλέπω, ἀλλ' ἰδιώμασί τε βαρβαρικοῖς χρώμενον, καὶ πον καὶ σολοικίζοντα).

6. This criticism, not the less trenchant because carefully guarded against the imputation of levity or irreverence<sup>1</sup>, and proceeding from so distinguished a Bishop as Dionysius 'the Great<sup>2</sup>', could not fail to carry weight in Egypt and in the Greek-speaking East, shaking the faith of many in the apostolical authorship of the Apocalypse, and therefore in its canonical authority. In the fourth century Eusebius is unable to speak positively as to its canonicity (*H.E.* iii. 25 τῆς δὲ Ἀποκαλύψεως ἐφ' ἑκάτερον ἔτι νῦν παρὰ πολλοῖς περιέλκεται ἡ δόξα. *Ib.* 25 ἐπὶ τούτοις [the canonical books] τακτέον, εἰ γε φανεῖη, τὴν Ἀποκάλυψιν Ἰωάννου...ἦν τινες, ὡς ἔφην, ἀθετοῦσιν, ἕτεροι δὲ ἐγκρίνουσι τοῖς ὁμολογουμένοις). Cyril of Jerusalem, a few years later, not only omits the Apocalypse from his list of canonical books, but seems definitely to exclude it from private as well as public use (*Catech.* iv. 31 τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ πάντα ἐν δευτέρῳ κείσθω, καὶ ὅσα μὲν ἐν ἐκκλησίαις μὴ ἀναγινώσκεται, ταῦτα μηδὲ κατὰ σαυτὸν ἀναγίνωσκε). It is more remarkable that Asia Minor should have ignored the book even in formal canons; it finds no place in the Laodicean list of 363, or in that of Gregory of Nazianzus; while Amphilochius of Iconium expressly says: τὴν δ' Ἀποκάλυψιν τὴν Ἰωάννου πάλιν | τινὲς μὲν ἐγκρίνουσιν, οἱ πλείους δὲ γε | νόθον λέγουσι. In Eastern Syria the Apocalypse was either still unknown or it was ignored; it formed no part of the Peshitta New Testament<sup>3</sup>. Junilius, who represents the Biblical criticism of the school of Nisibis in the sixth century, is silent about the book; the Jacobite Barhebraeus (†1286) passes it over without notice in his *Nomocanon*, and so does the nearly contemporary Nestorian Ebedjesu, both following herein the

<sup>1</sup> Fragment 5, e.g. ends: οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπισκόπων, μὴ τις νομίση, ταῦτα εἶπον, ἀλλὰ μόνον τὴν ἀνομοιότητα διευθύνων τῶν γραφῶν. As Dr Westcott points out, *Canon*, p. 369, note 4, Dionysius "quoted

the Apocalypse with respect: *Eus. H.E.* vii. 10."

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Feltoe, p. xi.

<sup>3</sup> Gwynn, *Apocalypse*, pp. xiii, ciii f.; cf. Zahn, *Gesch.* i. p. 374 f.



'Apostolic Canons,' which agree in this respect with the canons of Laodicea. Western Syria, as represented by the School of Antioch, looked with little favour on the most mystical of early Christian writings. Neither Theodore, Chrysostom, or Theodoret is known to have quoted the Apocalypse<sup>1</sup>. Constantinople inherited the traditions of Antioch in this respect as in others, and the Apocalypse is omitted altogether in the *Synopsis scripturae sacrae* which is found among the work of Chrysostom, nor has it any place in the catalogue of "the Sixty books" or in either of its supplementary lists. As late as the beginning of the ninth century Nicephorus places it among the *antilegomena* with the Apocalypse of Peter. It is significant of the slow progress made by the circulation or acceptance of the book in eastern lands that no Greek commentary seems to have been written upon it before the fifth or sixth century<sup>2</sup>. Several causes may have concurred to cause this delay. There may have been in some minds a lingering dread of Montanism, and in many others a doubt as to the inspiration or the apostolical authority of the Apocalyptist. Moreover, the Apocalypse may have been known in the East only to a few. From the first perhaps the book went west rather than east; traders from Smyrna and Ephesus carried it to Italy and Gaul, to North Africa and Egypt; few copies seem to have penetrated to Antioch, and fewer or none to Edessa and Nisibis.

7. In the West, on the contrary, the Apocalypse, which had won acceptance in the second century, held its own notwith-

<sup>1</sup> Suidas, indeed, remarks: δέχεται δὲ ὁ Χρυσόστομος... τὴν Ἀποκάλυψιν. "If this is true," Dr Westcott writes, not without a touch of humour, "it is a singular proof of the inconclusiveness of the casual evidence of quotation" (*Canon*, p. 442, note 3).

<sup>2</sup> It is to be noted, also, that Greek MSS. of the Apocalypse, uncial or cursive, are relatively few; that ὑποθέσεις to this book are rare (von Soden, *Die Schriften d. N. T.*, i. p. 360); and that no Greek MS. shews a stichometry (Tischendorf, ii. 1044), though the stichi were counted—according to Nicephorus they were 1400, according to the Claromon-

tane list, 1200, and according to Mommsen's list, 1800; see Zahn, *Gesch.* ii. p. 397. The Apocalypse holds the last place in nearly all Greek MSS. of the N.T.; the exceptions will be found in Gregory, *prolegg.* p. 136. In the Latin lists and the MSS. of the Vulgate other arrangements are less rare, e.g. the Claromontane list places Apoc. after the Catholic Epistles but before the Acts, while in the Mommsen list and the 'Decree of Gelasius' it finds a place before the Catholic Epistles; see Zahn, *Gesch.* ii. p. 383, or Preuschen, *Analecta*, pp. 139—149.



standing the strictures of Gaius at Rome, and the rejection of its apostolic authorship by Dionysius at Alexandria. Alexandria soon returned to its allegiance; in his Festal Epistles (*Ep.* 39), Athanasius ends his list of the canon with the words *καὶ πάλιν Ἰωάννου Ἀποκάλυψις*, adding: *ταῦτα πηγαὶ τοῦ σωτηρίου... μηδεὶς τούτοις ἐπιβαλλέτω μηδὲ τούτων ἀφαιρέισθω τι*. In the pseudo-Athanasian Synopsis the Apocalypse forms the eighth and last book of the New Testament, and later Alexandrian writers accept it without hesitation<sup>1</sup>. The Latin West was from the time of Gaius practically unanimous in its favour<sup>2</sup>. It was there that the book found its earliest interpreters, Victorinus of Pettau, Tyconius, Primasius. It takes its place in all Western lists of the canonical Scriptures: in Mommsen's canon, in those of Codex Claromontanus and the Carthaginian Council of 397, in the 'Decree of Gelasius.' The authority of the great Latin fathers confirmed the general verdict of the Church; Ambrose, Jerome, Rufinus, Augustine, Innocent, accepted the Apocalypse as the work of the Apostle John.

The Eastern Church has long followed the example of the West. Although the Quinisextine Council endorsed without remark the Laodicean Canon which omits the Apocalypse, the commentaries of Oecumenius, Andreas, and Arethas must have gone far to secure a favourable hearing for the book. Even the Syrian Church in the seventh century possessed two versions, one which has been identified with the work of Thomas of Harkel, and another of a Philoxenian type<sup>3</sup>.

No book in the New Testament with so good a record was so long in gaining general acceptance. The reasons for this are well summarized in a scholion to one of the MSS. of the Apocalypse<sup>4</sup>:  
*ἥ διὰ τὸ μερικῶς μὴ ἐκτίθεσθαι αὐτήν, ἥ διὰ τὸ ἀσαφὲς αὐτῆς καὶ*

<sup>1</sup> On the Coptic canon see c. xvi.

<sup>2</sup> There is an apparent exception in the *liber ecclesiasticorum dogmatum* attributed to Gennadius (§ 6 "erit resurrectio mortuorum hominum, sed una et in semel; non prima iustorum et secunda peccatorum, ut fabulat somniator"). But according to Dom G. Morin who (as Mr C. H. Turner informs

me) has established the genuineness of the attribution of this book to Gennadius, *somniator*, if the true reading, refers to Nepos. On the attitudes of Erasmus, Luther, and Calvin towards the Apocalypse see Westcott, *Canon*<sup>6</sup>, pp. 472 f., 483, 488.

<sup>3</sup> See p. cxcv.

<sup>4</sup> Cod. 24.

δυσέφικτον καὶ ὀλίγοις διαλαμβανόμενον καὶ νοούμενον, ἄλλως τε οἶμαι διὰ τὸ μὴδὲ συμφέρον εἶναι τοῖς πολλοῖς τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ ἐρευνᾶν μὴδὲ λυσιτελές. The key to the interpretation disappeared with the generation to which the book was addressed, perhaps even with the relief which the Asian Churches experienced upon the death of Domitian; and apart from any clue to its immediate reference, it was little else but a maze of inexplicable mysteries. "Apocalypsis Ioannis," exclaims Jerome, "tot habet sacramenta quot verba<sup>1</sup>." It was not everyone who was able to meet the situation with the patient modesty of the great Dionysius, and in the circumstances we can only recognize with thankfulness the Providence which has preserved for us a treasure of which the full value is even now scarcely realized.

<sup>1</sup> *Ad Paulin.*, ep. liii. 8.

## XI.

### VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR, AND STYLE.

1. A complete vocabulary of the Apocalypse will be found at the end of this volume. Here it will suffice to point out some of the results which may be gleaned from it.

The Apocalypse contains 913 distinct words, or, excluding the names of persons and places, 871. Of these 871 words, 108 are not used elsewhere in the New Testament, and 98 are used elsewhere in the New Testament but once, or by but one other writer. It may be useful to the reader to have these relatively uncommon words placed before him in separate lists.

(a) Words in the Apocalypse which occur in no other N.T. writing<sup>1</sup>.

Ἀβαδδὼν, ἰακμάζειν, ἰακρατος, ἰάλληλουῖά, ἄλφα, ἰαμέθυστος, ἄμωμον, Ἀπολλύων, Ἀρ Μαγεδών, ἄψινθος, ἰβασανισμός, ἰβάτραχος, ἰβήρυλλος, βιβλαρίδιον, ἰβότρυν, ἰβύσσινος, ἰδιάδημα, διανγής, διπλοῦν (verb), δισμυριάς, ἰδράκων, ἰδωδέκατος, Ἑλληνικός, ἰέμειν, ἐνδώμησις, ἰέξακόσιοι, ζεστός, ζηλεύειν, ἡμίωρον, θειώδης, θύϊνον, ἰῆασπις, ἰίππικός, ἰῖρις, κατάρθεμα, ἰκατασφραγίζειν, κατήγωρ, ἰκαῦμα, ἰκεραμικός, ἰκερανύναι, ἰκέρας, κιθαρωδός, ἰκιννάμωμον, ἰκλέμμα, ἰκολλούριον, ἰκριθή, κρυσταλλίζειν, ἰκρύσταλλος, ἰκυκλόθεν, ἰλιβανωτός, ἰλιπαρός, ἰμάρμαρος, ἰμασᾶσθαι, μεσουράνημα, ἰμέτωπον, ἰμῆρός, ἰμουσικός, ἰμυκᾶσθαι, μύλινος, ἰνεφρός, Νικολαίτης, ἰδλυνθος, ἰδπώρα, ἰδρμημα, ἰδρνεον, τοῖρά, ἰπάρδαλις, πελεκίζειν, ἰπέμπτos, ἰπέτεσθαι, ἰπλήσσειν, ἰποδήρης, ποταμοφόρητος, ἰπρωῖνός, ἰπύρινος, ἰπυρρός, ἰραῖναι, ῥέδη, ῥυπαίνεσθαι, σαλπιστής, ἰσάπφειρος, ἰσάρδιον, σαρδόνυξ, ἰσεμίδαλις, ἰσιδηρος, σιρικός, ἰσμάραγδος, ἰστρήνος, ταλαντιαῖος, ἰτετράγωνος, τιμιότης, ττόξον, ἰτοπάζιον, ἰτρίχινος, ἰτάκινθος, ἰτακίνθινος, ὑάλινος, ἰυαλος, ἰφαρμακός, ἰφιάλη, ἰχάλαζα, χαλκηδών, χαλκοῖβανος, χλιαρός, ἰχοῖνιξ, ἰχρυσόλιθος, χρυσόπρασος, ἰχρυσοῦν.

<sup>1</sup> Words to which a dagger is prefixed in thick type appear to be ἀπαξ λεγόμενα. occur in the Greek O. T.; those printed

(b) Words in the Apocalypse used elsewhere in the N.T. but once, or by one other writer<sup>1</sup>.

†ᾄδειν (P<sup>ecol</sup>), †ἀδίκημα (L<sup>a</sup>), †αἰχμαλωσία (P<sup>e</sup>), †ἀποχωρίζεσθαι (L<sup>a</sup>), †ἄρμα (L<sup>a</sup>), †ἀρνίον (J<sup>ev</sup>), †ἀσχημοσύνη (Pr), αὐλητής (Mt), †βδελύσσεσθαι (Pr), †βορρᾶς (L<sup>ev</sup>), †γλυκὺς (Jac), †γόμος (L<sup>a</sup>), †γυμνότης (Pr<sup>cor</sup>), †δίστομος (H), †δρέπανον (Mc), Ἑβραϊστί (J<sup>ev</sup>), εἰδωλολάτρης (P<sup>cor e</sup>), †ἐκκεντεῖν (J<sup>ev</sup>), ἐλ[ε]εινός (P<sup>cor</sup>), †ἐλίσσειν (H), †ἐλκος (L<sup>ev</sup>), †ἐμπορος (Mt), †ἐμφοβος (L<sup>ev, a</sup>), †ἐνδέκατος (Mt), †ἐριον (H), †θαῦμα (P<sup>cor</sup>), †θεῖον (L<sup>ev</sup>), †θεραπεία (L<sup>ev</sup>), †θυμίαμα (L<sup>ev</sup>), †θώραξ (P<sup>e th</sup>), †ἵππος (Jac), †κάμινος (Mt), †καπνός (L<sup>a</sup>), †κατοικητήριον (P<sup>e</sup>), †κιθάρα (P<sup>cor</sup>), †κιθαρίζειν (P<sup>cor</sup>), †κυβερνήτης (L<sup>a</sup>), †κυκλεύειν (J<sup>ev</sup>), †κυριακός (P<sup>cor</sup>), †λευκαίνειν (Mc), †ληνός (Mt), †λίβανος (Mt), †λίμνη (L<sup>ev</sup>), †λίνον (Mt), †μαστός (L<sup>ev</sup>), †μεγιστάν (Mc), †μῆκος (P<sup>e</sup>), †μολύνειν (P<sup>cor</sup>), ναύτης (L<sup>a</sup>), †νῆσος (L<sup>a</sup>), †ξύλινος (P<sup>tim</sup>), †όμοῖωμα (Pr<sup>ph</sup>), †ὄζυς (Pr), †ὄρασις (L<sup>a</sup>), δσάκις (P<sup>cor</sup>), †ὄφελον (P<sup>cor g</sup>), †ὄψις (J<sup>ev</sup>), †παντοκράτωρ (P<sup>cor</sup>), †πατεῖν (Lc), †πένθος (Jac), †πικραίνειν (P<sup>col</sup>), †πλάτος (P<sup>e</sup>), †πλύνειν (L<sup>ev</sup>), πνευματικῶς (P<sup>cor</sup>), †πολεμεῖν (Jac), †πόνος (P<sup>col</sup>), †πορφύρεος (Jo<sup>ev</sup>), †προφήτης (L<sup>ev</sup>), †πτωχεία (P<sup>cor</sup>), †πύρωσις (Pet), †ρόμφαια (L<sup>ev</sup>), †ῥυπαρός (Jac), †σιγῇ (L<sup>a</sup>), †σιδηρέος (L<sup>a</sup>), †σκηνοῦν (Jo<sup>ev</sup>), †σκορπίος (L<sup>ev</sup>), †σκοτοῦσθαι (P<sup>e</sup>), συνκοινωνεῖν (P<sup>e ph</sup>), συνκοινωνός (Pr<sup>cor ph</sup>), †σφάζειν (Jo<sup>ev</sup>), †ταλαίπωρος (Pr), †τέχνη (L<sup>a</sup>), †τρυγᾶν (L<sup>ev</sup>), †φαρμακία (P<sup>e</sup>), †φοῖνιξ (J<sup>ev</sup>), †φωστήρ (Pr<sup>ph</sup>), †χαλινός (Jac), †χάραγμα (L<sup>a</sup>), †χίλιοι (Pet), †χών (Mt), †χλωρός (Mc), †χοῦς (Mc), †ψευδής (L<sup>a</sup>), †ψηφίζειν (L<sup>ev</sup>), †ψῆφος (L<sup>a</sup>), †ψυχρός (Mt), †ψόγῃ (P<sup>e col</sup>), †ὠδίνειν (P<sup>e</sup>).

2. An examination of these tables leads to some interesting facts. Relatively to its length the Apocalypse has an unusual number of words peculiar to itself. While the Second Gospel shews 80 such words in 2000 *stichi*, the Apocalypse has more than 100 in 1400<sup>2</sup>; one in eight of its words is used by no other N.T. writer, whereas in St Mark the ratio is about one in sixteen<sup>3</sup>. But it is to be remembered that whereas the simple narrative of the Evangelist demands for the most part only the commonest words of daily life, the Apocalypticist deals with a great variety of subjects, some of which call for a liberal use of special terms. Thus, e.g., the enumeration of articles of merchandize in Apoc. xviii. 11—13 is responsible for twelve of the words peculiar to this book, and the list of precious stones in c. xxi. 19 f. for ten more. Most of the Apocalyptic words which are not found

<sup>1</sup> The letters in brackets which follow the words in this list indicate the other N. T. writer and work in which the words are found; e.g. L<sup>a</sup>=St Luke in Acts, Pr St Paul in Romans, J<sup>ev</sup> St John

in the Gospel, J<sup>ev</sup> St John in the Epistles.

■ The number of *stichi* is given in each case according to the stichometry of Nicephorus.

<sup>3</sup> See *St Mark*<sup>2</sup>, p. xlvii.

or are found but rarely in other N.T. writings belong to the language of common or commercial life, which would be familiar to one who had been for many years resident in Ephesus. Further, it will be observed that two-thirds of the words in the first list ( $\frac{72}{108}$ ), and nearly eleven-twelfths in the second ( $\frac{89}{98}$ ), had been previously used in the Greek Old Testament. In the second list, the student will find it worth his while to notice the distribution of the words amongst other N.T. writers. St Paul, it will be seen, has 33, St Luke 30, St Matthew 9, St John (in the Gospel and Epistles) 8, St James 6, St Mark 5, the author of Hebrews 3, and St Peter 2. The great preponderance of Pauline and Lucan words is remarkable, but perhaps it is sufficiently explained by the circumstance that both St Paul and St Luke wrote under conditions not altogether unlike those of the author of the Apocalypse. Their lives, like his, had been largely spent among Greek-speaking peoples, and in intercourse with Greek-speaking Churches.

The true ἄπαξ λεγόμενα of the Apocalypse are few. Some are name-forms (Ἀβαδδών, Ἀπολλίων, Ἀρ Μαγεδών, Νικολαΐτης), which are perhaps in every case due to the writer. Others (βιβλαρίδιον, ποταμοφόρητος, χαλκολίβανος) are probably words current in Asia, although hitherto they have not been detected in any other Greek writing. Κατήγωρ and κατάθεμα seem to be of Jewish-Greek origin; ἡμίωρον is either a slip, or an alternative form of ἡμιώριον. The MSS. of the Apocalypse shew a considerable number of orthographical peculiarities, chiefly affecting the terminations of nouns and verbs, such as χρυσᾶν (i. 13), χρυσέων (ii. 1), κεκοπίακες (ii. 3), πέπτωκες (ii. 5), βαθέα (ii. 24), εἶχαν (ix. 8), ἀπηλθα (x. 9), πέπωκαν (xviii. 3), ἔβαλαν (xviii. 19), γέγοναν (xxi. 6), and some of these are so well supported that they claim a place in the text. But there are comparatively few lexical eccentricities, and if we are reminded by an occasional transliteration that the author was a Jew by birth and education, it is clear that he had lived long enough in the Greek cities of Asia to have ready to his hand all the Greek words that he needed for the purpose of his book. The Greek vocabulary of the Apocalypse does not suggest that the

writer was crippled by a want of appropriate words. His store is ample for his needs, and it seems to have been chosen with care.

3. When we pass from vocabulary to grammar, the case is different. Dionysius, as we have seen, with the acumen of an Alexandrian scholar, was struck by the many departures from the rules of syntax which mark the Apocalypse, and charges its author with writing incorrect Greek and even occasional solecisms. His criticism is courageous, but not unjust. Fortunately no systematic attempt was made in Egypt or elsewhere to bring the book up to the standard of literary orthodoxy, and in the best MSS. it has come down to us with many at least of the writer's grammatical peculiarities untouched.

Nothing like a grammar of the Apocalypse<sup>1</sup> can be attempted here, but some of the more striking features of its peculiar style are collected below.

(1) The 'solecisms' of the book consist largely of various forms of *anacoluthon*, shewing a singular indifference to the laws of concord. They may be roughly classed as follows. (a) Nominatives are placed in apposition to other cases: i. 5 ἀπὸ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός. ii. 20 τὴν γυναῖκα Ἰεζάβελ, ἡ λέγουσα ἑαυτὴν προφήτιν. iii. 12 τῆς καινῆς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, ἡ καταβαίνουσα ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ. viii. 9 ἀπέθανεν τὸ τρίτον τῶν κτισμάτων τῶν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, τὰ ἔχοντα ψυχάς. Other examples may be found in xiv. 12, xvi. 14, xx. 2, xxi. 11. (b) The participle λέγων—occasionally follows irregularly after the announcement of a fresh voice or *persona dramatis*: iv. 1 ἡ φωνὴ...ὡς σάλπιγγος...λέγων. ix. 13 ἤκουσα φωνὴν μίαν...λέγοντα. xi. 15 ἐγένοντο φωναὶ μεγάλαι...λέγοντες. xiv. 6 εἶδον ἄλλον ἄγγελον πετόμενον...ἔχοντα...λέγων. Ib. 14 εἶδον καὶ ἰδοὺ νεφέλη λευκή, καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν νεφέλην καθήμενον...ἔχων. (c) The construction is broken by a parenthetic clause, after which the sentence may or may not return to its original course: i. 5 f. τῷ ἀγαπῶντι ἡμᾶς καὶ λύσαντι...καὶ ἐποίησεν...αὐτῷ ἡ δόξα. x. 1 f. εἶδον ἄλλον ἄγγελον ἰσχυρὸν καταβαίνοντα...καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ὡς ὁ ἥλιος καὶ οἱ πόδες αὐτοῦ ὡς στύλοι πυρός, καὶ ἔχων... (d) The grammar is disturbed by the otiose addition of a personal pronoun or an adverb

<sup>1</sup> The subject has been treated more or less fully by Vögel (*Comm.*, p. 5 ff.), Winer (*Exeg. Studien*, i. p. 144 ff.), Ewald (prol. to *Comm.* § 6), Hitzig (*Über Johannes Marcus*, p. 65 ff.), Lücke, *Versuch einer vollständigen Einleitung*, i. p. 448 ff., Bousset (*intr. to Comm.* p. 183 ff.), and in England by S. Davidson

(*Intr. to N. T.* iii. p. 552 ff.), Archd. Lee (*intr. to Comm.* p. 454 ff.). A *Johannine Grammar* has been recently published by Dr E. A. Abbott as a sequel to his *Johannine Vocabulary* (1905), but it deals with the Gospel only. A thorough monograph on the grammar of the Apocalypse is still to be desired.



of place after a relative or participial clause: ii. 7 τῷ νικῶντι (or, as in v. 26, ὁ νικῶν) δώσω αὐτῷ...iii. 12 ὁ νικῶν, ποιήσω αὐτόν...vi. 4 τῷ καθημένῳ...ἐδόθη αὐτῷ λαβεῖν τὴν εἰρήνην ἐκ τῆς γῆς...καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ μάχαιρα. xii. 6 ὅπου ἔχει ἐκεῖ. xiii. 8 οὐ οὐ γέγραπται τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ. (e) Genders, numbers, or cases are at fault: vii. 9 εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ ὄχλος πολὺς...ἐστῶτες...περιβεβλημένους. viii. 9 τὸ τρίτον τῶν πλοίων διεφθάρησαν. xi. 4 οὗτοί εἰσιν αἱ δύο ἐλαῖαι καὶ αἱ δύο λυχναὶ αἱ...ἐστῶτες. xii. 5 ἔτεκεν υἱόν, ἄρσεν. xiv. 19 τὴν ληνὸν τοῦ θυμοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ τὸν μέγαν. xvii. 3 θηρίον...γέμοντα...ἔχον[τα]. xxi. 14 τὸ τεῖχος...ἔχων.

(2) Besides 'solecisms' the Apocalypse has, to borrow another term from Dionysius, a large number of 'idiotisms.' The idiosyncrasy of the writer shews itself sometimes in a startling phrase such as i. 4 ἀπὸ ὃ ὢν καὶ ὃ ᾗν καὶ ὃ ἐρχόμενος, or i. 8 ἐγὼ εἰμι τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ, or ix. 12 and xi. 14 ἡ οὐαὶ ἡ μία, ἡ δευτέρα, ἡ τρίτη; sometimes in grammatical peculiarities, some of which frequently recur, such as the following: (a) Different tenses and moods are joined by a copula without any clear reason for the change: ii. 2 f. ἐπείρασας...ἔχεις...ἐβάστασας...κεκοπιάκες. iii. 3 εἰληφας καὶ ἤκουσας. Ib. 9 ποιήσω αὐτοὺς ἵνα ᾗξουσιν καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν...καὶ γνῶσιν. v. 7 f. ἦλθεν καὶ εἰληφεν...καὶ ὅτε ἔλαβεν. vii. 13 f. ἀπεκρίθη...καὶ εἶρηκα...καὶ εἶπεν. viii. 5 εἰληφεν...καὶ ἐγέμισεν...καὶ ἔβαλεν. ix. 5 ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς ἵνα μὴ ἀποκτείνωσιν αὐτούς, ἀλλ' ἵνα βασανισθῇσονται. xxi. 24 ff. περιπατήσουσιν...φέρουσιν...οὐ μὴ κλεισθῶσιν...οἴσουσιν...οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃ. (b) Adjectives and verbs are made to govern cases other than those required by usage; i. 13, xiv. 14 ὅμοιον υἱὸν ἀνθρώπου. ii. 14 ἐδίδασκειν τῷ Βαλάκ. viii. 13 οὐαὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. xii. 12 οὐαὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν. xix. 5 αἰνεῖτε τῷ θεῷ ἡμῶν. (c) Other unusual constructions abound, such as: iv. 9 f. ὅταν δώσουσιν...πεσοῦνται. viii. 4 ἀνέβη ὁ καπνὸς...ταῖς προσευχαῖς. ix. 4 ἐρρέθη αὐταῖς ἵνα μὴ ἀδικήσουσιν. xi. 3 δώσω...καὶ προφητεύσουσιν. Ib. 5 εἴ τις θελήσῃ. xii. 7 ἐγένετο πόλεμος...ὁ Μιχαὴλ καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ τοῦ πολεμῆσαι. xviii. 20 ἔκρινεν ὁ θεὸς τὸ κρίμα ὑμῶν ἐξ αὐτῆς. xxii. 14 μακάριος...ἵνα ἔσται...καὶ...εἰσέλθωσιν.

Many attempts have been made to minimize the grammatical irregularities of the Apocalypse. In the most recent of these, a chapter of Archbishop Benson's *Apocalypse* which bears the characteristic heading "A Grammar of Ungrammar<sup>1</sup>," the instances are classified with the view of shewing that in most of them the Apocalyptist had a definite reason for his departure from usage. Whatever may be thought of the explanations which are offered in his defence, it is evident that he has not erred in all cases through ignorance<sup>2</sup>, and it is possible that he has not done so

<sup>1</sup> Essay v. p. 131 ff.

<sup>2</sup> E.g. if he has twice permitted him-

self to write *ὅμοιον υἱόν*, in eighteen other passages *ὅμοιος* governs the dative.

in any instance. His eccentricities of syntax are probably due to more than one cause: some to the habit which he may have retained from early years of thinking in a Semitic language<sup>1</sup>; some to the desire of giving movement and vivid reality to his visions, which leads him to report them after the manner of shorthand notes, jotted down at the time; some to the circumstances in which the book was written. But from whatever cause or concurrence of causes, it cannot be denied that the Apocalypse of John stands alone among Greek literary writings in its disregard of the ordinary rules of syntax, and the success with which syntax is set aside without loss of perspicuity or even of literary power. The book seems openly and deliberately to defy the grammarian, and yet, even as literature, it is in its own field unsurpassed. No judge who compared it with any other Greek apocalyptic work would hesitate to give the palm to the canonical Apocalypse.

4. Apart from solecisms and other idiosyncrasies, the style of the Apocalypse is distinguished by a number of characteristic phrases and turns of expression which give it individuality.

Some of these recur with slight variations throughout the book. Thus i. 2 ἐμαρτύρησεν τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὴν μαρτυρίαν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ starts a note which is heard again ib. 9 διὰ τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὴν μαρτυρίαν Ἰησοῦ, vi. 9 διὰ τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ διὰ τὴν μαρτυρίαν ἣν εἶχον, xx. 4 διὰ τὴν μαρτυρίαν Ἰησοῦ καὶ διὰ τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ. The reader meets again and again the phrase οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, or ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, or τὴν γῆν (iii. 10, vi. 10, viii. 13,

<sup>1</sup> The present writer, while welcoming all the light that can be thrown on the vocabulary and syntax of the N.T. by a study of the Graeco-Egyptian papyri, and in particular the researches of Professor Deissmann, Professor Thumb, and Dr J. H. Moulton, deprecates the induction which, as it seems to him, is beingsomewhat hastily based upon them, that the Greek of the N.T. has been but slightly influenced by the familiarity of the writers with Hebrew and Aramaic. "Even the Greek of the Apocalypse," Dr Moulton writes (*Grammar of N.T. Greek*, proleg. p. 8f.), "does not seem to owe any of its blunders to 'Hebraisms'... Apart from places where he [the author] may be definitely translating a Semitic document, there is no reason to believe that his grammar would have

been materially different had he been a native of Oxyrhynchus, assuming the extent of Greek education the same." But the facts seem at present insufficient to warrant this conclusion. It is precarious to compare a literary document with a collection of personal and business letters, accounts, and other ephemeral writings; slips in word-formation or in syntax which are to be expected in the latter, are phenomenal in the former, and if they find a place there, can only be attributed to lifelong habits of thought. Moreover, it remains to be considered how far the quasi-Semitic colloquialisms of the papyri are themselves due to the influence of the large Greek-speaking Jewish population of the Delta.

xi. 10, xiii. 8, 12, 14, xvii. 2, 8), the combination πιστὸς καὶ ἀληθινός (iii. 14, xix. 11, xxi. 5, xxii. 6), the refrain ὁ ἔχων οὐς ἀκουσάτω (ii. 7, 11, 17, 29, iii. 6, 13, 22, and with a slight difference, xiii. 9). Μετὰ ταῦτα εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ, ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον (τοῦ θρόνου, τῷ θρόνῳ) are other examples. Further, the writer has a habit of repeating the article or a governing clause before every member of a series when the same subject or class of subjects is in view, e.g. ix. 20 τὰ εἰδωλα τὰ χρυσᾶ καὶ τὰ ἀργυρᾶ καὶ τὰ χαλκᾶ καὶ τὰ λίθινα καὶ τὰ ξύλινα. xv. 2 τοὺς νικῶντας ἐκ τοῦ θηρίου καὶ ἐκ τῆς εἰκόνος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ. xvi. 13 ἐκ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ δράκοντος καὶ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ θηρίου καὶ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ ψευδοπροφήτου. xvii. 6 μεθύουσιν ἐκ τοῦ αἵματος τῶν ἁγίων καὶ ἐκ τοῦ αἵματος τῶν μαρτύρων Ἰησοῦ. There are many minor singularities, such as the frequent use of the instrumental dative preceded by ἐν, e.g. ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ (ii. 16), ἐν ῥάβδῳ (ii. 27, xii. 5, xix. 15), ἐν φωνῇ (v. 2, xiv. 7), ἐν ταῖς κιθάραις (xiv. 2), ἐν πυρί (xvi. 8, xvii. 16); the nearly constant omission of the article before proper names, not excluding Ἰησοῦς; the employment of εἰς as almost equivalent to an indefinite article (viii. 13 ἐνὸς αἵετος, xviii. 21 εἰς ἄγγελος); the peculiar use of ὥδε in such clauses as xiii. 10, 18 (xiv. 12) ὥδε ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπομονή, ὥδε ἡ σοφία ἐστὶν, xvii. 9 ὥδε ὁ νοὺς ὁ ἔχων σοφίαν; the recurrence of the formula ἐδόθη αὐτῷ (αὐτοῖς) followed by a noun, an infinitive, or a subjunctive with ἵνα; the partiality shewn for the perfect tense, especially in the case of εἴληφα (ii. 27, iii. 3, v. 7, viii. 5, xi. 17) and εἶρηκα (vii. 14, xix. 3); the many beatitudes interspersed among the visions (i. 3, xiv. 13, xvi. 15, xix. 9, xx. 6, xxii. 7, 14). Lastly, a considerable number of ordinary words occur with remarkable frequency, catching the eye again and again as the book is turned; a few may be specified here: ἄγγελος, ἅγιος, αἷμα, ἀκούειν, ἀμῆν, ἀνοίγειν, ἀποθνήσκειν, ἀστήρ (never ἄστρον), βάλλειν, βασιλεὺς, βιβλίον, βλέπειν, βροντή, γῆ, γράφειν, δεικνύειν, δόξα, δύναμις, ἔθνος, ἐκκλησία, ἐνώπιον, ἐξουσία, ἔργον, ἐτοιμάζειν, εὐφραίνεσθαι, ζωή, ἥλιος, θάλασσα, θάνατος, θρόνος, θυσιαστήριον, ἰδεῖν, ἰδοὺ, καθῆσθαι, καταβαίνειν, κεφαλὴ, κράζειν, κρίνειν, λαμβάνειν, λευκός, λόγος, μέγας, ναός, νεκρός, νικᾶν, οἰκουμένη, ὁμοιος, ὄνομα, οὐρανός, ὀφθαλμός, παντοκράτωρ, πέμπειν, περιβάλλεσθαι, πίπτειν, πλανᾶν, πληγὴ, πόλις, προσκυνεῖν, πρόσωπον, προφήτης and its cognates, πῦρ, ῥομφαία, σημεῖον, στέφανος, στόμα, σφάζειν, σφραγίς, τελείσθαι, ὕδωρ, ὑπομονή, φοβείσθαι, φωνή, χεῖρ, χρύσεος, ᾧδῇ. This list will be found a suggestive one; in most cases the subject of the book or the circumstances of the author sufficiently account for the more or less frequent recurrence of the words; in some the reason lies deeper. But however their repetition may be explained, it goes far to impart to the Apocalypse the colouring which marks its style.

5. It is of interest to compare the vocabulary, grammar, and style of the Apocalypse with those of other New Testament writings traditionally assigned to St John, and especially with those

of the Fourth Gospel. (1) Vocabulary. Of the 913 words used in the Apocalypse 416 are found also in the Gospel, but the words common to both books are either of the most ordinary type, or are shared by other N.T. writers. The eight words ἀρνίον, Ἐβραϊστί, ἐκκευτεῖν, κυκλεύειν, ὄψις, πορφύρεος, σκηνοῦν, φοῖνιξ, which occur only in these two books, do not supply a sufficient basis for induction. Ἀρνίον, used 29 times in the Apocalypse, is used but once in the Gospel, and then with a different reference; the form κυκλεύειν in Jo. x. 24 and Apoc. xx. 9 is found in the Gospel only in Cod. B; ὄψις, πορφύρεος, and φοῖνιξ are fairly well established in the Greek of the O.T.; on the other hand, Ἐβραϊστί is somewhat markedly Johannine, occurring five times in the Gospel, which uses also Ῥωμαῖστί and Ἑλληνιστί; σκηνοῦν is strongly characteristic of the teaching of the fourth Gospel, though it occurs there but once<sup>1</sup>, and the use of ἐξεκέντησαν for יִקְרְנוּ in Zech. xii. 10<sup>2</sup>, both in Jo. xix. 37 and Apoc. i. 7, is certainly noteworthy and probably more than a coincidence<sup>3</sup>. If we extend our examination to words which, though not exclusively used in these books, are prominent in them or in one of them, the evidence is similarly divided. On the one hand there are not a few points in which the diction of the Apocalypse differs notably from that of the Gospel: the conjunctions ἀλλά, γάρ, οὖν, which continually meet the reader of the Gospel, are comparatively rare in the Apocalypse<sup>4</sup>; ἐνώπιον, a characteristic preposition in the Apocalypse, occurs but once in the Gospel; the Evangelist invariably writes Ἱεροσόλυμα, the Apocalypticist Ἱερουσαλήμ<sup>5</sup>; the one chooses ἀμνός when he is speaking of the Lamb of God, the other ἀρνίον; to the one the Eternal Son is simply ὁ

<sup>1</sup> St Paul has ἐπισκηνοῦν in a similar sense (2 Cor. xii. 9).

<sup>2</sup> On this see Deissmann, *Die Septuaginta-papyri... der Heidelberger Papyrus-sammlung*, p. 66 f.

<sup>3</sup> See c. xi.

<sup>4</sup> Ἀλλά occurs 101 times in J<sup>ev</sup>, 13 times in Apoc.; γάρ 65 times in J<sup>ev</sup>, 16 in Apoc. Οὖν which is the favourite mark of transition in the Gospel is used but 6 times in the Apocalypse, and only in cc. i.—iii. But οὖν is wholly absent

from the first Epistle of St John, and γάρ occurs there but thrice (Westcott, *Epistles of St John*, p. xl.).

<sup>5</sup> The exclusively local use of the name in the Gospel does not altogether account for this difference. Ἱερουσαλήμ is used freely in speaking of the locality by St Luke and St Paul; with Mt., Mc., J<sup>ev</sup>, on the other hand, the use of Ἱεροσόλυμα is habitual, though Mt. once writes Ἱερουσαλήμ (xxiii. 37).

λόγος, to the other the glorified Christ is ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ. The Apocalyptist uses the Synoptic and Pauline terms εὐαγγέλιον, εὐαγγελίζειν, κηρύσσειν, κληρονομεῖν, μετανοεῖν, μυστήριον, ἡ οἰκουμένη, συνκοινωνεῖν, from which the Evangelist seems to refrain; while on the other hand, as Dionysius long ago pointed out, of many of the key-words of the Gospel he shews no knowledge. On the other hand the two books have in common a fair number of characteristic words and phrases, such as ἀληθινός, ἐξουσία, μαρτυρεῖν, νικᾶν, ὁδηγεῖν, οἶδα, σημαίνειν, τηρεῖν (λόγον, ἐντολήν), ὑπάγειν. It is still more significant, that both attach a special meaning to certain words; both use Ἰουδαῖος of the Jew considered as hostile to Christ or the Church, and in both such words as ζώή, θάνατος, διψᾶν, πεινᾶν, νύμφη, δόξα, bear more or less constantly a spiritual sense—a remark which applies also to several of the words mentioned above (e.g. νικᾶν, ὁδηγεῖν).

(2) Thus on the question of the literary affinity of the Fourth Gospel and the Apocalypse the vocabulary speaks with an uncertain sound, though the balance of the evidence is perhaps in favour of some such relationship between the two writings. This probability is increased when we compare them from the point of view of their grammatical tendencies. While the solecistic anacolutha of the Apocalypse have no parallel on any large scale in the Gospel, there is a considerable number of unusual constructions which are common to the two books. Some may be mentioned here. (a) The partitive ἐκ with its dependent noun or pronoun is used in both as the object or subject of a verb: e.g. Jo. xvi. 17 εἶπαν οὖν ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ; Apoc. ii. 10 μέλλει βαλεῖν ἐξ ὑμῶν, iii. 9 διδῶ ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς, xi. 9 βλέπουσιν ἐκ τῶν λαῶν. (b) Both books place μετά after λαλεῖν (Jo. iv. 27 bis, ix. 37; Apoc. i. 12, iv. 1, x. 8, xvii. 1, xxi. 9, 15), and περιπατεῖν (Jo. vi. 66; Apoc. iii. 4), and ἐκ after σφάζειν or τηρεῖν (Jo. xii. 27 σῶσόν με ἐκ τῆς ὥρας ταύτης, Apoc. iii. 10 σε τηρήσω ἐκ τῆς ὥρας τοῦ πειρασμοῦ). (c) Both use ἵνα in an unusual sense (Jo. viii. 56 ἡγαλλιάσατο ἵνα ἴδῃ, ix. 2 τίς ἤμαρτεν... ἵνα τυφλὸς γεννηθῇ; xi. 15 χαίρω... ἵνα πιστεύσητε: Apoc. xiv. 13, xxii. 14).



(3) Coming to the style of the books, a comparison will lead to results very similar to those which were obtained by examining their vocabularies. The general effect of the style of the Gospel is as far as possible from the effect which the Apocalypse produces on the mind of the reader: "it is free from solecisms, because it avoids all idiomatic expressions<sup>1</sup>." The book flows along smoothly from the prologue to the end; there is no startling phrase, no defiance of syntax; if it is obviously the work of one who was more familiar with the construction of the Semitic than of the Greek sentence<sup>2</sup>, yet the author seldom or never offends against definite laws. In these respects he not only differs from the Apocalypticist, but stands at the opposite pole to the eccentricities, the roughnesses, the audacities, of the latter. Yet it is also true that he has many points of resemblance with the writer of the Apocalypse, both in regard to sentence-formation and to the phrasing of his thoughts. As to the former, the following points have been noticed amongst others. (i) Both the Evangelist and the Apocalypticist fall in places into parallelisms; cf. Jo. i. 4 f. ὃ γέγονεν ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἦν, | καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων. || καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει, | καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν. Apoc. xxi. 23 ἡ πόλις οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχει τοῦ ἡλίου | οὐδὲ τῆς σελήνης, ἵνα φαίνωσιν αὐτῇ. || ἡ γὰρ δόξα τοῦ θεοῦ ἐφώτισεν αὐτήν, | καὶ ὁ λύχνος αὐτῆς τὸ ἀρνίον. (ii) Both are partial to the form of antithesis which presents first the positive and then the negative side of a statement or direction; e.g. Jo. i. 3 πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν. x. 12 f. ὁ μισθωτὸς καὶ οὐκ ὦν ποιμὴν...μισθωτὸς ἐστὶν καὶ οὐ μέλει αὐτῷ περὶ τῶν προβάτων. Apoc. iii. 3 ἥξω ὡς κλέπτης, καὶ οὐ μὴ γνῶς ποίαν ὥραν ἥξω; ἰβ. 16 χλιαρὸς εἶ, καὶ οὔτε ζεστός οὔτε ψυχρός. x. 4 σφράγισον ἃ ἐλάλησαν αἱ ἐπτὰ βρονταί, καὶ μὴ αὐτὰ γράψῃς. (iii) Both repeat the article for the sake of emphasis: Jo. i. 9 τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν, vi. 32 τὸν ἄρτον...τὸν ἀληθινόν, xv. 1 ἡ ἄμπελος ἡ ἀληθινή, x. 11 ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλός; Apoc. i. 5 ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός, ii. 11 τοῦ θανάτου τοῦ δευτέρου,

<sup>1</sup> Westcott, *St John*, p. 1.

*cal Character of the Fourth Gospel*, p. 28 f.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Sanday, *Authorship and Histori-*



ιβ. 12 τὴν ῥομφαίαν τὴν δίστομον τὴν ὀξεῖαν, xviii. 10 ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη... ἡ ἰσχυρά, xxi. 10 τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἀγίαν (iv) Both add parenthetic explanations for the sake of circumstantial fulness: cf. Jo. vi. 22 f., xi. 1 ff., xviii. 13 f.; Apoc. xii. 9 (xix. 2), xiv. 11 (xix. 20), xx. 14 (xxi. 8). (v) Similar or identical phrases occur in both, e.g. ποιεῖν ἀλήθειαν (Jo. iii. 21), ποιεῖν ψεῦδος (Apoc. xxii. 15); ποιεῖν σημεῖον (Jo. ii. 11, 23, iv. 54, etc., Apoc. xiii. 13 f., xix. 20); μέρος ἔχειν (Jo. xiii. 8, Apoc. xx. 6); ὄνομα αὐτῷ (Jo. i. 6, iii. 1, xviii. 10, Apoc. vi. 8, ix. 11). Even more remarkable are the following coincidences of language: Jo. i. 14 ὁ λόγος... ἐσκήνωσεν ἐν ἡμῖν, Apoc. vii. 15 ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον σκηνώσει ἐπ' αὐτούς; Jo. iv. 6 κεκοπιακῶς ἐκ τῆς ὁδοπορίας, Apoc. ii. 3 οὐ κεκοπίακες; Jo. vii. 37 εἰάν τις διψᾷ ἐρχέσθω πρὸς με καὶ πινέτω, Apoc. xxii. 17 ὁ διψῶν ἐρχέσθω; Jo. x. 18 ταύτην τὴν ἐντολὴν ἔλαβον παρὰ τοῦ πατρός μου, Apoc. ii. 28 ὡς καὶ ἐλῆφα παρὰ τοῦ πατρός μου; Jo. xvi. 12 οὐ δύνασθε βαστάζειν, Apoc. ii. 2 οὐ δύνη βαστάσαι; Jo. xx. 12, Apoc. iii. 4 ἐν λευκοῖς. The bearing of this evidence on the question of authorship will be discussed in a later chapter<sup>1</sup>; meanwhile we may observe that it creates a strong presumption of affinity between the Fourth Gospel and the Apocalypse, notwithstanding their great diversity both in language and in thought.

<sup>1</sup> c. xv.

## XII.

### SYMBOLISM.

1. The Apocalypse of John shares with other apocalyptic writings a partiality for symbolical imagery and the symbolical use of numbers. Teaching by the use of symbols is found in every part of the Old Testament, but it becomes especially noticeable in the later prophecies, and in the book of Daniel. The visions of which these books largely consist present a succession of strange and sometimes weird or even monstrous shapes, designed to suggest ideas that could not be expressed in words, or persons or forces that the writer preferred to leave unnamed. This habit was adopted by the non-canonical apocalyptists, from Enoch onwards, and it receives illustration in every page of St John's book. ✓

2. The imagery of the Apocalypse lays under contribution ✓ all the departments of nature and life. The animal kingdom lends its ζῷα and its θηρία—horses white, red, black and pale, the lamb and the calf, the lion, the leopard and the bear, the locust, the scorpion and the frog, the eagle and the vulture, the birds of the air and the fishes of the sea; the vegetable kingdom, its trees and herbs and grass. Earth, sea, and sky bring their tribute. Agricultural operations such as harvest and vintage, the life and trade of great cities, the march and clash of great armies, are all depicted on its canvas. A sea of glass is spread before the Throne in Heaven: a river flows through the Holy City. The sky yields its stars, now shining in the firmament, now falling to the earth, now forming a cluster in the hand of the Christ, or a coronet on the head of the Mother of Christ and Christendom. Across the heavens there sweeps from time to time a more than tropical storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, followed by earth-

quake. Human life supplies an abundance of imagery. We see the mother and her child, the harlot and her lovers, the bride arrayed for her husband. Crowned heads wear the *στέφανος* or the *διάδημα*; warriors carry the two-edged sword; the shepherd appears with his iron-tipped staff, the reaper with his sickle, the herald with his trumpet, the builder with his measuring rod, the holiday-keeper with flute and harp, the reveller with golden cup, the king with his roll, written within and on the back with the secrets of State and sealed. Figures move across the stage attired in the long girdled robe of kingly or priestly dignity, or in the shining white of *byssus*; two are dressed in sackcloth; one wears purple and scarlet, and is decked with gold and precious stones and pearls.

3. (a) A large proportion of this imagery is drawn, as a previous section will have shewn, from the Old Testament. Places, persons, and objects which occur in the historical books reappear in the Apocalypse as symbols of facts in the life of the Church or of the new world to which the Church points and which lies behind the visible order. Familiar place-names meet us here and there—the Euphrates, Egypt, Sodom, the Hill of Megiddo, Babylon, Jerusalem. The seven-branched candlestick of the Tabernacle suggests the golden *λυχνίαι* which represent the Churches of Asia; Balaam finds his analogue in the Nicolaitans, and Jezebel in a Thyatiran prophetess. The new Israel is confronted by a new Babylon, and the Bride of Christ is a new Jerusalem. The Elders round the Throne answer to the elders of Israel; the Two Witnesses exercise powers which remind the reader of the miracles of Moses and Elijah. Tabernacle and Temple, altar and censer and ark, recall the religious glories of ancient Israel. A holy place not made with hands is seen in the heavenly places; the manna laid up before God finds its counterpart in the future life of the victorious Christian. (b) In other instances the N.T. Apocalypse adopts in part or in whole the symbolism of the O.T. writers, as when it speaks of the Tree of Life, the Book of Life, the Water of Life; or the metaphors of the O.T. become the symbols of the new prophecy, as when our

Lord is designated the Lamb and the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, or the Root of David; or again, a whole system of O.T. symbolism is more or less fully pressed into the service of the book, as in the case of the High Priest's breastplate, and of Ezekiel's scheme of a restored Jerusalem.

4. The Apocalyptist, however, does not limit himself to O.T. imagery, but has much that is his own, or that belongs to the common stock of the later apocalyptic. The Woman with Child has no parallel in the O.T., and in spite of Gunkel's efforts to find the genesis of this fine conception in Babylonian folklore, it may be confidently regarded as essentially a creation of the writer's own mind, under the influence of the Spirit of Christ. The description of the Harlot Babylon, seated on the scarlet Beast, has points of contact with passages in the Hebrew Prophets; but as a whole it is new and original. A like verdict may be passed upon the three great sevenfold visions, the Seal Openings, the Trumpet Blasts, and the Outpouring of the Bowls; their partial indebtedness to the Old Testament does not take from the freshness and vigour of St John's symbolism. The idea of a millennium was in the air when St John wrote, but no writer had used it as the symbol of a spiritual triumph, or worked it into a scheme of the Divine ordering of history.

5. Much of the imagery of the Apocalypse is doubtless not symbolism, but merely designed to heighten the colouring of the great picture, and to add vividness and movement to its scenes. Such secondary details, like many of the minor features in the Parables of our Lord, must not be pressed into the service of a spiritual interpretation, or indeed of any specific interpretation whatever, their purpose being simply to contribute to the general effect of the context where they occur. These non-symbolical images are sometimes taken from the life of the times, as when the writer recounts the imports that found their way to the new Babylon, many of which he may himself have seen shipped off to Ostia from the port of Ephesus; or they belong to the common stock of the eschatological language of apocalyptic writing (e.g. vi. 12 ff.); or they are due to the inspired imagination of the

Apocalyptist himself, forming part of the picture which is present to his mind as he writes.

6. But there is also much which is directly symbolical. In not a few cases the writer stops to interpret the symbol (e.g. in cc. i. 20, iv. 5, v. 6, xii. 9, xvii. 9 f., 12, 15). In others the symbolical meaning is only half veiled; thus it is impossible to mistake the import of the standing Figure in i. 13 ff., or of the seated Figure in c. iv. 2, or of the Lamb, or the Lamb's Wife. There remain, however, a certain number of symbolic forms as to which there is room for diversity of judgement even among interpreters who follow the same general method of interpretation. Thus in c. vi. 2 the rider on the white horse is by some commentators identified with the Divine Rider of c. xix. 11, while others regard the former as symbolizing either the Roman or the Parthian conqueror. In c. vii. the 144,000 are by some understood to represent, like the countless multitude, the whole body of the Church, though under a different aspect or at another stage of its history, whereas others take the two visions to set forth respectively the Jewish and Gentile Christians, or the Jewish Church and the Christian Church. In c. xi. 8 interpreters are divided as to the meaning of "the great city"; in xvii. 12 there is considerable difference of opinion as to the identity of the "ten kings." Many other such ambiguities perplex the student of the Apocalypse, and though he may be able to arrive at conclusions which satisfy his own judgement, it is impossible to offer such reasons for them as will compel assent. But the uncertainty which thus besets apocalyptic interpretation does not seriously detract from the general value of the book. Nor can it be laid to the charge of the author that he is unnecessarily obscure. It is of the nature of apocalyptic literature to be involved in some measure of obscurity; and this is not the least valuable of its characteristics, for it affords scope for the exercise of the Christian judgement: ὁδε ἡ σοφία ἐστίν· ὁδε ὁ νοῦς ὁ ἔχων σοφίαν (xiii. 18, xvii. 9). In the elasticity of symbolical language the Apocalypse has its chief advantage over the more exact and didactic, but less inspiring and suggestive style of ordinary prophecy.

7. No reader of our Apocalypse can have failed to notice the frequent recurrence of numbers which appear to carry with them a certain symbolical meaning<sup>1</sup>. ✓

The following are the numbers that are met with in the book: 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 24, 42, 144, 666 (or according to another reading, 616), 1000, 1260, 1600, 7000, 12,000, 144,000, 100,000,000, 200,000,000. The predominant number is seven, which occurs fifty-four times. ✓✓ The book is addressed to seven Churches represented by seven lampstands, while their 'angels' are seven stars. There are seven Spirits of God, symbolized by seven lamps. The Book in the Hand of God is sealed with seven seals; the Lamb before the Throne has seven eyes and seven horns. Seven angels blow seven trumpet-blasts; seven other angels pour out the contents of seven bowls full of the seven last plagues. Seven thunders utter voices which the Seer is bidden not to write. Seven thousand are killed in the great earthquake which follows the ascension of the Two Witnesses. The Dragon has seven heads, and upon them seven diadems; the Wild Beast from the Sea has seven heads on which are "names of blasphemy"; the Scarlet Beast on which Babylon sits has likewise seven heads, variously interpreted by the writer as seven mountains, or seven kings. Next in frequency to the heptad is the dodecad. The new Israel, like its predecessor, consists of twelve tribes; the Mother of Christ is crowned with twelve stars; the new Jerusalem has twelve portals, and the wall that girdles it rests on twelve foundation stones on which are engraved the names of the twelve Apostles; the Tree of Life in the new Paradise bears twelve manner of fruits, after the number of the months. Multiples of twelve, also, are common. Each of the tribes of the new Israel contains 12,000, making a total of 144,000; and 144,000 is also the number of the virgin souls which in the second part of the book are seen surrounding the Lamb on Mount Zion. The Elders round the Throne are twenty-four, and they are seated on as many subordinate thrones. Each side of the Holy City is 12,000 stades in length, and the wall which surrounds it is 144 cubits in height.

Ten is another favourite number. The time of pressure which

<sup>1</sup> On the symbolism of numbers see Tyconius *reg.* v (ed. Burkitt).



is coming on the Churches of Asia will last ten days. Both the Dragon and the first of the two Wild Beasts have ten horns; and so has the Scarlet Beast, whose horns are interpreted as "ten kings." As a multiple *ten* enters into most of the higher numbers in the book. *Four*, again, occurs frequently. The ζῶα are four; four angels stand at the four corners of the earth, charged with the control of the four winds of heaven; four angels are bound at the Euphrates, until the moment comes for the execution of their work of slaughter. The Holy City lies four-square, and forms a perfect cube. *Three* is somewhat less prominent, but the last three Trumpets constitute a triad of "Woes," and under the earlier Trumpets a third part of everything which has been attacked is smitten (viii. 7-12; cp. ix. 15, xii. 4). The "great city" is rent by an earthquake into three parts; each side of the square which forms the new Jerusalem is entered by three portals. There are other numbers which are used symbolically but once. The wings of the ζῶα are *six*; there are *five* months during which the world is tortured by the locusts of the Abyss; the Witnesses who are slain and rise again and ascend to heaven are *two*.

8. The recurrence of some of these numbers, notably of seven<sup>1</sup>, twelve, ten and four, can scarcely be accidental. The writer's partiality for them is due in some measure to his Semitic habits of thought. To the Hebrew mind *seven* denotes completion, as we gather from countless passages of the Old Testament<sup>2</sup>. An apocalypticist who was a Christian Jew would find a special attraction in a number which had already played a great part in Jewish apocalypses from Daniel onwards. It would fall in with this tendency of the writer's mind if, as has been thought, the most prominent of the Churches of Asia were as a matter of fact seven in number, so that, as the phrase αἱ ἑπτὰ ἐκκλησίαι αἱ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ (i. 4) suggests, they were probably known as the Seven Churches in Asia even before they were so addressed by St John<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Dr Abbott points out (*Grammar*, § 2624) that the Fourth Gospel is "permeated structurally with the idea" of sevenfoldness.

<sup>2</sup> The genesis of the idea is well stated by Philo *legg. alleg.* i. 4 χαίρει δὲ ἡ φύσις ἐβδομάδι· πλανήτης τε γὰρ ἑπτὰ γέγον-

ασιν...καὶ ἄρκτος ἑπτὰ ἄστροις συμπληροῦται...καὶ τροπαὶ δὲ σελήνης ἐβδομάσι γίνονται.

<sup>3</sup> So Ramsay, *Letters to the Seven Churches*, p. 178. But this is perhaps to build too much upon the article.

But in any case the selection of Seven Churches as the recipients of the Apocalypse strikes a keynote which rings through the earlier chapters, and determines the number of the lampstands, the Angel-stars, the Spirits of God, and the Eyes of the Lamb. In the second part of the book the seven heads of the Dragon and the Wild Beast are perhaps suggested by the seven hills of Rome and the seven Augusti who preceded Domitian. But though local circumstances chimed in with the traditional use of this number, the writer, as we have said, was doubtless drawn to it by its O.T. associations, and it is used in conformity with O.T. practice. Each series of seven is complete in itself, and each suggests the perfection which belongs to the Divine, or that which is claimed by the Antichrist.

Of other numbers which appear to be symbolically used in the Apocalypse *three* and *four* occur in connexion with memorable incidents or contexts of the Old Testament (Gen. xviii. 2, Ex. xxiii. 14, Deut. iv. 41, Dan. vi. 10; Gen. ii. 10, Ez. i. 5, Dan. vii. 2, viii. 8). *Three* seems to denote limited plurality; *four*, the number of the winds and the quarters of the sky, is a fitting symbol for the visible creation. *Ten*, also, has a recognized meaning; as the round number, it is suggestive at once of indefiniteness and of magnitude; in the *thousand* both these features are magnified, and a thousand years thus represents a great period of time stretching over many generations, but of unknown length. The uncertainty which results from such a use of numbers would be fatal to the value of a historical document, but it is admirably adapted to the purpose of an apocalypse, where the veil is lifted only so far as to disclose the dim outline of great issues.

9. Two of the Apocalyptic numbers call for separate treatment. (a) Three and a half days are given as the interval between the death and resurrection of the Two Witnesses (xi. 9, 11). This period corresponds with the "time, times and a half" of c. xii. 14, which is taken over from Dan. vii. 25, xii. 7. In Daniel this expression probably represents the three and a half years during which Jerusalem was in the hands of the Syrian oppressor, and the Apocalypse accordingly uses it or its equivalents (42 months, 1260 days) to signify the age of persecution, whatever its duration

might be. Other explanations are less probable. Gunkel thinks of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months which intervened between the winter solstice and the Babylonian festival of Marduk<sup>1</sup>. Others, again, identifying the time, times, and a half of Dan. vii. 25 with the half-week (חֲמִשָּׁתַּיִם הַיָּמִים) of Dan. ix. 27, regard the Apocalyptic  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in the light of a 'broken seven,' a symbol of the interruption of the Divine order by the malice of Satan and evil men.

(b) If the number 666 in Apoc. xiii. 18 is to be regarded as a symbol, there is verisimilitude in Dr Briggs' suggestion that a number which in every digit falls short by one of the completeness and perfection of the mystic seven, fitly represents the failure of Antichrist to reach the goal to which he aspires. But (1) this conception might have been conveyed with equal effect by 66, or 6666; (2) it leaves the alternative reading (616) wholly unexplained; and (3) from the time of Irenaeus tradition has fixed on another and a more natural explanation. The number, whether we read  $\chi\xi\varsigma'$ , or with some contemporaries of Irenaeus  $\chi\iota\varsigma'$ , is probably a cryptogram, and not a true symbol. It is possible that the Number of the Beast holds its secret still<sup>2</sup>. Although the challenge  $\delta\ \xi\chi\omega\nu\ \nu\omicron\upsilon\nu\ \psi\eta\phi\iota\sigma\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\ \tau\omicron\nu\nu\ \alpha\rho\iota\theta\mu\acute{o}\nu$  has been accepted by the scholars of many generations, no solution hitherto offered commands general assent.

10. In this chapter a Semitic origin has been claimed for the symbolism of the Apocalypse. The force of local circumstances is

<sup>1</sup> *Schöpfung u. Chaos*, p. 309 ff.

<sup>2</sup> My colleague, Prof. Burkitt, suggested as far back as 1896 (*Cambridge University Reporter*, 1895-6, p. 625 f.) that  $\chi\iota\varsigma'$ , written as  $\text{𐤠}$ , was chosen as the number of the Beast because  $\text{𐤠}$  is "little more than  $\text{𐤡}$  turned round the other way." His attractive conjecture was based on Beatus in *Apoc.* ed. Florez, p. 440 (cf. the Pseudo-Augustinian homilies, Migne, *P. L.* xxxv. col. 2437), and he pointed out that the form of the *episemon* implied in  $\text{𐤠}$  is "characteristic of documents of the first and second centuries." But (1) there does not seem to be any evidence that the  $\text{𐤠}$  was a recognized symbol as early as the reign of Domitian, and (2) the writer of the Apocalypse does not use the term  $\alpha\nu\tau\chi\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ .

From another of my colleagues, Dr Barnes, I have received an explanation

of  $\chi\xi\varsigma'$  which well deserves to be considered. He writes: "In 1 K. x. 14 the gold that came to Solomon every year amounts to 666 talents. This passage is one of several indications in the O.T. that the Hebrews took 6 as a round number... The Apocalypticist gives a round number, as round as he can make it, to the Beast, because he dare not be more definite, and because he had no need to be more definite. The number of the Beast was 'a man's number' (cf. Isa. viii. 1); there was nothing mysterious about it, it was common property to the extent that any man of sense could interpret it. The Beast's name was 'N or M.'" This solution, however, leaves the early if not original  $\chi\iota\varsigma'$  unexplained, and it does not seem to accord with the mystical character of the book.

not, indeed, to be overlooked. In the words of Sir W. M. Ramsay<sup>1</sup>, "such ideas and symbolic forms were in the atmosphere and in the minds of men at the time; and the ideas with which he [St John] was familiar moulded the imagery of his visions, unconsciously to himself." But apart from influences of this kind, it must not be forgotten that it was necessary to provide the Church with a make-weight against the power which heathenism exerted over the Asian cities through its abundant use of symbolism in literature and in art. In art Christianity could as yet do nothing to counteract this hostile force. The Apostolic age was necessarily opposed to the Art of the time<sup>2</sup>, which was pagan to the core; the Church of the first century had not either the power or the desire to emulate the splendours of the heathen temples. She could not erect statues to the Glorified Christ, or stamp His image and superscription on the currency, or institute public festivals in His honour. But if she might not avail herself as yet of the help of Art, there was abundant precedent in the Hebrew Scriptures for the literary representation of the unseen world. It was permissible to assist the faith of the suffering Churches by symbolical visions of the majesty of their Divine Lord, now walking in their midst, now standing before the celestial Throne, now riding forth to victory with the armies of Heaven under His command. It was not less permissible to paint in glowing colours the moral glory of the Christian Society, and her magnificent destiny, or to place in contrast with them the abominable vices, the paltry display, and the certain doom of Rome. Yet in this legitimate appeal to the Christian imagination the Apocalyptist is careful to avoid representations which could be placed before the eye by the painter's art. No scene in the great Christian Apocalypse can be successfully reproduced upon canvas; "the imagery...is symbolic and not pictorial<sup>3</sup>."

<sup>1</sup> *Letters to the Seven Churches*, p. 59.

<sup>2</sup> Westcott, *Epp. of St John*, p. 339  
(App. on the relation of Christianity to

Art).

<sup>3</sup> Westcott, *op. cit.* p. 335.

## XIII.

### USE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT AND OTHER LITERATURE.

I. The Apocalyptist's use of the Old Testament is by no means limited to its symbolical imagery and numbers; its thoughts and its very words appear in every part of his book. It is true that the Apocalypse is marked by an entire absence of the formal quotations which are to be found in other parts of the New Testament<sup>1</sup>; the nature of the work precluded the author from a direct appeal to his source. Yet no writer of the Apostolic age makes larger use of his predecessors. From the list of "quotations from the Old Testament" with which the appendix to Westcott and Hort's second volume ends, it appears that of the 404 verses of the Apocalypse there are 278 which contain references to the Jewish Scriptures. The following table is not exhaustive, but it will suffice to shew the extent of St John's debt to the Old Testament, and his method of using it.

APOCALYPSE.	GREEK VERSIONS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT <sup>2</sup> .
i. 1 (iv. 1, xxii. 6) ἀ δεῖ γενέσθαι.	Dan. ii. 28 ἀ δεῖ γενέσθαι.
i. 4 (i. 8, iv. 8, xi. 17, xvi. 5) ὁ ὢν.	Ex. iii. 14 ὁ ὢν.
i. 5 <sup>a</sup> (ii. 13, iii. 14) ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός.	Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 38 ὁ μάρτυς ἐν οὐρανῷ πιστός.
i. 5 <sup>b</sup> ὁ πρωτότοκος τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ ὁ ἄρχων τῶν βασιλέων τῆς γῆς.	Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 28 καὶ γὰρ πρωτότοκον θήσομαι αὐτόν, ὑψηλὸν παρὰ τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν τῆς γῆς. (σ' ἀνώτατον τῶν βασιλέων τῆς γῆς.)

<sup>1</sup> See *Introduction to the O. T. in Greek*, p. 381 ff.

<sup>2</sup> σ' = LXX., α' = Aquila, θ' = Theodo-

tion, σ' = Symmachus, οἱ λ' = οἱ λοιποί. Where the version is not specified it is that of the LXX.

i. 5<sup>c</sup> λύσαντι ἡμᾶς ἐκ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν.

i. 6 (v. 10, xx. 6) ἐποίησεν ἡμᾶς βασιλείαν, ἱερεῖς τῷ θεῷ.

i. 7<sup>a</sup> ἔρχεται μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν.

i. 7<sup>b</sup> ὄψει αὐτὸν πᾶς ὀφθαλμὸς καὶ οὔτινες αὐτὸν ἐξεκέντησαν, καὶ κόψονται ἐπ' αὐτὸν πᾶσαι αἱ φυλαὶ τῆς γῆς.

i. 8 ὁ παντοκράτωρ.

i. 13 (xiv. 14) ὅμοιον υἱὸν ἀνθρώπου.

i. 13<sup>b</sup> ἐνδεδυμένον ποδήρη καὶ περιεζωσμένον πρὸς τοῖς μαστοῖς ζωνὴν χρυσᾶν.

i. 14 αἱ τρίχες λευκαὶ ὡς ἔριον λευκόν, ὡς χιών<sup>1</sup>, καὶ οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ ὡς φλόξ πυρός (cf. ii. 18, xix. 12).

i. 15 (xiv. 2, xix. 6) ἡ φωνὴ αὐτοῦ ὡς φωνὴ ὑδάτων πολλῶν.

i. 16<sup>a</sup> (ii. 12) ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ ῥομφαία δίστομος ὀξεῖα.

i. 16<sup>b</sup> (cf. x. 1) ὡς ὁ ἥλιος φαίνει ἐν τῇ δυνάμει αὐτοῦ.

i. 17<sup>a</sup> ἔπεσα πρὸς τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔθηκεν...λέγων Μὴ φοβοῦ.

i. 17<sup>b</sup> (ii. 8, xxii. 13) ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος.

Isa. xl. 2 λέλυνται αὐτῆς ἡ ἁμαρτία.

Ex. xix. 6 ὑμεῖς δὲ ἔσεσθέ μοι βασιλεῖον ἱεράτευμα (הַכֹּהֲנִים הָעָם). Cf. Isa. lxi. 6 ὑμεῖς δὲ ἱερεῖς Κυρίου κληθήσεσθε.

Dan. vii. 13 ἐπὶ (θ' μετὰ) τῶν νεφελῶν...ἤρχετο (θ' ἐρχόμενος).

Zech. xii. 10 ff. ἐπιβλέψονται πρὸς με ἀνθ' ὧν κατωρχήσαντο (θ' εἰς ὃν ἐξεκέντησαν), καὶ κόψονται ἐπ' αὐτὸν...καὶ κόψεται ἡ γῆ κατὰ φυλὰς φυλάς...πᾶσαι αἱ ὑπολελιμμέναι φυλαί.

Am. iv. 13 ὁ παντοκράτωρ.

Dan. vii. 13 ὡς υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου. Cf. Dan. x. 16 θ' ὡς ὁμοίωσις υἱοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Ez. i. 26 ὁμοίωμα ὡς εἶδος ἀνθρώπου: viii. 2 ὁμοίωμα ἀνδρός.

Ez. ix. 11 ὁ ἐνδεδυκὼς τὸν ποδήρη καὶ ἐζωσμένος τῇ ζώνῃ τὴν ὀσφύν αὐτοῦ. Cf. Dan. x. 5 ἐνδεδυμένος βύσσινον καὶ τὴν ὀσφύν περιεζωσμένος βυσσίνῳ.

Dan. vii. 9 τὸ τρίχωμα τῆς κεφαλῆς αὐτοῦ ὡσεὶ ἔριον λευκόν καθαρόν (θ' ἡ θριξ τ. κ. α. ὡσεὶ ἔριον καθαρόν)<sup>1</sup>: x. 6 οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ ὡσεὶ λαμπάδες πυρός.

Ez. i. 24 ὡς φωνὴν ὑδάτος πολλοῦ: xliii. 2 ὡς φωνὴ διπλασιαζόντων (ὁ Ἑβρ. καὶ ὁ Σύρος, ὑδάτων = M.T. דָּבָר) πολλῶν. Cf. Dan. x. 6 φωνὴ λαλιᾶς αὐτοῦ ὡσεὶ φωνὴ θορύβου (θ' ὄχλου).

Isa. xlix. 2 ἔθηκεν τὸ στόμα μου ὡς μάχαιραν ὀξεῖαν.

Jud. v. 31 (B) ὡς ἐξοδος ἡλίου ἐν δυνάμει αὐτοῦ.

Dan. x. 9, 12 ἤμην πεπτωκὼς...καὶ ἰδοὺ χεῖρα προσήγαγέ μοι...καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς μέ Μὴ φοβοῦ.

Isa. xlv. 6 ἐγὼ πρῶτος καὶ ἐγὼ μετὰ ταῦτα (וְאֵנִי אֶחָד): xlviii. 12 ἐγὼ εἰμι πρῶτος καὶ ἐγὼ εἰμι εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα (וְאֵנִי אֶחָד; οἱ λοιποί, ἔσχατος).

<sup>1</sup> Both LXX. and Th. have ὡσεὶ χιὼνα (χιών) just before, in reference to the clothing.



i. 18 (vi. 8, xx. 13 f.) τοῦ θανάτου καὶ τοῦ ἄδου.

i. 19 ἃ μέλλει γίνεσθαι μετὰ ταῦτα.

i. 20 τὸ μυστήριον.

ii. 7 (xxii. 2, 14, 19) ἐκ τοῦ ξύλου τῆς ζωῆς, ὃ ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ τοῦ θεοῦ.

ii. 10 ἔχῃτε θλίψιν ἡμερῶν δέκα.

ii. 14 ἐδίδασκεν...φαγεῖν εἰδωλόβρυτα καὶ πορνεῦσαι (cf. ii. 20).

ii. 17<sup>a</sup> δώσω αὐτῷ τοῦ μάννα.

ii. 17<sup>b</sup> (iii. 12) ὄνομα καινόν.

ii. 20 τὴν γυναῖκα Ἰεζάβελ.

ii. 23<sup>a</sup> ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ἐραυνῶν νεφροὺς καὶ καρδίας.

ii. 23<sup>b</sup> (xxii. 12) δώσω ὑμῖν ἐκάστῳ κατὰ τὰ ἔργα ὑμῶν.

ii. 26 (xii. 5, xix. 15) δώσω αὐτῷ ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ τῶν ἐθνῶν, καὶ ποιμανεῖ αὐτοὺς ἐν ῥάβδῳ σιδηρᾷ, ὡς τὰ σκευὴ τὰ κεραμικὰ συντρίβεται.

iii. 5 (xiii. 8, xvii. 8, xx. 12, 15, xxi. 27) οὐ μὴ ἐξαλείψω τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῆς βίβλου τῆς ζωῆς.

iii. 7 ὁ ἔχων τὴν κλεῖν Δαυεὶδ, ὁ ἀνοίγων καὶ οὐδεὶς κλείσει, καὶ κλείει καὶ οὐδεὶς ἀνοίξει.

iii. 9<sup>a</sup> ἤξουσιν καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν ἐνώπιον τῶν ποδῶν σου.

Hos. xiii. 14 ἐκ χειρὸς ἄδου ῥύσομαι καὶ ἐκ θανάτου λυτρώσομαι αὐτούς· ποῦ ἡ δίκη σου, θάνατε; ποῦ τὸ κέντρον σου, ἄδη;

Isa. xlviii. 6 ἃ μέλλει γίνεσθαι.

Dan. ii. 29 ἀνακαλύπτων μυστήρια ἐδήλωσέ σοι ἃ δεῖ γενέσθαι.

Gen. ii. 9 τὸ ξύλον τῆς ζωῆς ἐν μέσῳ τῷ παραδείσῳ (cf. iii. 22 f., Ez. xxxi. 8).

Dan. i. (12), 14 ἐπέιρασεν αὐτοὺς ἡμέρας δέκα.

Num. xxv. 1 f. ἐβεβηλώθη ὁ λαὸς ἐκπορνεῦσαι...καὶ ἔφαγεν ὁ λαὸς τῶν θυσιῶν αὐτῶν; cf. xxxi. 16 τοῖς υἱοῖς Ἰσραὴλ.

Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 24 ἔβρεξεν αὐτοῖς μάννα φαγεῖν, καὶ ἄρτον οὐρανοῦ ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς.

Isa. lxii. 2 τὸ ὄνομα τὸ καινόν (cf. lxv. 15).

3 Regn. xx. (xxi.) 25 Ἰεζάβελ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ.

Jer. xvii. 10 ἐγὼ Κύριος ἐτάζω καρδίας καὶ δοκιμάζω νεφρούς (cf. xi. 20, xx. 12; Ps. vii. 10, xxv. (xxvi.) 2).

Ps. lxi. (lxii.) 13 ἀποδώσεις ἐκάστῳ κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ.

Ps. ii. 8 f. δώσω σοι ἔθνη τὴν κληρονομίαν σου· ποιμανεῖς αὐτοὺς ἐν ῥάβδῳ σιδηρᾷ, ὡς σκευὸς κεραμέως συντρίψει αὐτούς.

Ez. xxxii. 32 f. ἐξάλειψόν με ἐκ τῆς βίβλου σου ἧς ἔγραψας: Isa. iv. 3 οἱ γραφέντες εἰς ζωὴν (cf. Ps. cxxxviii. (cxxxix.) 16, Mal. iii. 16, Dan. xii. 1).

Isa. xxii. 22 (B) δώσω τὴν δόξαν (ἀ' θ' κλείδα) Δαυεὶδ αὐτῷ, καὶ ἄρξει καὶ οὐκ ἔσται ὁ ἀντιλέγων (ἀ' θ' ἀνοίξει καὶ οὐκ ἔ. ὁ ἀποκλείων), καὶ κλείσει καὶ οὐκ ἔσται ὁ ἀνοίγων.

Isa. xlv. 14 διαβήσονται πρὸς σὲ καὶ προσκυνήσουσίν σοι (cf. xlix. 23, lx. 14).

iii. 9<sup>b</sup> ἐγὼ ἡγάπησά σε.

iii. 12<sup>a</sup> τὸ ὄνομα τῆς πόλεως.

iii. 14<sup>b</sup> ἡ ἀρχὴ τῆς κτίσεως τοῦ θεοῦ.

iii. 17 λέγεις ὅτι Πλούσιός εἰμι καὶ πεπλούτηκα.

iii. 19 ἐγὼ ὅσους ἐὰν φιλῶ ἐλέγχω καὶ παιδεύω.

iii. 20 ἰδοὺ ἔσθηκα ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν καὶ κρούω· ἐάν τις...ἀνοίξῃ τὴν θύραν...

iv. 1 ἡ φωνὴ...ὡς σάλπιγγος.

iv. 2 ἰδοὺ θρόνος ἔκειτο ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον καθήμενος.

iv. 3 ἱρις κυκλόθεν τοῦ θρόνου.

iv. 5 (cf. viii. 5, xi. 15, 19, xvi. 18) ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου ἐκπορεύονται ἀστραπαὶ καὶ φωναὶ καὶ βρονταί.

iv. 6<sup>a</sup> (cf. xv. 2) θάλασσα...ὁμοία κρυστάλλῳ.

iv. 6<sup>b</sup> ἐν μέσῳ...τέσσερα ζῶα γέμοντα ὀφθαλμῶν ἔμπροσθεν καὶ ὀπισθεν (cf. 8).

iv. 7 ὅμοιον λένοντι...μόσχῳ...τὸ πρόσωπον ὡς ἀνθρώπου...ὅμοιον ἀετῷ.

iv. 8<sup>a</sup> ἔν καθ' ἐν αὐτῶν ἔχων ἀνὰ πτέρυγας ἕξ.

iv. 8<sup>b</sup> λέγοντες Ἅγιος ἅγιος ἅγιος Κύριος ὁ θεὸς ὁ παντοκράτωρ.

iv. 10 τῷ ζῶντι εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων.

v. 1 ἐπὶ τὴν δεξιὰν...βιβλίον γεγραμμένον ἔσθωθεν καὶ ὀπισθεν, κατεσφραγισμένον.

v. 5 (xxii. 16) ὁ λέων ὁ ἐκ τῆς φυλῆς Ἰούδα, ἡ ῥίζα Δαυεὶδ.

Isa. xliii. 4 ἐγὼ σε ἡγάπησα.

Ez. xlviii. 35 τὸ ὄνομα τῆς πόλεως.

Prov. viii. 22 Κύριος ἔκτισέν με ἀρχὴν ὁδῶν αὐτοῦ εἰς τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ.

Hos. xii. 8 εἶπεν Ἐφραίμ Πλὴν πεπλούτηκα (cf. Zech. xii. 5).

Prov. iii. 12 ὃν γὰρ ἀγαπᾷ Κύριος ἐλέγχει (καὶ παιδεύει), μαστιγοῖ (οἱ λοιποὶ, ἐλέγχει) δὲ πάντα υἱὸν ὃν παραδέχεται.

Cant. v. 2 κρούει ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν Ἄνοιξόν μοι.

Ex. xix. 16 φωνὴ τῆς σάλπιγγος.

3 Regn. xxii. 19 εἶδον θεὸν Ἰσραὴλ καθήμενον ἐπὶ θρόνον αὐτοῦ (cf. Isa. vi. 1, Ps. xlv. (xlvii.) 9).

Ez. i. 28 ὡς ὄρασις τόξου... οὕτως...κυκλόθεν.

Ex. xix. 16 ἐγίνοντο φωναὶ καὶ ἀστραπαί. Ez. i. 13 ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς ἐξεπορεύετο ἀστραπή.

Ez. i. 22 ὁμοίωμα...ὥσει στερέωμα, ὡς ὄρασις κρυστάλλου.

Ez. i. 5 ἐν τῷ μέσῳ ὡς ὁμοίωμα τεσσάρων ζώων, ἰδ. 18 οἱ νῶτοι αὐτῶν πλήρεις ὀφθαλμῶν κυκλόθεν τοῖς τέσσαρσιν.

Ez. i. 10 πρόσωπον ἀνθρώπου...λέοντος...μόσχου...ἀετοῦ (cf. x. 14, α' θ').

Isa. vi. 2 ἕξ πτέρυγες τῷ ἐνὶ καὶ ἕξ πτέρυγες τῷ ἐνί.

ἰδ. 3 ἔλεγον Ἅγιος ἅγιος ἅγιος Κύριος σαβαώθ.

Dan. iv. 31 (34) θ' τῷ ζῶντι εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα (cf. vi. 26 (27), xii. 7).

Ez. ii. 9 f. χεῖρ...καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ κεφαλὴς βιβλίου...ἐν αὐτῇ γεγραμμένα ἦν τὰ ἔμπροσθεν καὶ τὰ ὀπίσω. Isa. xxix. 11 ὡς οἱ λόγοι τοῦ βιβλίου τοῦ ἐσφραγισμένου...οὐ δύναμαι ἀναγῶναι, ἐσφράγισται γάρ.

Gen. xlix. 9 σκύμνος λέοντος, Ἰούδα...ὡς λέων. Isa. xi. 1, 10 ἐξελεύσεται ῥάβδος ἐκ τῆς ῥίζης Ἰεσσαί...ἔσται ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ

v. 6<sup>a</sup> (12, xiii. 8) ἀρνίον...ὡς ἐσφαγμένον.

v. 6<sup>b</sup> ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐπτὰ...εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν.

v. 8 (viii. 3<sup>b</sup>) θυμιαμάτων αἷ εἰσιν αἱ προσευχαί.

v. 9 (xiv. 3) ἄδουσιν ᾠδὴν καινὴν.

v. 11 μυριάδες μυριάδων καὶ χιλιάδες χιλιάδων.

vi. 2 ff. ἵππος λευκός...πυρρός... μέλας...χλωρός.

vi. 8 ἀποκτεῖναι ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ... ἐν λιμῷ...ἐν θανάτῳ...ὑπὸ τῶν θηρίων.

vi. 10 ἕως πότε...οὐ κρίνεις καὶ ἐκδικεῖς τὸ αἷμα ἡμῶν ἐκ τῶν κατοικούντων ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς; (cf. xix. 2).

vi. 12 ὁ ἥλιος ἐγένετο μέλας... καὶ ἡ σελήνη ὅλη ἐγένετο ὡς αἷμα.

vi. 13 οἱ ἀστέρες...ἔπесαν εἰς τὴν γῆν, ὡς συκὴ βάλλει τοὺς ὀλύνθους αὐτῆς.

vi. 14 ὁ οὐρανὸς...ὡς βιβλίον ἐλισσόμενον.

vi. 15<sup>a</sup> οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς.

vi. 15<sup>b</sup>, 16 ἔκρυψαν ἑαυτοὺς εἰς τὰ σπήλαια καὶ εἰς τὰς πέτρας τῶν ὀρέων...ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ καθήμενου...

ἡ ῥίζα τοῦ Ἰεσσαί (cf. Jer. xxiii. 5, Zech. iii. 8, vi. 12).

Ex. xii. 5 f. ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρνῶν λήμψετε...καὶ σφάζουσιν αὐτό (cf. Lev. i. 10 f.). Isa. liii. 7 ὡς πρόβατον ἐπὶ σφαγὴν ἤχθη, καὶ ὡς ἀμνός... Jer. xi. 19 ἐγὼ δὲ ὡς ἀρνίον (ἀ' σ' ὡς ἀμνός) ἄκακον ἀγόμενον τοῦ θύεσθαι (ἀ' σ' εἰς σφαγὴν).

Zech. iv. 10 ἐπτά οὗτοι ὀφθαλμοὶ εἰσιν οἱ ἐπιβλέποντες ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν.

Ps. cxl. (cxli.) 2 ἡ προσευχὴ μου ὡς θυμίαμα.

Ps. cxliii. (cxliv.) 9 ᾠδὴν καινὴν ἄσομαί σοι.

Dan. vii. 10 χίλιαι χιλιάδες... καὶ μύριαι μυριάδες.

Zech. i. 8 ἵπποι πυρροὶ καὶ ψαροὶ καὶ ποικίλοι καὶ λευκοί. vi. 2 ff. ἵπποι πυρροί...μέλανες... λευκοί...ποικίλοι ψαροί.

Jer. xiv. 12 ἐν μαχαίρᾳ καὶ ἐν λιμῷ καὶ ἐν θανάτῳ ἐγὼ συντελέσω αὐτοὺς. Ez. xiv. 21 ῥομφαίαν καὶ λιμὸν καὶ θηρίᾳ πονηρὰ καὶ θάνατον (cf. Jer. xxi. 7, Ez. v. 12, 17, xxix. 5, xxxiii. 27, xxxiv. 28).

Zech. i. 12 ἕως τίνος οὐ μὴ ἐλεήσης; Deut. xxxii. 43<sup>b</sup> τὸ αἷμα τῶν υἱῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκδικᾶται. Hos. iv. 1 κρίσις τῷ κυρίῳ πρὸς τοὺς κατοικοῦντας τὴν γῆν.

Joel ii. 31 ὁ ἥλιος μεταστραφήσεται εἰς σκότος καὶ ἡ σελήνη εἰς αἷμα.

Isa. xxxiv. 4 πάντα τὰ ἄστρα πεσεῖται...ὡς πίπτει φύλλα ἀπὸ συκῆς.

Isa. xxxiv. 4 ἐλιγύσεται ὡς βιβλίον ὁ οὐρανός.

Ps. ii. 2 οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς (xlvii. (xlviii.) 5, A: Isa. xxiv. 21, xxxiv. 12).

Isa. ii. 10, 19 εἰσέλθετε εἰς τὰς πέτρας καὶ κρύπτεσθε...ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ φόβου Κυρίου...εἰσενέγκαντες εἰς τὰ σπήλαια (cf. Jer. iv. 29).

vi. 17 ἦλθεν ἡ ἡμέρα ἡ μεγάλη τῆς ὀργῆς αὐτῶν, καὶ τίς δύναται σταθῆναι;

vii. 1 (xx. 8) ἐπὶ τὰς τέσσαρας γωνίας τῆς γῆς.

vii. 3 (ix. 4, xiv. 1, xxii. 4) ἄχρι σφραγίσωμεν...ἐπὶ τῶν μετώπων.

vii. 14<sup>a</sup> τῆς θλίψεως τῆς μεγάλης.

vii. 14<sup>b</sup> (xxii. 14) ἔπλυναν τὰς στολὰς αὐτῶν...ἐν τῷ αἵματι τοῦ ἀρνίου.

vii. 16 f. οὐ πεινάσουσιν ἔτι οὐδὲ διψήσουσιν ἔτι, οὐδὲ μὴ πέσῃ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ὁ ἥλιος οὐδὲ πᾶν καῦμα...ὁδηγήσει αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ ζωῆς πηγὰς ὑδάτων.

vii. 17<sup>b</sup> (xxi. 4) ἐξαλείψει ὁ θεὸς πᾶν δάκρυον ἐκ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν αὐτῶν.

viii. 3<sup>a</sup> ἐστάθη ἐπὶ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου.

viii. 5 εἶληφεν...τὸν λιβανωτόν, καὶ ἐγέμισεν αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου.

viii. 7 ἐγένετο χάλαζα καὶ πῦρ μεμιγμένα ἐν αἵματι.

viii. 8<sup>a</sup> ὄρος μέγα πυρὶ καίομενον.

viii. 8<sup>b</sup> (xvi. 3) ἐγένετο τὸ τρίτον τῆς θαλάσσης αἷμα.

viii. 10 (ix. 1) ἔπεσεν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἀστήρ μέγας.

ix. 2 ἀνέβη καπνὸς...ὡς καπνὸς καμίνου.

Joel ii. 11 μεγάλη ἡμέρα τοῦ κυρίου...καὶ τίς ἔσται ἱκανὸς αὐτῇ; Zeph. i. 14 f., 18 ἐγγὺς ἡμέρα Κυρίου ἡ μεγάλη...ἡμέρα ὀργῆς ἡ ἡμέρα ἐκείνη...ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ὀργῆς Κυρίου. Nah. i. 6 τίς ἀντιστήσεται; (cf. Ps. lxxv. (lxxvi.) 8, Mal. iii. 2).

Ez. vii. 2 ἐπὶ τὰς τέσσαρας πτέρυγας τῆς γῆς.

Ez. ix. 4 δὸς σημεῖον ἐπὶ τὰ μέτωπα.

Dan. xii. 1 ἐκείνη ἡ ἡμέρα θλίψεως οἷα οὐκ ἐγενήθη.

Gen. xlix. 11 πλυνεῖ...τὴν στολὴν αὐτοῦ...ἐν αἵματι.

Isa. xlix. 10 οὐ πεινάσουσιν οὐδὲ διψήσουσιν, οὐδὲ πατάξει αὐτοὺς καύσων οὐδὲ ὁ ἥλιος...διὰ πηγῶν ὑδάτων ἄξει αὐτοὺς (cf. Jer. ii. 13).

Isa. xxv. 8 ἀφείλεν (σ' ἐξαλείψει) Κύριος ὁ θεὸς πᾶν δάκρυον ἀπὸ παντὸς προσώπου.

Am. ix. 1 ἐφεστῶτα ἐπὶ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου.

Lev. xvi. 12 λήψεται τὸ πυρεῖον πλήρες ἀνθράκων πυρὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου.

Ex. ix. 24 ἦν δὲ ἡ χάλαζα καὶ τὸ πῦρ φλογίζον ἐν τῇ χαλάζῃ. Ez. xxxviii. 22 κρινὼν αὐτὸν...αἷματι...καὶ λίθοις χαλάξης, καὶ πῦρ...βρέξω ἐπ' αὐτόν. Joel ii. 30 ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς αἷμα καὶ πῦρ.

Jer. xxviii. (li.) 25 ὡς ὄρος ἐμπεπτουρισμένον.

Ex. vii. 19 f. ἐγένετο αἷμα...μετέβαλεν πᾶν τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ εἰς αἷμα.

Isa. xiv. 12 ἐξέπεσεν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὁ ἑωσφόρος.

Gen. xix. 28 ἀνέβαινεν φλόξ (M. T., חֵטֶף) τῆς γῆς ὥσει ἀτμὶς (חֵטֶף) καμίνου. Ex. xix. 18 ἀνέβαινεν ὁ καπνὸς ὡς καπνὸς καμίνου.

ix. 3 f. ἐξήλθον ἀκρίδες εἰς τὴν γῆν κτλ.

ix. 6 ζητήσουσιν τὸν θάνατον καὶ οὐ μὴ εὐρήσουσιν αὐτόν.

ix. 7 τὰ ὁμοιώματα... ὅμοια ἵππων.

ix. 8 οἱ ὀδόντες αὐτῶν ὡς λεόντων ἦσαν.

ix. 9 ἡ φωνὴ τῶν πτερύγων... ὡς φωνὴ ἁρμάτων ἵππων... εἰς πόλεμον.

ix. 14 ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ μεγάλῳ Εὐφράτῃ (cf. xvi. 12).

ix. 20<sup>a</sup> τῶν ἔργων τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῶν.

ix. 20<sup>b</sup> ἵνα μὴ προσκυνήσουσιν τὰ δαιμόνια.

ix. 20<sup>c</sup> καὶ τὰ εἶδωλα τὰ χρυσᾶ καὶ τὰ ἀργυρᾶ καὶ τὰ χαλκᾶ καὶ τὰ λίθινα καὶ τὰ ξύλινα.

ix. 20<sup>d</sup> ἃ οὔτε βλέπειν δύνανται οὔτε ἀκούειν οὔτε περιπατεῖν.

ix. 21 τῶν φαρμακιῶν... τῆς πορνείας.

x. 3 ὥσπερ λέων μυκᾶται.

x. 4 (xxii. 10) σφράγισον ἃ ἐλάλησαν....

x. 5 f. ἦρεν τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ τὴν δεξιὰν εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, καὶ ὤμοσεν ἐν τῷ ζῶντι εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων, ὃς ἔκτισεν τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ κτλ.

x. 7 ὡς εὐηγγέλισεν τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ δούλους τοὺς προφῆτας.

Ex. x. 12 ff. ἀναβήτω ἀκρὶς ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν κτλ.

Job iii. 21 ὁμείρονται τοῦ θανάτου καὶ οὐ τυγχάνουσιν.

Joel ii. 4 ὡς ὄρασις ἵππων ἡ ὄρασις αὐτῶν.

Joel i. 6 οἱ ὀδόντες αὐτοῦ ὀδόντες λέοντος.

Joel ii. 5 ὡς φωνὴ ἁρμάτων... εἰς πόλεμον.

Gen. xv. 18 ἕως τοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ μεγάλου Εὐφράτου (Deut. i. 7, Jos. i. 4).

Isa. xvii. 8 τοῖς ἔργοις τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῶν.

Deut. xxxii. 17 ἔθυσαν δαιμονίοις καὶ οὐ θεῷ.

Dan. v. 23 ἤνέσατε πάντα τὰ εἶδωλα (θ' τοὺς θεοὺς τοὺς χρυσοῦς καὶ ἀργυροῦς καὶ σιδηροῦς καὶ ξυλίνοὺς καὶ λιθίνοὺς); cf. v. 3 θ'.

Ps. cxiii. 13 ff. (cxv. 5 ff.) ... οὐ λαλοῦσιν... οὐκ ἄφονται... οὐκ ἀκούονται... οὐ περιπατήσουσιν.

4 Regn. ix. 22 αἱ πορνεῖαι Ἰεζάβελ... καὶ τὰ φάρμακα αὐτῆς.

Hos. xi. 10 ὡς λέων ἐρεύξεται.

Dan. viii. 26 πεφραγμένον (θ' σφράγισον) τὸ ὄραμα. xii. 4 σφράγισαι (θ' σφράγισον) τὸ βιβλίον.

Gen. xiv. 22 ἔκτενῶ τὴν χεῖρά μου πρὸς τὸν θεὸν τὸν ὑψιστον ὃς ἔκτισεν τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν. Dan. xii. 7 θ' ὑψωσεν τὴν δεξιὰν αὐτοῦ... εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ ὤμοσεν ἐν τῷ ζῶντι (ο' τὸν ζῶντα εἰς) τὸν αἰῶνα. Deut. xxxii. 40 ἄρῶ εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν τὴν χεῖρά μου, καὶ ὁμῶμαι τὴν δεξιάν μου καὶ ἐρῶ Ζῶ ἐγὼ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. Ex. xx. 11 τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς (cf. Ps. cxlv. (cxlvi.) 6, 2 Esdr. xix. 6).

Am. iii. 7 εἰὰν μὴ ἀποκαλύψῃ παιδείαν (ἡτις, θ' τὴν βουλὴν αὐτοῦ) πρὸς τοὺς δούλους αὐτοῦ τοὺς προφῆτας (cf. Dan. ix. 6, 10, Zech. i. 6).

x. 10 ἔλαβον τὸ βιβλαρίδιον... καὶ κατέφαγον αὐτό, καὶ ἦν ἐν τῷ στόματί μου ὡς μέλι γλυκύ.

x. 11 δεῖ σε πάλιν προφητεῦσαι ἐπὶ λαοῖς καὶ ἔθνεσιν καὶ γλώσσαις καὶ βασιλεῦσιν πολλοῖς.

xi. 1 κάλαμος ὅμοιος ῥάβδῳ... μέτρησον τὸν ναόν (cf. xxi. 15 ff.).

xi. 2 ἐδόθη τοῖς ἔθνεσιν καὶ τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἁγίαν πατήσουσιν.

xi. 4 αἱ δύο ἐλαῖαι καὶ αἱ δύο λυχναῖαι αἱ ἐνώπιον τοῦ κυρίου τῆς γῆς ἐστῶτες.

xi. 5 πῦρ ἐκπορεύεται ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτῶν, καὶ κατεσθίει τοὺς ἐχθροὺς αὐτῶν.

xi. 7 τὸ θηρίον τὸ ἀναβαῖνον ἐκ τῆς ἀβύσσου (xvii. 8, cf. xiii. 1) ποιήσει μετ' αὐτῶν πόλεμον.

xi. 8 καλεῖται πνευματικῶς Σόδομα.

xi. 10 εὐφραίνονται, καὶ δῶρα πέμπουσιν ἀλλήλοις.

xi. 11<sup>a</sup> πνεῦμα ζωῆς ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ εἰσῆλθεν ἐν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἔστησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας αὐτῶν.

xi. 11<sup>b</sup> φόβος μέγας ἐπέπεσεν ἐπ'...

xi. 12 f. ἀνέβησαν εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἐν τῇ νεφελῇ...καὶ...ἐγένετο σεισμὸς μέγας.

xi. 13 τῷ θεῷ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

xi. 15 ἐγένετο ἡ βασιλεία...τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν καὶ τοῦ χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ, καὶ βασιλεύσει εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων.

xi. 17 f. ἐβασίλευσας· καὶ τὰ ἔθνη ὠργίσθησαν.

Ez. iii. 1, 3 εἶπεν πρὸς μέ... κατὰφαγε τὴν κεφαλίδα ταύτην... καὶ ἔφαγον αὐτήν, καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ στόματί μου ὡς μέλι γλυκάζον.

Jer. i. 10 καθέστακά σε σήμερον ἐπὶ ἔθνη καὶ βασιλείας (cf. Dan. iii. 4, vii. 14).

Ez. xl. 3 f. κάλαμος μέτρον. Zech. ii. 1 (5) f. σχοινίον γεωμετρικόν...διαμετρήσαι τὴν Ἱερουσαλὴμ.

Zech. xii. 3 θήσομαι τὴν Ἱερουσαλὴμ λίθον καταπατουμένην πᾶσιν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν.

Zech. iv. 2 ff., 14 λυχνία χρυσή... καὶ δύο ἐλαῖαι...αἱ δύο ἐλαῖαι...παρεστήκασιν κυρίῳ πάσης τῆς γῆς.

2 Regn. xxii. 9 πῦρ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ κατέδετα. 4 Regn. i. 10 κατέβη πῦρ...καὶ κατέφαγεν αὐτόν.

Dan. vii. 3, τέσσαρα θηρία ἀνέβαινον ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης. ἰδ. 21 πόλεμον συνιστάμενον πρὸς τοὺς ἁγίους (θ' ἐποίει πολ. μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων).

Isa. i. 10 ἄρχοντες Σοδόμων.

Ps. civ. (cv.) 38 εὐφράνθη Αἴγυπτος. 2 Esdr. xviii. 12 ἀποστέλλειν μερίδας καὶ ποιῆσαι εὐφροσύνην.

Ez. xxxvii. 5, 10 φέρω εἰς ὑμᾶς πνεῦμα ζωῆς...καὶ εἰσῆλθεν εἰς αὐτοὺς τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ ἔζησαν, καὶ ἔστησαν ἐπὶ τῶν ποδῶν αὐτῶν.

Ps. l.c. ἐπέπεσεν ὁ φόβος αὐτῶν ἐπ' αὐτούς.

4 Regn. ii. 11 ἀνελήμφθη Ἡλίου ἐν συνσεισμῷ ὡς εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν.

Dan. ii. 44 ὁ θεὸς τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

Ps. ii. 2 τοῦ κυρίου καὶ...τοῦ χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ (cf. 1 Regn. xii. 3), ix. 37 (x. 16) βασιλεύσει Κύριος εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα κτλ. (cf. Ex. xv. 18).

Ps. xcvi. (xcix.) 1 Κύριος ἐβασίλευσεν· ὀργιζέσθωσαν λαοί (cf. ii. 5, 12).



xi. 18 τοῖς φοβουμένοις τὸ ὄνομά σου, τοὺς μικροὺς καὶ τοὺς μεγάλους.

xii. 2, 5 ὠδίνουσα...τεκεῖν... ἔτεκεν υἱόν, ἄρσεν.

xii. 3 ἔχων...κέρατα δέκα.

xii. 7 ὁ Μιχαὴλ...τοῦ πολεμῆσαι.

xii. 8 (xx. 11) οὐδὲ τόπος εὐρέθη αὐτῶν.

xii. 9<sup>a</sup> ὁ ὄφεις ὁ ἀρχαῖος...ὁ πλανῶν.

xii. 9<sup>b</sup> (xx. 12) ὁ καλούμενος Διάβολος καὶ ὁ σατανᾶς.

xii. 12 εὐφραίνεσθε, οὐρανοί.

xii. 14 καιρὸν καὶ καιροὺς καὶ ἡμῖς καιροῦ.

xiii. 2 τὸ θηρίον...ἦν ὅμοιον παρδάλει...ὡς ἄρκου...ὡς..λέοντος.

xiii. 4 τίς ὅμοιος τῷ θηρίῳ;

xiii. 5 στόμα λαλοῦν μεγάλα.

xiii. 7 ποιῆσαι πόλεμον μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων, καὶ νικῆσαι αὐτούς.

xiii. 10 εἴ τις εἰς αἰχμαλωσίαν, εἰς αἰχμαλωσίαν ὑπάγει κτλ.

xiii. 15 ἵνα ὅσοι ἐὰν μὴ προσκυνήσωσιν τῇ εἰκόνι τοῦ θηρίου ἀποκτανθῶσιν.

xiv. 5 ἐν τῷ στόματι αὐτῶν οὐχ εὐρέθη ψεῦδος.

xiv. 7 τῷ ποιήσαντι τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν.

xiv. 8 ἔπεσεν ἔπεσεν Βαβυλὼν ἡ μεγάλη (xvi. 19, xvii. 5, xviii. 2, 10, 21).

xiv. 10<sup>a</sup> πίεται ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου τοῦ

Ps. cxiii. 21 (cxv. 13) τοὺς φοβουμένους τὸν κύριον, τοὺς μικροὺς μετὰ τῶν μεγάλων.

Isa. lxvi. 6 f. πρὶν τὴν ὠδίνουσαν τεκεῖν...ἔτεκεν ἄρσεν.

Dan. vii. 7 εἶχε δὲ κέρατα δέκα (θ' κ. δ. αὐτῷ).

Dan. x. 13 Μιχαὴλ...ἐπῆλθε βοηθήσαί μοι (ib. 20 θ' τοῦ πολεμῆσαι).

Dan. ii. 35 θ' καὶ τόπος οὐχ εὐρέθη αὐτοῖς.

Gen. iii. 13 ὁ ὄφεις ἠπάτησέν με.

Job i. 6 (Zech. iii. 1) ὁ διάβολος (יְהוֹשָׁפָט, ἁ' Σατάν) θ' ὁ ἀντικείμενος.

Isa. xlv. 23 εὐφράνθητε (xlix. 13 εὐφραίνεσθε), οὐρανοί.

Dan. vii. 25 ἕως καιροῦ καὶ καιρῶν καὶ ἕως ἡμῖς καιροῦ (θ' καὶ γε ἡμῖς καιροῦ), xii. 7 εἰς καιρὸν καὶ καιροὺς καὶ ἡμῖς καιροῦ.

Dan. vii. 6 θηρίον...ὥσεί πάρδαλιν. 16 ἄρκου, 4 ὥσεί λέαινα.

Ex. xv. 11 τίς ὁμοίός σοι; (Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 10, lxx. (lxxi.) 19), cf. Isa. xiv. 4.

Dan. vii. 20 στόμα λαλοῦν μεγάλα.

Dan. vii. 21 θ' ἐποίει πόλεμον μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων, καὶ ἰσχύσει πρὸς αὐτούς.

Jer. xv. 2 ὅσοι εἰς μάχαιραν, εἰς μάχαιραν...καὶ ὅσοι εἰς αἰχμαλωσίαν, εἰς αἰχμαλωσίαν.

Dan. iii. 6 πᾶς ὃς ἂν μὴ πεσὼν προσκυνήσῃ [τῇ εἰκόνι] κτλ.

Isa. liii. 9 οὐδὲ δόλον ἐν τῷ στόματι αὐτοῦ (Zeph. iii. 13).

Ex. xx. 11 ἐποίησεν...τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν [+ καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν B<sup>ab</sup> AF].

Isa. xxi. 9 πέπτωκεν πέπτωκεν Βαβυλῶν. Jer. xxviii. (li.) 8 ἄφνω ἔπεσεν B. Dan. iv. 27 B. ἡ μεγάλη.

Isa. li. 17 ἡ πιούσα ἐκ χειρὸς

θυμοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ κεκερασμένου ἀκράτου.

xiv. 10<sup>b</sup> ἐν πυρὶ καὶ θείῳ.

xiv. 11 ὁ καπνὸς τοῦ βασιανισμοῦ αὐτῶν εἰς αἰῶνας αἰώνων ἀναβαίνει ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός (cp. xix. 3, xx. 10).

xiv. 15, 18 πέμψον τὸ δρέπανόν σου καὶ θέρισον, ὅτι ἦλθεν ἡ ὥρα θερίσαι...καὶ τρύγησον κτλ.

xiv. 19 f. ἔβαλεν εἰς τὴν ληνὸν τοῦ θυμοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ τὸν μέγαν. καὶ ἐπατήθη ἡ ληνός.

xv. 1 πληγὰς ἐπτά.

xv. 3<sup>a</sup> ἄδουσιν τὴν ᾠδὴν Μωυσέως τοῦ δούλου τοῦ θεοῦ.

xv. 3<sup>b</sup> μεγάλα καὶ θαυμαστὰ τὰ ἔργα σου, Κύριε.

xv. 3<sup>c</sup> δίκαιαι καὶ ἀληθινὰ αἱ ὁδοί σου.

xv. 4 ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν ἐθνῶν· τίς οὐ μὴ φοβηθῇ...καὶ δοξάσει τὸ ὄνομά σου;

xv. 8<sup>a</sup> ἐγεμίσθη ὁ ναὸς καπνοῦ ἐκ τῆς δόξης τοῦ θεοῦ.

xv. 8<sup>b</sup> οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὸν ναόν.

xvi. 1 ἐκχέετε τὰς ἐπτά φιάλας τοῦ θυμοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ εἰς τὴν γῆν.

xvi. 2 ἐγένετο ἔλκος κακὸν καὶ πονηρόν.

xvi. 3 πᾶσα ψυχὴ ζωῆς ἀπέθανεν, τὰ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ.

xvi. 4 ἐξέχεεν...εἰς τοὺς ποταμούς...καὶ ἐγένετο αἷμα.

xvi. 5 δίκαιος εἶ...ὁ ὁσιος.

Κυρίου τὸ ποτήριον τοῦ θυμοῦ αὐτοῦ (cf. Ps. lxxiv. (lxxv.) 8 ποτήριον ἐν χειρὶ Κυρίου οἴνου ἀκράτου πλήρες κεράσματος).

Gen. xix. 24 θεῖον καὶ πῦρ (Ez. xxxviii. 22).

ib. 28 ἀνέβαινεν φλὸξ τῆς γῆς.

Isa. xxxiv. 10 νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας, καὶ οὐ σβεσθήσεται εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα χρόνον, καὶ ἀναβήσεται ὁ καπνὸς αὐτῆς ἄνω.

Joel iii. (iv.) 13 ἐξαποστείλατε δρέπανα, ὅτι παρέστηκεν τρυγητός... διότι πλήρης ὁ ληνός.

Isa. lxiii. 6 κατεπάτησα αὐτοὺς τῇ ὀργῇ μου. Thren. i. 15 ληνὸν ἐπάτησεν Κύριος.

Lev. xxvi. 21 πληγὰς ἐπτά.

Ex. xv. 1 τότε ᾗσεν Μωυσῆς... τὴν ᾠδὴν ταύτην. Deut. xxxi. 30 ἐλάλησεν Μωυσῆς...τὰ ῥήματα τῆς ᾠδῆς ταύτης. Jos. xiv. 7 Μ. ὁ παῖς τοῦ θεοῦ.

Ps. cx. (cxl.) 2 μεγάλα τὰ ἔργα Κυρίου. cxxxviii. (cxxxix.) 14 θαυμάσια τὰ ἔργα σου.

Deut. xxxii. 4 θεός, ἀληθινὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ, καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ ὁδοὶ αὐτοῦ κρίσεις.

Jer. x. 7 (M.T.) θ' τίς οὐ μὴ φοβηθήσεται, βασιλεὺ τῶν ἐθνῶν; Ps. lxxxv. (lxxxvi.) 9 καὶ δοξάσουσιν τὸ ὄνομά σου.

Isa. vi. 4 ὁ οἶκος ἐνεπλήσθη καπνοῦ. Ex. xl. 28 (34) δόξης Κυρίου ἐνεπλήσθη ἡ σκηνή.

Ex. xl. 29 οὐκ ἠδυνάσθη Μωσῆς εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν σκηνήν.

Ps. lxviii. (lxix.) 25 ἔκχεον ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὴν ὀργὴν σου (Jer. x. 25, Zeph. iii. 8).

Ex. ix. 10 ἐγένετο ἔλκη. Deut. xxviii. 35 ἐν ἔλκει πονηρῷ.

Ex. vii. 21 οἱ ἰχθύες οἱ ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ ἐτελεύτησαν.

Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 44 μετέστρεψεν εἰς αἷμα τοὺς ποταμούς αὐτῶν (cf. Ex. vii. 20).

Ps. cxliv. (cxlv.) 17 δίκαιος Κύριος...καὶ ὁσιος.

- xvi. 6 αἷμα αὐτοῖς δέδωκας πείν.  
 Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 3 ἐξέχεαν τὸ αἷμα αὐτῶν ὡς ὕδωρ.  
 Isa. xlix. 26 πίνονται...τὸ αἷμα αὐτῶν.  
 Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 137 δίκαιος εἶ, Κύριε· καὶ εὐθὺς ἡ κρίσις σου.  
 Ex. x. 21 γενεθήτω σκότος ἐπὶ γῆν Αἰγύπτου.  
 Isa. xlv. 27 τοὺς ποταμούς σου ξηρανῶ. Jer. xxvii. (l.) 38 (Heb. Hex.).  
 Ex. viii. 3 (vii. 28) ἐξερεύξεται ὁ ποταμὸς βατράχους.  
 Zech. xii. 11 ἐν πεδίῳ ἐκκοπτο- μένου (v.l. Μαγεδών).  
 Dan. xii. 1 οἷα οὐκ ἐγενήθη ἀφ' οὗ ἐγενήθησαν (θ' γενένηται ἔθνος ἐν τῇ γῇ (v.l. ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς)).  
 Jer. xxviii. (li.) 13 κατασκη- νοῦντας (-νοῦσα Q) ἐφ' ὕδασι πολλοῖς.  
 Isa. xxiii. 17 ἔσται ἐμπόριον (Πηλ) πάσαις ταῖς βασιλείαις τῆς οἰκουμένης. Jer. xxviii. (li.) 7 μεθύσκον πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν.  
 Deut. x. 17 θεὸς τῶν θεῶν καὶ κύριος τῶν κυρίων. Dan. ii. 47 θεὸς τῶν θεῶν καὶ κύριος τῶν βασιλέων (cf. iv. 34).  
 Isa. xiii. 21 f. ἀναπαύσονται ἐκεῖ σειρήνες, καὶ δαιμόνια ἐκεῖ ὀρχήσονται, καὶ ὄνοκένταυροι ἐκεῖ κατοικήσουσιν (cf. xxxiv. 14).  
 Jer. ix. 11 κατοικήτήριον δρακόν- των.  
 Jer. xxviii. (li.) 45 θ' (?) ἐξέλ- θετε ἐκ μέσου αὐτῆς, λαὸς μου.  
 Ps. cxxxvi. (cxxxvii.) 8 μακά- ριος ὃς ἀνταποδώσει σοι τὸ ἀντα- πόδομά σου ὃ ἀνταπέδωκας ἡμῖν (cf. Jer. xxvii. (l.) 29).  
 Isa. xlvii. 7 f. εἶπας Εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ἔσομαι ἄρχουσα... ἡ καθη- μένη... ἡ λέγουσα ἐν καρδίᾳ αὐτῆς ... οὐ καθιω χήρα.  
 Jer. xxvii. (l.) 34 ἰσχυρός, Κύ- ριος... κρίσιον κρινεῖ.  
 Ez. xxvi., xxvii. *passim*.  
 Jer. xxviii. (li.) 63 f. λίθον...  
 xvi. 10 ἐγένετο ἡ βασιλεία αὐτοῦ ἐσκοτωμένη.  
 xvi. 12 ἐξηράνθη τὸ ὕδωρ αὐτοῦ.  
 xvi. 13 ὡς βάτραχοι.  
 xvi. 16 εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν καλού- μενον Ἑβραῖστὶ Ἀρ Μαγεδών.  
 xvi. 18 οἷος οὐκ ἐγένετο ἀφ' οὗ ἄνθρωπος ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.  
 xvii. 1 τῆς καθημένης ἐπὶ ὕδατων πολλῶν.  
 xvii. 2 μεθ' ἧς ἐπόρνευσαν οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς, καὶ ἐμεθύσθησαν ... ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου τῆς πορνείας αὐτῆς.  
 xvii. 14 (xix. 16) κύριος κυρίων ἐστὶν καὶ βασιλεὺς βασιλέων.  
 xviii. 2 κατοικήτήριον δαιμονίων κτλ.  
 xviii. 4 ἐξέλθατε, ὁ λαὸς μου, ἐξ αὐτῆς.  
 xviii. 6 ἀπόδοτε αὐτῇ ὡς καὶ αὐτὴ ἀπέδωκεν.  
 xviii. 7 ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτῆς λέγει Κάθημαι βασίλισσα, καὶ χήρα οὐκ εἰμί.  
 xviii. 8 ἰσχυρὸς Κύριος ὁ θεὸς ὁ κρίνας αὐτήν.  
 xviii. 9—19.  
 xviii. 21 λίθον... ἔβαλεν... λέγων

Οὕτως... βληθήσεται Βαβυλὼν...  
καὶ οὐ μὴ εὐρεθῇ ἔτι.

xviii. 22 φωνὴ... μουσικῶν οὐ  
μὴ ἀκουσθῇ ἐν σοὶ ἔτι.

xviii. 23<sup>a</sup> φωνὴ μύλου... φῶς  
λύχνου... φωνὴ νυμφίου καὶ νύμφης.

xviii. 23<sup>b</sup> οἱ ἔμποροί σου ἦσαν  
οἱ μεγιστᾶνες τῆς γῆς.

xix. 1 ff. ἀλληλουϊά.

xix. 3 ὁ καπνὸς αὐτῆς ἀναβαίνει  
εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας.

xix. 6 f. ὡς φωνὴν ὄχλου...  
ἐβασίλευσεν Κύριος... ἀγαλλιωμέν.

xix. 11 εἶδον τὸν οὐρανὸν ἠνεω-  
γμένον, καὶ ἰδοῦ....

xix. 17 f. ἔκραξεν... λέγων πᾶσιν  
τοῖς ὀρνέοις... Δεῦτε συνάχθητε εἰς  
τὸ δεῖπνον τὸ μέγα τοῦ θεοῦ ἵνα  
φάγητε σάρκας.

xix. 21 πάντα τὰ ὄρνεα ἐχορ-  
τάσθησαν ἐκ τῶν σαρκῶν αὐτῶν.

xx. 4 εἶδον θρόνους καὶ ἐκάθισαν  
ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ κρίμα ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς.

xx. 8 τὸν Γῶγ καὶ Μαγῶγ,  
συναγαγεῖν αὐτούς.

xx. 9 ἐπὶ τὸ πλάτος τῆς γῆς.

xx. 9<sup>b</sup> τὴν ἡγαπημένην.

xx. 9<sup>c</sup> κατέβη πῦρ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ  
καὶ κατέφαγεν αὐτούς.

xx. 11 οὐ ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου  
ἔφυγεν ἡ γῆ, καὶ τόπος οὐχ εὐρέθη  
αὐτοῖς.

xx. 12 βιβλία ἠνοίχθησαν.

xx. 15 εἴ τις οὐχ εὐρέθη ἐν τῇ  
βίβλῳ τῆς ζωῆς γεγραμμένος.

xxi. 1 οὐρανὸν καινὸν καὶ γῆν  
καινὴν.

ῥίψεις... καὶ ἐρεῖς Οὕτως καταδύ-  
σεται Βαβυλὼν... καὶ οὐ μὴ ἀναστῇ.

Ez. xxvi. 13 τῶν μουσικῶν σου  
... ἡ φωνὴ οὐ μὴ ἀκουσθῇ ἔτι.

Jer. xxv. 10 φωνὴν νυμφίου καὶ  
φωνὴν νύμφης, ὁσμὴν μύρου (Heb.  
סוּסוּ לִיר, LXX., codd. Syro-hex.,  
φωνὴν μύλου) καὶ φῶς λύχνου.

Isa. xxiii. 8 οἱ ἔμποροι αὐτῆς  
ἐνδοξοί, ἄρχοντες τῆς γῆς.

Ps. civ. (cv.), al., tit. ἀλληλουϊά.

Isa. xxxiv. 10 εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα χρό-  
νον... ἀναβήσεται ὁ καπνὸς αὐτῆς ἄνω.

Dan. x. 6 θ' ὡς φωνὴ ὄχλου.

Ps. xcvi. (xcvii.) 1 ὁ κύριος  
ἐβασίλευσεν, ἀγαλλιάσεται ἡ γῆ.

Ez. i. 1 ἠνοίχθησαν οἱ οὐανοί,  
καὶ εἶδον....

Ez. xxxix. 17 εἰπὸν παντὶ ὀρνέῳ  
... Συνάχθητε... ἐπὶ τὴν θυσίαν μου  
... θυσίαν μεγάλην... καὶ φάγεσθε  
κρέα.

ib. 20 ἐμπλησθήσεσθε ἐπὶ τῆς  
τραπέζης μου.

Dan. vii. 9, 22 ἐθεώρουν ἕως  
ὅτε θρόνοι ἐτέθησαν, καὶ παλαιὸς  
ἡμερῶν ἐκάθητο... καὶ τὴν κρίσιν  
(θ' τὸ κρίμα) ἔδωκε τοῖς ἁγίοις.

Ez. xxxviii. 1, 4 ἐπὶ Γῶγ καὶ  
τὴν γῆν τοῦ Μαγῶγ... καὶ συνάξω  
σε.

Hab. i. 6 ἐπὶ τὰ πλάτη (Α, τὸ  
πλάτος) τῆς γῆς.

Jer. xi. 15 ἡ ἡγαπημένη (cf. Ps.  
lxxxvi. (lxxxvii.) 1).

4 Regn. i. 10 κατέβη πῦρ ἐκ  
τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ κατέφαγεν αὐτόν.

Ps. cxiii. (cxiv.) 3, 7 ἡ θάλασσα  
εἶδεν καὶ ἔφυγεν... ἀπὸ προσώπου  
Κυρίου ἐσαλεύθη ἡ γῆ. Dan. ii.  
35 θ' καὶ τόπος οὐχ εὐρέθη αὐτοῖς.

Dan. vii. 10 βίβλοι ἠνεώ-  
χθησαν.

Dan. xii. 1 ὃς ἂν εὐρεθῇ ἐγγε-  
γραμμένος ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ (θ' γεγρ.  
ἐν τῇ βίβλῳ) (cf. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.)  
29).

Isa. lxxv. 17 ἔσται γὰρ ὁ οὐρανὸς  
καινὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ καινὴ (lxvi. 22).

xxi. 2<sup>a</sup> τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἁγίαν Ἱερουσαλήμ.

xxi. 2<sup>b</sup> ὡς νύμφην κεκοσμημένην τῷ ἀνδρὶ αὐτῆς.

xxi. 3 ἡ σκηνὴ τοῦ θεοῦ μετὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ σκηνώσει μετ' αὐτῶν, καὶ αὐτοὶ λαοὶ αὐτοῦ ἔσονται.

xxi. 5 ἰδοὺ καινὰ ποιῶ πάντα.

xxi. 6 τῷ διψῶντι δώσω...δωρεάν.

xxi. 7 ἔσομαι αὐτῷ θεός, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔσται μοι υἱός.

xxi. 10 ἀπήνεγκέν με ἐν πνεύματι ἐπὶ ὄρος...ὑψηλόν.

xxi. 11 ἔχουσιν τὴν δόξαν τοῦ θεοῦ.

xxi. 12 f. ἔχουσα πυλῶνας...ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς...ἀπὸ βορρᾶ...ἀπὸ νότου...ἀπὸ δυσμῶν.

xxi. 16 τετράγωνος κείται.

xxi. 18 ἡ ἐνδύμῃσις τοῦ τείχους αὐτῆς ἱασπισ.

xxi. 19 ὁ θεμέλιος...ὁ δεύτερος σάπφειρος.

xxi. 23 (xxii. 5) ἡ πόλις οὐκ ἔχει τοῦ ἡλίου οὐδὲ τῆς σελήνης κτλ.

xxi. 24 (26) περιπατήσουσιν τὰ ἔθνη διὰ τοῦ φωτὸς αὐτῆς, καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς φέρουσιν τὴν δόξαν αὐτῶν εἰς αὐτήν.

xxi. 25 οἱ πυλῶνες αὐτῆς οὐ μὴ κλεισθῶσιν ἡμέρας· νύξ γὰρ οὐκ ἔσται ἐκεῖ.

xxi. 27 οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς αὐτὴν πᾶν κοινόν.

xxii. 1 ποταμὸν...ἐκπορευόμενον ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου.

xxii. 2 ἐντεῦθεν καὶ ἐκείθεν ξύλον ζωῆς ποιοῦν καρποὺς δώδεκα, κατὰ μῆνα ἕκαστον...καὶ τὰ φύλλα τοῦ ξύλου εἰς θεραπείαν τῶν ἐθνῶν.

xxii. 3 πᾶν κατάθεμα οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι.

Isa. lii. 1 Ἱερουσαλήμ, πόλις ἡ ἁγία.

Isa. lxi. 10 ὡς νύμφην κατεκόσμησέν με.

Ez. xxxvii. 27 ἔσται ἡ κατασκήνωσίς μου ἐν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἔσομαι αὐτοῖς θεός, καὶ αὐτοὶ μου ἔσονται λαός (cf. Zech. ii. 10 (14)).

Isa. xliii. 19 ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ποιῶ καινὰ.

Isa. lv. 1 οἱ διψῶντες, πορεύεσθε ἐφ' ὕδωρ...ἄνευ ἀργυρίου καὶ τιμῆς.

2 Regn. vii. 14 ἐγὼ ἔσομαι αὐτῷ εἰς πατέρα, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔσται μοι εἰς υἱόν (cf. Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 29 f.).

Ez. xl. 1 f. ἡγαγέν με ἐν ὁράσει θεοῦ...ἐπ' ὄρος ὑψηλόν.

Isa. lviii. 8 ἡ δόξα τοῦ θεοῦ περιστελεῖ σε (cf. lx. 1 f.).

Ez. xlviii. 31 ff. πύλαι πρὸς βορρᾶν...τὰ πρὸς ἀνατολὰς...τὰ πρὸς νότον...τὰ πρὸς θάλασσαν.

Ez. xliii. 16 τετράγωνον ἐπὶ τὰ τέσσερα μέρη αὐτοῦ.

Isa. liv. 12 θήσω τὰς ἐπάλξεις σου ἱασπιν.

ιβ. 11 ἐτοιμάζω...τὰ θεμέλιά σου σάπφειρον.

Isa. lx. 19 οὐκ ἔσται σοι ἔτι ὁ ἥλιος εἰς φῶς κτλ.

Isa. lx. 3 πορεύονται βασιλεῖς τῷ φωτί σου καὶ ἔθνη τῇ λαμπρότητί σου (cf. 11<sup>b</sup>). Ps. lxxi. (lxxii.) 10 βασιλεῖς...δῶρα προσοίσουσιν.

Isa. lx. 11 ἀνοιχθήσονται αἱ πύλαι σου διὰ παντός, ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς οὐ κλεισθήσονται.

Isa. lii. 1 οὐκέτι προστεθήσεται διελθεῖν διὰ σοῦ...ἀκάθαρτος.

Ez. xlvii. 1 ἰδοὺ ὕδωρ ἐξεπορεύετο ὑποκάτωθεν τοῦ αἱθρίου.

Ez. xlvii. 12 ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν πᾶν ξύλον βρώσιμον...οὐδὲ μὴ ἐκλίπη ὁ καρπὸς αὐτοῦ...καὶ ἀνάβασις (יִלְחַץ; lxx., al. lect. ἀνάδοσις) αὐτῶν εἰς ὑγίειαν.

Zech. xiv. 11 ἀνάθεμα οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι.

xxii. 4 ὄψονται τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ.

xxii. 5 βασιλεύσουσιν εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων.

xxii. 13 ὁ μισθός μου μετ' ἐμοῦ.

xxii. 18 f. εἰάν τις ἐπιθῇ ἐπ' αὐτά, ἐπιθήσει ὁ θεός...καὶ εἰάν τις ἀφέλῃ...ἀφελεῖ...

xxii. 19 τῶν γεγραμμένων ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τούτῳ.

Ps. xvi. (xvii.) 15 ὁφθήσομαι τῷ προσώπῳ σου.

Dan. vii. 18 καθέξουσι τὴν βασιλείαν ἕως τοῦ αἰῶνος τῶν αἰώνων.

Isa. xl. 10 ὁ μισθός αὐτοῦ μετ' αὐτοῦ.

Deut. iv. 2 οὐ προσθήσεσθε πρὸς τὸ ῥῆμα...καὶ οὐκ ἀφελεῖτε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ (xii. 32 = xiii. 1).

Deut. xxix. 20 (19) αἱ γεγραμμέναι ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τούτῳ.

2. An examination of this table brings to light some instructive facts. (a) The writer of the Apocalypse refers to each of the three great divisions of the Hebrew canon, and to most of the books. He lays under contribution each of the books of the Law, the Book of Judges, the four Books of Kingdoms, the Psalms, the Proverbs, the Song, the Book of Job, all the major and seven of the minor Prophets. But there are certain books which he uses with especial frequency; more than half his references to the Old Testament belong to the Psalms, the prophecies of Isaiah and Ezekiel, and the Book of Daniel, and in proportion to its length the Book of Daniel yields by far the greatest number<sup>1</sup>. The preponderance of these four books is easily explained; they are those which most abound in mystical and apocalyptic elements. (b) The references are of two kinds. One, which is to be found in every page of the Apocalypse, consists of Old Testament words and phrases, used with no special allusion to particular contexts. If GOD is frequently described as *He that sitteth on the throne*, and the saints as *they which are written in the book of life*, while the Roman Emperors or their vassals are *the kings of the earth*, and the pagan inhabitants of the Empire *they that dwell on the earth*, the recurrence of these and similar terms is sufficiently explained by the writer's lifelong familiarity with Old Testament language. But there are other references in which it is clear that he has in view certain books and passages, and is practically

<sup>1</sup> The numbers in our list are: Psalms, 27; Isaiah, 46; Ezekiel, 29; Daniel, 31; after these come Genesis,

Exodus, Deuteronomy, Jeremiah, Joel, and Zechariah. See, however, p. liii; and cf. p. cxxxix.



quoting from them, although no formula of quotation is used. These occur chiefly in the visions of the Apocalypse, which are based in almost every case on the histories or the prophecies of the Old Testament. Thus the vision of the Glorified Christ walking in the midst of the Churches (i. 13—16) rests on Ezekiel and Daniel; the vision of the Court of Heaven (iv. 2—8) on Isaiah and Ezekiel and Zechariah; the four horses of c. vi. are from Zechariah; Isaiah supplies much of the description of the bliss of the redeemed in c. vii.; the vision of the seven last plagues in c. xvi. is suggested by the Plagues of Exodus, and the dirge of Babylon the Great by the doom pronounced upon Tyre and the older Babylon; the vision of the New Jerusalem is inspired by the patriotic hopes of Isaiah and Ezekiel. (c) In many cases, indeed in most, the Apocalyptist blends two or more Old Testament contexts, whether from different books or from different parts of the same book. The result has been described as a 'mosaic,' but the word is not altogether apt as an illustration of his method. It suggests the work of a cunning artist who has formed a design out of the fragments which were at his disposal. But the Apocalyptist's use of his Old Testament materials is artless and natural; it is the work of a memory which is so charged with Old Testament words and thoughts that they arrange themselves in his visions like the changing patterns of a kaleidoscope, without conscious effort on his own part. (d) There is not a single instance in which the Christian prophet of the Apocalypse has contented himself with a mere compilation or combination of Old Testament ideas. His handling of these materials is always original and independent, and he does not allow his Old Testament author to carry him a step beyond the point at which the guidance ceases to lend itself to the purpose of his book. Thus in the first vision of the Apocalypse, while nearly every feature is drawn from Ezekiel or Daniel, and the words *ὁμοιον ὕδιν ἀνθρώπου* point beyond doubt to a direct use of the latter book, the conception of the Glorified Christ as a whole has no parallel in the Old Testament. If the vision of c. iv. owes much to Isaiah, Ezekiel and Zechariah, no mere compiler could have produced it; and the same may be said with

absolute conviction of every other vision throughout the book. Though in constant relation to the older apocalyptic, St John's pictures of the unseen and the future are truly creations, the work of the Spirit of prophecy upon a mind full of the lore of the earlier revelation and yet free to carry its reminiscences into new and wider fields of spiritual illumination.

3. An inspection of the table further shews that the Apocryphist generally availed himself of the Alexandrian version of the Old Testament. The familiar phraseology of the LXX. meets us everywhere, and here and there we observe its peculiar renderings; e.g. in xi. 17 ὠργίσθησαν is a scarcely doubtful recollection of the LXX. ὀργιζέσθωσαν (Heb. יִצְטָ, Aq. κλονείσθωσαν, Symm. φοβείσθωσαν). On the other hand many of the references depart widely from the LXX. in particular words, where the writer of the Apocalypse has either rendered independently, or has used another version, or possibly a text of the LXX. different from that which is found in our MSS.; e.g. i. 6 βασιλείαν, ἱερεῖς (θ' σ')<sup>1</sup>, i. 17 ἔσχατος (οἱ λ), ii. 23 ἐραυνῶν (cf. Rom. viii. 27), iii. 7 τὴν κλεῖν Δαυεῖδ (α' θ'), vii. 1 γωνίας, x. 3 μυκᾶται, xii. 9 πλανῶν, xiv. 5 ψεῦδος, xv. 8 ναός (θ' σ'), xviii. 22 φωνὴ μύλου (so some MSS. of the LXX.), xxi. 12 f. πυλῶνες, xxii. 2 ἐντεῦθεν καὶ ἐκεῖθεν, *ib.* τὰ φύλλα, xxii. 3 κατὰθεμα. Now and then the Apocryphist seems to adopt a conflation of two versions, e.g. iii. 19 ἐλέγχω καὶ παιδεύω, xvi. 2 κακὸν καὶ πονηρόν; more often he has brought together readings from two separate contexts, as when in iv. 8 he substitutes παντοκράτωρ for the σαβαώθ of the Greek Isaiah.

The references in the Apocalypse to Daniel demand separate notice. Dr Salmon (*Introduction to the N.T.*, p. 548 ff.) calls attention to the affinity between these references and the version of Theodotion. He finds "no clear evidence that St John had ever seen the so-called LXX. version" of Daniel<sup>2</sup>; if in two passages (i. 14 f., xix. 16), the writer may be thought to follow the

<sup>1</sup> On the remarkable rendering of Zech. xii. 12 in Apoc. i. 7 see the note in the commentary *ad loc.*, and cf. Deissmann, *Die Septuaginta-papyri der*

*Heidelberger Papyrus-sammlung* (Heidelberg, 1905), p. 66 ff.

<sup>2</sup> i. e. the version in the unique Chigi MS.

LXX. against Theodotion, there are seven (ix. 20, x. 6, xii. 7, xiii. 7, xix. 6, xx. 4, 11) in which he supports Theodotion against the LXX. The evidence at any rate shews that Theodotion preserved a considerable number of readings which were current in the first century, and that the Greek text of Daniel known to the Apocalyptist came nearer to the Theodotionic than to the Chigi text.

If it be asked whether there are traces in the Apocalypse of a direct use of the Hebrew Old Testament, the answer must be that the departures from the LXX. may perhaps in every instance be otherwise explained. But the forms Ἀβαδδών (ix. 11) and Ἀρ Μαγεδών (xvi. 16) seem to imply acquaintance on the writer's part with Hebrew or Aramaic, and this inference is supported, as we have seen, by the style and manner of his work.

4. If we accept the later date of the Apocalypse, it may be assumed that the Churches of Asia were already in possession of some of the earlier books of the New Testament. Certain of the Pauline Epistles, and if not one or more of our present Gospels, some collection or collections of the sayings of the Lord were probably in their hands, and familiar to our author. Such documents would not be regarded as possessing canonical authority, like the writings of the Old Testament, but they could not fail to influence a Christian writer who was acquainted with them. If the earlier Epistle of St Peter uses Ephesians and Romans<sup>1</sup>, and the contemporary Epistle of Clement of Rome refers to Hebrews and some evangelical collection<sup>2</sup>, we may reasonably look for similar traces of Apostolic writings in the Apocalypse of John.

This expectation is to some extent borne out by an examination of the book. (a) The Apocalypse contains distinct reminiscences of known sayings of Christ. Perhaps the most remarkable instance is the formula ὁ ἔχων οὖς ἀκουσάτω which recurs toward the end of each of the messages addressed by the Spirit of Christ to the Churches. The following parallels also are fairly certain :

<sup>1</sup> See Hort, *Romans and Ephesians*, p. 168 f.

<sup>2</sup> N. T. in the *Apostolic Fathers*, pp. 38, 46, 61 f.

Αποκ. iii. 3 ἐὰν οὖν μὴ γρηγορήσῃς, ἦξω ὡς κλέπτῃς, καὶ οὐ μὴ γνῶς ποίαν ὥραν ἦξω ἐπὶ σέ.

Αποκ. iii. 5 ὁμολογήσω τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ἐνώπιον τοῦ πατρὸς μου καὶ ἐνώπιον τῶν ἀγγέλων αὐτοῦ.

Αποκ. xiii. 10 εἴ τις ἐν μαχαίρῃ ἀποκτενέῃ, δεῖ αὐτὸν ἐν μαχαίρῃ ἀποκτανθῆναι.

Αποκ. xxi. 6 ἐγὼ τῷ διψῶντι δώσω ἐκ τῆς πηγῆς τοῦ ὕδατος τῆς ζωῆς δωρεάν. xxii. 17 ὁ διψῶν ἐρχέσθω· ὁ θέλων λαβέτω ὕδωρ ζωῆς δωρεάν.

Mt. xxiv. 43 εἰ ᾗδει ὁ οἰκοδεσπότης ποῖα φυλακῇ (Lc. ὥρα) ὁ κλέπτῃς ἔρχεται, ἐγρηγόρησεν ἄν.

Mt. x. 32 ὁμολογήσω καὶ γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ πατρὸς μου (Lc. ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἀγγέλων τοῦ θεοῦ).

Mt. xxvi. 52 πάντες γὰρ οἱ λαβόντες μάχαιραν ἐν μαχαίρῃ ἀπολούνται.

Jo. iv. 10 εἰ ᾗδεις τὴν δωρεὰν τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τίς ἐστὶν ὁ λέγων σοι Δός μοι πεῖν, σὺ ἂν ᾗτησας αὐτόν, καὶ ἔδωκεν ἄν σοι ὕδωρ ζῶν. vii. 37 ἐάν τις διψᾷ, ἐρχέσθω πρὸς μέ, καὶ πινέτω.

The Apocalypse has also a considerable number of probable allusions to the teaching of Christ, such as ii. 17 δώσω αὐτῷ τοῦ μάννα, iii. 14 ὁ ἀμήν, iii. 17 εἰ... τυφλός (in an ethical sense), iii. 21 ἐνίκησα (cf. v. 5), xii. 10 ἡ ἐξουσία τοῦ χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ, xiv. 12 ἡ ὑπομονὴ τῶν ἁγίων, xvii. 14 κλητοὶ καὶ ἐκλεκτοί, xix. 9 οἱ εἰς τὸ δεῖπνον τοῦ γάμου τοῦ ἀρνίου κεκλημένοι.

(b) There are no such close parallels between the Apocalypse and the Apostolic Epistles<sup>1</sup>, yet there is much in the Apocalypse which suggests that its writer was acquainted with some of them. Bishop Lightfoot has pointed out<sup>2</sup> that "the message communicated by St John to Laodicea prolongs the note which was struck by St Paul in the letter to Colossae." Here and there even the phraseology of the book reminds us of the Pauline letters to Asian Churches; thus Apoc. i. 5 ὁ πρωτότοκος τῶν νεκρῶν recalls Col. i. 18 πρωτότοκος ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν, and Apoc. iii. 14 ἡ ἀρχὴ τῆς κτίσεως τοῦ θεοῦ has affinities with Col. i. 15 πρωτότοκος πάσης κτίσεως κτλ.; while echoes of Eph. ii. 19 ff. *συνπολιταὶ τῶν ἁγίων... ἐποικοδομηθέντες ἐπὶ τῷ θεμελίῳ τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ προφῆτων... εἰς ἅγιον ναὸν ἐν Κυρίῳ* may be heard by those who 'have an ear' in Apoc. iii. 12, xxi. 14. Points of contact have also been

<sup>1</sup> The saying in Apoc. ii. 14 οὐ βάλλω ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἄλλο βάρος has probably been suggested by the letter of the council of Apostles and elders held at

Jerusalem; cf. Acts xv. 28 ἔδοξεν γὰρ τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἁγίῳ καὶ ἡμῖν μηδὲν πλέον ἐπιτίθεσθαι ὑμῖν βάρος πλὴν κτλ.

<sup>2</sup> Colossians, p. 41 ff.

found between the Apocalypse and the Epistle of James<sup>1</sup> and the first Epistle of Peter<sup>2</sup>, and it has occasional resemblances to the Epistle to the Hebrews<sup>3</sup>. Yet on the whole, except in the case of our Lord's sayings, which may or may not have been known to him in a written form, there is no convincing evidence that our author was indebted to the Christian writers who preceded him.

5. Can a better case be made out for the Apocalypticist's use of non-canonical Jewish writings? Dr Charles pronounces the "writer or writers" of the Apocalypse to be "steeped in Jewish apocalyptic literature." The details may be seen in his editions of Enoch and other Jewish apocalypses, and most of them are briefly enumerated in c. ii of this introduction<sup>4</sup> and quoted in the commentary, where the parallels occur. Here it is enough to say that while they shew the writer of the Christian Apocalypse to have been familiar with the apocalyptic ideas of his age, they afford little or no clear evidence of his dependence on Jewish sources other than the books of the Old Testament. Certainly he does not use these sources with anything like the distinctness with which he refers to Isaiah, Ezekiel, or Daniel, or to sayings of Christ which are in our present Gospels. The most that can be safely affirmed is that he shared with the Jewish apocalypticists the stock of apocalyptic imagery and mystical and eschatological thought which was the common property of an age nurtured in the Old Testament and hard pressed by the troubles and dangers of the times.

This consideration does not encourage the view which regards the Apocalypse of John as a composite work largely made up of extracts from unknown non-Christian apocalypses. If it cannot be shewn that the author availed himself to any extent of sources still extant, including the well-known Book of Enoch, it is certainly precarious to build theories upon the hypothesis that he was indebted to lost works of which not a trace remains.

<sup>1</sup> Mayor, *St James*, p. cii.

<sup>2</sup> Bigg, 1 *Peter*, p. 22. He adds however: "There is nothing to show that the one book was known to the

author of the other."

<sup>3</sup> Cf. e.g. Apoc. xxi. with Heb. xii. 22.

<sup>4</sup> Pp. xxv ff.

## XIV.

### DOCTRINE.

1. No one who comes to the Apocalypse fresh from the study of the Gospels and Epistles can fail to recognize that he has passed into another atmosphere. The great objects of faith are the same, but they are seen in new lights, and the general impression differs from that which is left on the mind by the teaching of our Lord or of St Paul. Nor is it only in the region of eschatology that the book takes its own course; its views of the Person of Christ, of the Holy Spirit, of Redemption, and of the Church, are its own; even its doctrine of God has no exact parallel in the rest of the New Testament.

2. The Apocalypse takes its stand on a monotheism which is Jewish in the sharpness of its opposition to polytheistic systems of every kind. Its God is the God of the Old Testament, the *I am* of Exodus, the *Holy, Holy, Holy* of Isaiah, the *Lord God* of Ezekiel, the *God of heaven* of Daniel<sup>1</sup>. The writer adopts the titles which the Greek translators found to express the glories of the God of Israel: God is ὁ ὢν, ὁ ζῶν, ὁ παντοκράτωρ: He is ἅγιος, ὁσιος, ἀληθινός, ἰσχυρός, ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος<sup>2</sup>, while later Jewish use contributes a designation for His unique eternity: He is *the Alpha and the Omega, the Beginning and the End*<sup>3</sup>. The God of the Church is the Supreme King Whose Throne is in heaven, the Master and Lord of all<sup>4</sup>; He is the

<sup>1</sup> i. 4; iv. 8; i. 8, xxii. 5; xi. 13, xvi. 11.

<sup>2</sup> i. 4, iv. 9 f.; i. 8, vi. 10, xv. 4, xviii.

8, i. 17.

<sup>3</sup> i. 8, xxi. 6.

<sup>4</sup> iv. 2, vi. 10, xi. 4, 15, xv. 3.



Creator of earth and sea and sky, and of all that is in them<sup>1</sup>, the Judge of mankind, the Avenger of the wrongs that are done on the earth; He is to be feared and worshipped by all<sup>2</sup>. But of His love no express mention is made, although there is frequent reference to His wrath<sup>3</sup>. He is nowhere represented as the Father of men, even of the righteous; His righteousness and truth are magnified, but there is no proportionate exhibition of His goodness and beneficence. The picture inspires awe, but it wants the magnetic power of our Lord's doctrine of the Divine Fatherhood. In fact it serves another purpose. Like the solemn descriptions of Godhead in the Hebrew prophets, it is an answer to the inanities of heathenism rather than a call to fellowship with the Living God. A revelation of the "severity of God" was needed by Churches which were hard pressed by the laxity of pagan life and the claims to Divine honours made by the masters of the Empire. The Apocalyptist meets the immoralities and blasphemies of heathendom by a fresh setting forth of the majesty of the One God and a restatement of His sole right to the worship of men. Thus he represents a view of the Divine Character which, apart from his book, would be nearly wanting in the New Testament, and supplies a necessary complement to the gentler teaching of the Gospels and Epistles.

3. The doctrine of God maintained in the Apocalypse cannot be rightly understood apart from its Christology. Our author's revelation of the Father is supplemented by his revelation of the Son. The Christ of the Apocalypse is the Christ of the Gospels, but a change has passed over Him which is beyond words. He is still *like unto a son of man*<sup>4</sup>, but the weaknesses and limitations of His humanity have finally passed away. He *was dead*, but now He is *alive for evermore*<sup>5</sup>. He was slain as a victim, but only the splendid results of His Sacrifice remain<sup>6</sup>. The Woman's Son has been *caught up unto God, and unto His Throne*<sup>7</sup>; He sits and reigns with His Father<sup>8</sup>. All this had been taught by

<sup>1</sup> iv. 11, x. 6.

<sup>2</sup> xiv. 7, xv. 4; vi. 10, xix. 2.

<sup>3</sup> xiv. 10, 19, xv. 1, etc.

<sup>4</sup> i. 13, xiv. 14.

<sup>5</sup> i. 18.

<sup>6</sup> v. 6 ὡς ἐσφαγμένον.

<sup>7</sup> xii. 5.

<sup>8</sup> iii. 21.

St Peter, St Paul, and the writer to the Hebrews; but it was left for the Apocalyptist to describe the glorified life. In the Apocalypse the veil is lifted, and we see the extent of the change wrought by the Resurrection and Ascension. Even the Lord's human form is idealized; the face shines as the noonday sun, the eyes flash, the hair is white as snow, the feet glow like metal in a furnace, the voice is like the thunder of the waterfall; at the sight of the glorified humanity the Seer swoons, as Daniel before the angel<sup>1</sup>. Other appearances of the ascended Christ are not less overwhelming; whether He sits on the white cloud, crowned, and carrying the sharp sickle with which He will presently reap the harvest of the world<sup>2</sup>, or comes forth from the open heavens as the Warrior-King, followed by the armies of Heaven, His head encircled by the diadems of many empires, His *paludamentum* inscribed with the title *King of kings and lord of lords*, all is transcendental and on a scale which surpasses human imagination<sup>3</sup>. But these three great symbolical visions do not by any means exhaust the wealth of St John's conception of the glorified Christ. He depicts with great fulness His relations to the Church, to the world, and to God. (a) To the members of His Church the ascended Christ is all in all. He loves them, He redeemed them, and He has made them what they are, a new Israel, a kingdom of priests<sup>4</sup>. His ascension has not separated Him from them; He is in their midst, regulating all the affairs of the Churches<sup>5</sup>; removing, punishing, guarding, giving victory, as He sees fit<sup>6</sup>. From Him are to be obtained all spiritual gifts and helps<sup>7</sup>; from Him are to be expected the final rewards<sup>8</sup>. The martyrs are His witnesses, the saints His servants<sup>9</sup>. He penetrates the inner life of the faithful; He leads them on, and they follow Him<sup>10</sup>. They keep the faith of Jesus, as they keep the commandments of God; they share His sufferings, and expect His kingdom<sup>11</sup>. (b) In the creation Jesus Christ holds the foremost

<sup>1</sup> i. 14—17.<sup>2</sup> xiv. 14 ff.<sup>3</sup> xix. 11 ff.<sup>4</sup> i. 5, 6 (Exod. xix. 6).<sup>5</sup> i. 13, ii. 1, xiv. 1.<sup>6</sup> ii. 5, 25 ff., iii. 9, 10.<sup>7</sup> iii. 18.<sup>8</sup> ii. 7 etc., 23.<sup>9</sup> ii. 13, 20, xi. 18.<sup>10</sup> iii. 20, vii. 17, xiv. 4.<sup>11</sup> xiv. 12, i. 9.

place. He is its beginning and its goal<sup>1</sup>; He receives its tribute of praise<sup>2</sup>. In human history He is supreme: He alone is able to open, one after another, all the seals of the Book of Destiny<sup>3</sup>; He is the *Ruler of the kings of the earth*<sup>4</sup>; He was born to rule the nations with the iron-tipped rod of the universal Pastor of men<sup>5</sup>; the greatest of Emperors is His vassal<sup>6</sup>, and the day will come when the Augustus and the meanest slave in his empire will tremble alike before His victorious wrath<sup>7</sup>. The Apocalyptist foresees an empire more truly oecumenical than that of Rome, in which Christ shall reign with God<sup>8</sup>. (c) What is the relation of Christ, in His glorified state, to God? (i) He has the prerogatives of God. He searches men's hearts<sup>9</sup>; He can kill and restore to life<sup>10</sup>; He receives a worship which is rendered without distinction to God<sup>11</sup>; His priests are also priests of God<sup>12</sup>; He occupies one throne with God<sup>13</sup>, and shares one sovereignty<sup>14</sup>. (ii) Christ receives the titles of God. He is the Living One<sup>15</sup>, the Holy and the True<sup>16</sup>, the Alpha and the Omega, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End<sup>17</sup>. (iii) Passages which in the Old Testament relate to God are without hesitation applied to Christ, e.g. Deut. x. 17 (Apoc. xvii. 14), Prov. iii. 12 (Apoc. iii. 19), Dan. vii. 9 (Apoc. i. 14), Zech. iv. 10 (Apoc. v. 6). Thus the writer seems either to coordinate or to identify Christ with God. Yet he is certainly not conscious of any tendency to ditheism, for his book, as has been said, is rigidly monotheistic; nor, on the other hand, is he guilty of confusing the two Persons. The name of God is nowhere given to Christ in the Apocalypse; He is the *Son of God*<sup>18</sup>, the *Word of God*<sup>19</sup>; but the Apocalyptist does not add, with the fourth Evangelist, "the Word was God," nor does he say that the Father and the Son are

<sup>1</sup> iii. 14, xxii. 13.

<sup>2</sup> v. 13.

<sup>3</sup> v. 5, vi. 1 ff.

<sup>4</sup> i. 5.

<sup>5</sup> xii. 5.

<sup>6</sup> xvii. 14.

<sup>7</sup> vi. 15 ff.

<sup>8</sup> xi. 15; cf. xii. 10.

<sup>9</sup> ii. 23.

<sup>10</sup> i. 18, ii. 23.

<sup>11</sup> v. 13.

<sup>12</sup> xx. 6.

<sup>13</sup> xxii. 1, 3.

<sup>14</sup> xi. 15.

<sup>15</sup> i. 18.

<sup>16</sup> iii. 7.

<sup>17</sup> xxii. 13.

<sup>18</sup> ii. 18.

<sup>19</sup> xix. 13.

one. He is careful to identify the ascended Christ with the Christ of the humiliation; He is the *firstborn of the dead*<sup>1</sup>, the *root and the offspring of David*<sup>2</sup>, the *Lion of the tribe of Judah*<sup>3</sup>; He can call God His God<sup>4</sup>. The enigma meets us everywhere in the New Testament, but in no book is it so perplexing to those who reject the Catholic doctrine of our Lord's Person as in the Apocalypse of John. It has been urged that "the point of view of the Seer is continually changing. He conceives of Jesus now as the highest of the creatures, now as the eternal beginning and end of all things...to us each of these is a definite and separate conception, while to him such definiteness and separation did not exist<sup>5</sup>." But this explanation is doubly unsatisfactory. The Seer's consciousness of the gulf which parts the creature from the Uncreated was far from indefinite; twice he represents an angel as flatly refusing divine honours—*see thou do it not...worship God*<sup>6</sup>; the assumption or acceptance of divine names by the Roman Emperors was in his judgement the damning sin of the Empire. Nor is it quite fair to charge him with shifting his ground from time to time; from the first his Christ is a complex conception in which human and Divine characteristics coexist. On the other hand we should doubtless err if we read into the Seer's visions the precision of the Nicene or the Chalcedonian Christology. An intuitive faith carries him beyond the point reached by the understanding; he knows that the identification of the ascended Christ with the Almighty Father is not inconsistent with strict monotheism, but he does not stop to ask himself how this can be. Some of his words point to the preexistence of the Son, others represent His exalted condition as the reward of victory. The reconciliation of these points of view is not necessary to the purpose of the book; it is enough that the Head of the Church is master of the situation which had arisen in Asia and of every similar situation that can arise to the world's end. The John of the Apocalypse is less of the theologian than St Paul, and less of

<sup>1</sup> i. 5, 18.

<sup>2</sup> v. 5, xxii. 16.

<sup>3</sup> v. 5.

<sup>4</sup> iii. 8.

<sup>5</sup> F. Palmer, *Drama of the Apocalypse*,

p. 105.

<sup>6</sup> xix. 10, xxii. 9.

the mystic than the author of the fourth Gospel, but he surpasses both in his revelation of the unbounded power of the exalted Christ. Nowhere else in the New Testament are the personal activities of Jesus Christ present in His Church, the glories of His heavenly life, or the possibilities of His future manifestation so magnificently set forth. The Christology of the Apocalypse may evade analysis, but it meets the need of the Church in times of storm and stress. It is the New Testament counterpart of the Old Testament hymns of anticipated triumph: *God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble; therefore will we not fear.... God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved.* However the fact may be explained, Christ is in the Apocalypse the power of God and the wisdom of God present with the Church, while in His exalted life He is in the midst of the Throne.

4. Of the Spirit we expect to hear much in the one prophetic book of the New Testament, and we are not altogether disappointed, though there is less on the surface of the book than we might have looked for. It is *in the Spirit* that the Seer receives his first and second visions<sup>1</sup>; in the Spirit, again, he is carried into the wilderness where he sees the harlot Babylon, and to the mountain from whence can be descried the new Jerusalem<sup>2</sup>; and doubtless we are to understand that the same condition of spiritual exaltation accompanied the other visions of the Apocalypse. The *Spirit of prophecy* speaks everywhere, bearing witness to Jesus<sup>3</sup>, exhorting the Churches in His Name<sup>4</sup>, conveying the *revelation of Jesus Christ* to the Seer, and through him to the readers and hearers. It is the Spirit of prophecy who answers to the voice from heaven<sup>5</sup>; who identifies Himself with the Church in her call for the Lord to *come*<sup>6</sup>. But the book recognizes other and wider manifestations of the Spirit of God. When the writer desires *grace and peace* for the Churches of Asia from the *seven Spirits which are before His Throne* it is probable that he is thinking of the One Spirit in the variety and completeness of

<sup>1</sup> i. 10, iv. 2.

<sup>2</sup> xvii. 3, xxi. 10.

<sup>3</sup> xix. 10.

<sup>4</sup> ii. 1, 7 etc.

<sup>5</sup> xiv. 13.

<sup>6</sup> xxii. 17.

His gifts. The phrase might in itself mean only the seven Angels of the Presence<sup>1</sup>, and this interpretation receives some support from c. iv. 5, but it does not accord either with the trinitarian character of c. i. 4 f.<sup>2</sup>, or with c. v. 6. The seven Spirits which blaze like torches before the Throne, are in the last passage the eyes of the sacrificed Lamb, i.e. they are the organs of supernatural vision which illuminate the humanity of our Lord, and which He sends forth into the world. It is impossible not to recognize here the mission of the Paraclete, Who is at once the Spirit of Christ, and the Spirit sent by Him from the Father to the Church. And on looking back to c. i. 4 we see the fitness of the number seven; each of the seven Churches has its own *μερισμός* of the Spirit; only to the Christ and to the whole body of the Church considered in its unity belongs the fulness of spiritual powers and gifts, the *septiformis Spiritus* Who is in His essence indivisible. Thus the Apocalypse extends the teaching of the Epistles. Diversities of gifts mark the work of the Spirit in the Churches as in their individual members; to each is given the manifestation of the Spirit. Yet the individual is not overlooked. The action of the Spirit on the personal life is shewn in the symbolism which points to the water of life. *The Lamb... shall guide them unto fountains of waters of life. I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely. He shewed me a river of water of life,...proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. He that is athirst, let him come; he that will, let him take the water of life freely*<sup>3</sup>. These passages are remarkable for the width of their outlook: they carry us from the beginnings of the spiritual life to its maturity, from the first gift of the water of life to the state in which access is given to the fountain-head. There is no stage in the progressive development of the new life at which the human spirit is not dependent on the Divine; the water of life which satisfies the first thirst, is not less necessary to the ultimate perfection of the Saints. On the essential nature of the Spirit the Apocalypse has nothing

<sup>1</sup> viii. 2.<sup>2</sup> Cf. such contexts as 1 Cor. xii. 4 ff.,<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. xiii. 14, Eph. iv. 4 ff.<sup>3</sup> vii. 17, xxi. 6, xxii. 1, 17.



to add to the teaching of other New Testament books. But in its symbolism we catch glimpses of His relation to the Father and the Son. Jesus Christ *hath the seven Spirits of God*; they are *the eyes of the Lamb, sent forth by Him into all the earth*. The River of the water of life issues from the Throne of God and of the Lamb<sup>1</sup>. There are echoes here of the teaching both of Christ and of St Paul. The Spirit of God is also the Spirit of Christ, and the outpouring of the Spirit which began on the day of Pentecost was a direct consequence of the Ascension; the Paraclete was sent by the Ascended Lord from the Father, and by the Father in the name of the Son. The temporal mission of the Spirit is here in view, but behind it there may also be the eternal procession from the Father through the Son of which the Creed speaks. But the latter does not come within the express scope of the Apocalyptist's words.

5. His treatment of the doctrine of the Church is not less interesting. Like St Paul's Epistle to the Galatians and perhaps also the Epistle to the Ephesians, the Apocalypse is addressed to a plurality of Churches; seven are named, but after the first chapter the number is dropped, and the writer speaks simply of αἱ ἐκκλησίαι<sup>2</sup>, or once of πᾶσαι αἱ ἐκκλησίαι<sup>3</sup>. The singular ἡ ἐκκλησία is used of each of the local Christian societies, but not of the Churches in the aggregate, or of the ideal unity of the Christian body. Each society is symbolized by a separate λυχνία, and each has its own presiding spirit, its star or angel. There is no spiritual counterpart to the κοινὸν τῆς Ἀσίας, no provincial Church or representative council, though the seven Churches may be taken as in a sense representative of the Churches of Asia in general. Yet, as the book proceeds, the conception of an universal Christian society, a catholic Church, appears under more than one symbolical figure. We have first the 144,000 *sealed out of every tribe of the children of Israel*<sup>4</sup>, changing, as the Seer watches, into an innumerable company before the Divine Throne, and afterwards seen again as 144,000, surrounding the Lamb on

<sup>1</sup> iii. 1, v. 6, xxii. 1.

<sup>3</sup> ii. 23.

<sup>2</sup> ii. 7, 11, 17, 29; iii. 6, 13, 22;

<sup>4</sup> cc. vii., xiv.

xxii. 16.

Mount Zion. Then *a great sign appears in heaven, a woman arrayed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars*, who becomes the Mother of the Christ and His Saints<sup>1</sup>. Lastly, in sharp contrast with the Harlot Babylon, we see the Bride of Christ arrayed for her marriage day, and presently transfigured into a new Jerusalem, *coming down out of heaven from God*<sup>2</sup>. In the first of these visions the Church appears as a collection of units, making up the whole number of the elect; in the second and third she is seen in the unity of her common life, first as militant against the evil of the world, her life hid in God, herself imperishable but suffering in the persons of her members; and then, in the final picture, as reaching her ideal in the presence of God and of Christ. There are side-lights, also, in this great series of pictures which deserve attention; in the first, the reconciliation of Divine foreknowledge with the freedom of the human will; in the second, the relation of the Church of the Old Testament to the Church of the New, and of both to the individual; in the third, the social aspect of the Christian life, as set forth in the order and beauty of the City of God.

On the local ministry in the Churches the Apocalypticist preserves a complete silence; he speaks of the itinerant, charismatic, ministry of Apostles and Prophets, but not of the bishops or presbyters and deacons who were doubtless to be found in the Christian communities of Asia. The prophetic order, from his point of view, eclipses the officers of the Church. But it does not take from the lustre of the Church herself. She is a kingdom and a priesthood; all her members have been made by the sacrifice of the Cross kings and priests unto God and to the Lamb<sup>3</sup>. The Augustus and the Caesars, the Asiarchs and high-priests of the Augustea, are of little account in comparison with the despised and persecuted members of the Christian brotherhoods.

6. The soteriology of the Apocalypse demands attention. Thrice in the book<sup>4</sup> "Salvation" (*ἡ σωτηρία*) is ascribed to God,

<sup>1</sup> c. xii.

<sup>2</sup> c. xxi.

<sup>3</sup> i. 6, v. 10, xx. 6.

<sup>4</sup> vii. 10, xii. 10, xix. 1.

or to God and Christ. The phrase is perhaps suggested by the free use of *σωτήρ* on coins and in inscriptions in reference to certain of the heathen deities (e.g. Zeus, Asklepios), and to the Emperors. John recalls the word from these unworthy uses and claims it for the Ultimate Source of health and life. But in this attribution he includes Jesus Christ; *Salvation unto our God... and unto the Lamb*<sup>1</sup>. It is by the Sacrifice of the Lamb that the salvation of men has become possible: *thou wast slain and didst purchase unto God with thy blood men of every tribe; unto him that loved us and loosed us from our sins by his blood...to him be the glory; the Saints washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb: they overcame the accuser because of the blood of the Lamb*<sup>2</sup>. Whatever may be the exact meaning of these words, it is clear from them that the writer attached the greatest importance to the death of Christ; His sacrificed life was the price of man's redemption from sin to the service of God. The idea is St Paul's, who twice in one epistle writes: "ye were bought with a price<sup>3</sup>," and lays emphasis on the virtue of the sacrificial blood<sup>4</sup>; and the latter point was present to the mind of our Lord Himself when He spoke of His Blood as "shed for many unto remission of sins<sup>5</sup>." The writer of the Apocalypse took over the familiar figures by which the Churches had long expressed the mystery of the Atonement. But there are new features in his use of them. Redemption is a liberation from the sins of the past life, which have hitherto "tied and bound" the sinner with their chains; it is a purchase for God, its purpose being to transfer the sinner from the service of sin to the service of God<sup>6</sup>. But its end is not attained without the concurrence of the human will. The redeemed cooperate with the Redeemer; they wash their robes and make them white, they fight and overcome. Neither action would have been possible without our Lord's sacrifice, but the sacrifice would have been ineffectual without

<sup>1</sup> vii. 10.

<sup>2</sup> i. 5, v. 9, vii. 14, xii. 11.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Cor. vi. 20 ἡγοράσθητε γὰρ τιμῆς, vii. 23 τιμῆς ἡγοράσθητε.

<sup>4</sup> Acts xx. 28; Rom. iii. 25, v. 9; Eph. i. 7, ii. 13; Col. i. 20. Cf. 1 Pet.

i. 2, 19; 1 Jo. i. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Mt. xxvi. 28; Mc. xiv. 24; 1 Cor. xi. 25.

<sup>6</sup> There is a partial parallel in Rom. vi. 15 ff.

repentance and faith on their part. The Apocalyptist dwells more frequently on "works" than on "faith<sup>1</sup>." To represent this as a return to a Jewish standpoint is arbitrary<sup>2</sup>, but it cannot be denied that it is a distinguishing note of the Apocalypse. Faith is rarely named in the book<sup>3</sup>, and when it is, it does not appear as the primary necessity of the Christian life; the decisive place is given to works; the fair linen which decks the Saints is woven out of their righteous acts<sup>4</sup>. Salvation is the fruit of the Lord's victory, but the faith which appropriates it overcomes the world as He overcame it.

7. The Angelology of the Apocalypse is abundant. Beyond any other book either in the Old Testament or in the New, it occupies itself with the inhabitants of the unseen order; even of apocalyptic writings the Enoch literature alone perhaps is more fruitful in revelations of this kind. The Apocalypse of John, however, is singularly free from the wild speculations of Jewish angelology. If angels frequently appear in its visions, they belong to the scenes which the visions reveal, and are there because the supermundane events which are in progress demand their intervention. They are seen engaged in the activities of their manifold ministries, now as worshipping before the Throne<sup>5</sup>, now as bearing messages to the world<sup>6</sup>, or as stationed in some place of trust, restraining elemental forces<sup>7</sup>, or themselves under restraint until the moment for action has arrived<sup>8</sup>, or as presiding over great departments of Nature<sup>9</sup>. Sometimes their ministries are cosmic; they are entrusted with the execution of worldwide judgements<sup>10</sup>, or they form the rank and file of the *armies of heaven*, who fight God's battles with evil, whether diabolical or human<sup>11</sup>; the Abyss is under their custody<sup>12</sup>. Sometimes an angel is employed in the service of the Church, offering the prayers of the Saints, or

<sup>1</sup> See ii. 2, 5, 19, 23, iii. 1 f., 8, 15, xx. 12 f., xxii. 12.

<sup>2</sup> The present writer is unable to discover here or elsewhere in the Apocalypse the "unadulterated Judaism" which has been ascribed to it (Charles, *Eschatology*, p. 347).

<sup>3</sup> Only in ii. 13, 19, xiii. 10, xiv. 12.

<sup>4</sup> xix. 8.

<sup>5</sup> vii. 11.

<sup>6</sup> i. 1, xxii. 6.

<sup>7</sup> vii. 1.

<sup>8</sup> ix. 15.

<sup>9</sup> xvi. 1 ff.

<sup>10</sup> viii. 6 ff., xix. 14.

<sup>11</sup> xii. 7, xix. 14.

<sup>12</sup> ix. 11, xx. 1.

presiding over the destinies of a local brotherhood or ministering to an individual brother, e.g. to the Seer himself<sup>1</sup>. No charge seems to be too great for an angel to undertake, and none too ordinary; throughout the book the angels are represented as ready to fill any place and do any work to which they may be sent. Little light is thrown on such a speculative topic as the distribution of the angelic host into orders or ranks. The greater angels are distinguished by their superior strength or more splendid surroundings. Only one angel receives a name, and it is borrowed from the Book of Daniel<sup>2</sup>; there is but a passing allusion to the seven angels of the Presence, of whom Enoch has so much to say<sup>3</sup>.

✓ The Apocalypse is comparatively silent as to fallen angels and evil spirits. The Dragon of c. xii. is identified with Satan or the Devil of the Old Testament; in the celestial war of xii. 7 ff. he is followed by his "angels" who fight his battles<sup>4</sup>. Idolatry is regarded as demonolatry<sup>5</sup>: heathen magic is due to *spirits of demons, working signs*. Babylon becomes a *habitation of demons, and a hold of every unclean spirit*<sup>6</sup>. The Seer is able to foresee the course of Satanic activity from his own age to the end. Failing to dethrone the ascended Christ, Satan turns his attention to the Church which is left on earth<sup>7</sup>. He finds ready allies in the persecuting Emperors and the heathen priesthood<sup>8</sup>, backed by the power of the new Babylon on the Tiber<sup>9</sup>. Babylon falls at last<sup>10</sup>, and for a long period Satan is bound, and the Church dominant<sup>11</sup>. Then a reaction follows, and the whole world is persuaded to attack the Church<sup>12</sup>. But her hour of greatest peril ushers in the final victory. Fire falls from heaven upon the enemy, and Satan himself is consigned to the burning morass from which there is no escape. The fate of his "angels" is not described, but it may be assumed that they perish with

<sup>1</sup> ii. 1 etc., viii. 3 f., xvii. 1, xxi. 9.

<sup>2</sup> xii. 7; cf. Dan. x. 21.

<sup>3</sup> viii. 2; cf. Enoch xx.

<sup>4</sup> xii. 9.

<sup>5</sup> ix. 20.

<sup>6</sup> xviii. 2.

<sup>7</sup> xii. 7 ff., 13 ff.

<sup>8</sup> xiii. 1 ff., 11 ff.

<sup>9</sup> c. xvii.

<sup>10</sup> c. xviii.

<sup>11</sup> xx. 1 ff.

<sup>12</sup> Ib. 8 ff.

their leader<sup>1</sup>, for from this point all superhuman forces of evil disappear.

8. Eschatology, in the widest sense, forms one of the main subjects of this book, which from c. iv. deals chiefly with *the things which must come to pass hereafter*<sup>2</sup>. Here our discussion of the subject must be limited to the "last things" in the narrower use of the phrase, i.e. to the Coming of the Lord, the Judgement, and the new world beyond them. No mention is made of the *παρουσία*<sup>3</sup> or *ἐπιφάνεια*<sup>4</sup> of the Lord, and though *ἔρχομαι* and the response *ἔρχου* are watchwords in this book, the "coming" intended, in some instances at least, is not the final Advent, but the visitation of a Church or an individual<sup>5</sup>. Moreover, there is no one vision which answers altogether to the conception of the Return, as it is presented in our Lord's teaching and in the Epistles. We look for such an appearance immediately before the general resurrection and judgement (xx. 11 ff.), or in connexion with the descent of the Bride, but it is absent. Perhaps the Reaper on the white cloud<sup>6</sup>, and the crowned Warrior on the white horse<sup>7</sup>, may describe, each in its own way, the Last Coming, but neither of these visions exhausts the conception, or occupies the position which the Parousia might have been expected to fill. Yet the book starts with a clear reference to the Advent, which is represented as visible to the whole world: *behold, he cometh with the clouds, and every eye shall see him*<sup>8</sup>; and it ends with the solemn witness, *Yea, I come quickly*. The hope of a visible Coming, and that a speedy one, has not vanished, though it is clear that *ταχύ* must be interpreted relatively, in the light of a prophecy which interposes between the Seer's time and the Return an age of persecution of unknown length and a subsequent millennium of dominant Christianity. The Lord's *quickly* is His final answer to the rising impatience of the Church<sup>9</sup>, now on the

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Mt. xxv. 41.

<sup>2</sup> iv. 1; cf. i. 19.

<sup>3</sup> Mt. xxiv. 3 ff.; 1 Cor. xv. 23; 1 Th. ii. 19, iii. 13, iv. 15, v. 23; Jac. v. 7 f.; 2 Pet. iii. 4; 1 Jo. ii. 28.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Tim. vi. 14; 2 Tim. i. 10, iv. 1, 8; Tit. ii. 12.

<sup>5</sup> E.g. ii. 5, 16, and perhaps also iii. 11, xvi. 15.

<sup>6</sup> xiv. 14.

<sup>7</sup> xix. 11.

<sup>8</sup> i. 7.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. 2 Pet. iii. 9.



verge of the second century; measured by the standard of His endless life, *the time is at hand*.

The final Reign of Christ and of His Saints is connected with the hope of His return. His own Reign began with the Ascension, and it is spiritually shared by the Church even in an age of persecution; the Saints *reign upon the earth*<sup>1</sup>, though a Nero or a Domitian may be on the throne. The Apocalyptist dimly foresees the conversion of the Empire, when *the kingdom of the world* became *the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ*, and the Church entered on a long period of triumph, reigning with Christ for a thousand years<sup>2</sup>. But he also anticipates a future kingdom of the Saints which will fulfil its ideal, and to which no period can be put: *they shall reign for ever and ever*<sup>3</sup>.

The General Resurrection and the Judgement belong to the same series of events. If the interpretation of the Thousand Years which is given in this commentary<sup>4</sup> is correct, the "first resurrection" of c. xx. 5 is, like the resurrection of the Two Witnesses in c. xi., a symbol of the revival and extension of the Church which would follow the age of persecution. No "second resurrection" is mentioned, but a resurrection of the body is implied in c. xx. 12 and the glory of the risen Saints is perhaps symbolized in c. xxi. 11. The former of these passages clearly teaches the doctrine of a general Judgement. But the Judge seems to be not the Incarnate Son, but the Almighty Father: the Apocalyptist does not appear to recognize with the Evangelist that all judgement has been given to the Son<sup>5</sup>.

The vision of the Last Judgement is followed by a vision of the new world and the new City of God. Perhaps it will always be a matter of dispute whether the final vision of the Apocalypse is an idealistic picture of the Church as she now is, or a realistic picture of the Church as she will be hereafter. There is in fact an element of truth in each of these views, for the best ideals

<sup>1</sup> v. 10, reading βασιλεύουσιν.

<sup>2</sup> xi. 15, xx. 6.

<sup>3</sup> xxii. 5.

<sup>4</sup> P. 264 ff.

<sup>5</sup> Jo. v. 22; cf. Mt. xxv. 31 ff. It

may be noted that St Paul speaks indifferently of the βῆμα τοῦ θεοῦ (Rom. xiv. 10) and the β. τοῦ χριστοῦ (2 Cor. v. 10); the Father judges in the person of the Son.

of the present are the realities of the future. The position of the vision points to the future, for though the succession of the Apocalyptic visions is not chronological, there is in it a certain sequence which accords with the orderly development of the Divine purpose. And no stretch of the imagination can discover in any period of the Church's lengthening history the full counterpart of the glories described by St John. The Bride of Christ has not yet made herself ready; the City of God is not free from the presence of the unclean and the false: night still falls upon her streets, alternating with periods of daylight<sup>1</sup>. But the future holds the perfection of the present; in the imperfect life of the Asian brotherhoods the Seer can find the earnest of a maturity which, when extended to the race, will leave no part of God's great plan for the reconstruction of human society unrealized.

9. It is not the purpose of the Apocalypse to teach Christian doctrine, but to inspire Christian hope. But incidentally it instructs, and its teaching, so far as it goes, is fresh, strenuous, and suggestive. While it has points of contact with the sayings of our Lord in the Synoptic Gospels, with the doctrine of St Paul and his school, and with the Gospel and the First Epistle of St John, there are features in the doctrine of the Apocalypse which are peculiar to itself; nor is the proportion in which it presents the aspects of Christian truth quite that which is to be found in other books of the New Testament. Without the Apocalypse, so far as we can judge, our knowledge of the teaching of the Apostolic age would have been imperfect; in this respect the book is complementary to the Gospels and Epistles, and fulfils the important work of preserving the balance of truth. This is not the least of the reasons for which St John's great vision deserves careful study, and may in itself be held to justify the felicitation: *blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of the prophecy.*

<sup>1</sup> xxi. 2, 25, 27, xxii. 5.

## XV.

### AUTHORSHIP.

I. At the beginning of the book, and again at the end<sup>1</sup>, the Apocalypse professes to be the work of John. The author further states that he is a servant of Jesus Christ, a brother of the Churches of Asia, and a partaker in their sufferings, and that at the time when he received the revelation he was in the island of Patmos *for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus*<sup>2</sup>. By the "testimony of Jesus" he appears to mean the witness which he had borne to our Lord in his capacity as a member of a brotherhood of Christian prophets<sup>3</sup>. The intimate knowledge which he shews of the circumstances of the Churches in Asia, and the unhesitating tone of authority in which he addresses them, leave no doubt that he had resided in the province, and had exercised his office in the Christian societies there.

It is scarcely possible that the book can be pseudonymous. The Jewish pseudepigrapha bear the names of Old Testament patriarchs, kings, or prophets; and a Christian apocalypse, if pseudonymous, would naturally have been attributed to an Apostle. But in that case the writer would assuredly have proclaimed his identity with the son of Zebedee. The apocryphal apocalypse of Paul begins: ἀποκάλυψις τοῦ ἁγίου ἀποστόλου Παύλου, and the apocryphal apocalypse of John: ἀποκάλυψις τοῦ ἁγίου Ἰωάννου τοῦ θεολόγου<sup>4</sup>. These are later documents, but even in a first century apocryphon we should have expected some such note of identification as ὁ τοῦ

<sup>1</sup> i. 1, 4, 9, xxii. 8.

<sup>2</sup> i. 9.

<sup>3</sup> xix. 10, xxii. 9.

<sup>4</sup> Tischendorf, *Apocalypses apocryphæ*, pp. 34, 70. The opening of the earlier

Apocalypse of Peter has not been recovered, but in the Petrine Gospel the identification is explicit: § 14 ἐγὼ δὲ Σίμων Πέτρος καὶ Ἀνδρέας ὁ ἀδελφός μου.

Ζεβεδαίου, ὁ ἐπὶ τὸ στήθος, or at least ὁ μαθητὴς τοῦ κυρίου or ὁ πρεσβύτερος. But not only is there an entire absence of such appellatives; the indications, so far as they go, are unfavourable to the hypothesis that the writer meant to pose as an Apostle. The John of the Apocalypse is simply a "brother," and the only office which he claims is that of prophet. This does not indeed disprove his identity with the Apostle<sup>1</sup>, but it is not what might have been expected from a writer who wished to pass as one of the Twelve.

2. The name Johanan<sup>2</sup> was by no means uncommon in Jewish history from the time of the Captivity onwards. Some fifteen persons of this name are mentioned in the books of Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah, and five more in the books of the Maccabees. Josephus refers to seventeen Johns<sup>3</sup>; in the New Testament there are at least five—the son of Zacharias, and the son of Zebedee, the father of St Peter<sup>4</sup>, John whose surname was Mark, and a John who was of the kindred of the High Priest<sup>5</sup>. Of these, John the son of Zebedee was from an early time identified with the author of the Apocalypse.

The witness of Justin has been given already<sup>6</sup>. Irenaeus calls the author of the fourth Gospel and the Apocalypse ὁ μαθητὴς Κυρίου, *Domini discipulus* (iii. 11. 1 ff., iv. 20. 11), but the title, as he uses it, does not exclude Apostleship; cf. ii. 22. 5, where, immediately after mentioning "John, the disciple of the Lord," he proceeds: "non solum Ioannem, sed et alios apostolos." Hippolytus expressly calls the writer of the Apocalypse "Apostle" as well as "disciple<sup>7</sup>," and Tertullian is no less explicit<sup>8</sup>. Origen, again, entertains no doubt that both the Gospel and the Apocalypse proceeded from the son of Zebedee<sup>9</sup>. The earliest suggestion that the Apocalypse was the work of a second John, not of apostolic rank, came from Alexandria after Origen's death<sup>10</sup>; earlier opponents of the apostolic authorship regarded the book as pseudonymous<sup>11</sup>.

3. As an alternative to John the son of Zebedee, Dionysius of Alexandria mentions the name of John Mark, but he dismisses it on the ground that Mark did not accompany St Paul to Asia.

<sup>1</sup> Even in 2 Peter St Paul is ὁ ἀγαπητὸς ἡμῶν ἀδελφός (iii. 15).

<sup>2</sup> Ἰωάννης, or Ἰωάνης as WH., following cod. N, write the name in c. i., is a Hellenized form of Ἰωάνν (= יְהוֹנָן, or יְהוֹנָי) which occurs in the LXX. and in Lc. iii. 27. As to the doubled ν see Dalman, *Gr. p.* 142.

<sup>3</sup> See Niese's index, p. 46.

<sup>4</sup> Jo. xxi. 15 ff. Σίμων Ἰωάν[ν]ου.

<sup>5</sup> Acts iv. 6 Ἰωάννης...καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐκ γένους ἀρχιερατικοῦ.

<sup>6</sup> P. cvii f.

<sup>7</sup> P. cxiii.

<sup>8</sup> P. cix.

<sup>9</sup> P. cxiii.

<sup>10</sup> P. cxiv.

<sup>11</sup> P. cx ff.

Apart from this objection, the hypothesis of Marcan authorship has little to recommend it; the style of the second Gospel has no marked affinity with that of the Apocalypse, and its author shews none of the characteristics of the prophet or the mystic: he is graphic and can draw a telling picture, but he is not a visionary and has no eye for the transcendental. The John of the Apocalypse, if not the son of Zebedee, must be, Dionysius concludes, some otherwise unknown John who visited Asia<sup>1</sup>; and he finds some support for this view in the story he has heard (*φασίν*) that there were at Ephesus two monuments which passed as the tomb of John. To this Eusebius adds that Papias also seems to speak of two Johns who were both disciples of the Lord, and putting the facts together he infers that if the Apocalypse is not to be ascribed to the Apostle, it was probably the work of the second John who is known to Papias as the Elder<sup>2</sup>.

The following are the words of Papias as reported by Eusebius: τοὺς τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἀνέκρινον λόγους· τί Ἀνδρέας ἢ τί Πέτρος εἶπεν... ἢ τί Ἰωάννης ἢ Ματθαῖος ἢ τις ἕτερος τῶν τοῦ κυρίου μαθητῶν· ἃ τε Ἀριστίων καὶ ὁ πρεσβύτερος Ἰωάννης οἱ τοῦ κυρίου μαθηταὶ λέγουσιν. Eusebius' comment is: ἐνθα καὶ ἐπιστῆσαι ἄξιον δις καταριθμοῦντι αὐτῷ τὸ Ἰωάννου ὄνομα...εἰκὸς γὰρ τὸν δεύτερον (i.e. the Elder), εἰ μὴ τις ἐθέλοι τὸν πρῶτον, τὴν ἐπ' ὀνόματος φερομένην Ἰωάννου Ἀποκάλυψιν ἐωρακέναι.

4. Perhaps no conjecture hazarded by an ancient writer has been so widely adopted in modern times. A conjecture it still remains, for no fresh light has been thrown on the enigmatic figure of John the Elder. But this circumstance has not prevented scholars from confidently attributing to him one or more of the Johannine group of writings. Even in Jerome's time it was usual to identify the Elder of 2 and 3 John with the second John of Papias.

Hieron. *de virr. ill.* 9 "Iohannis presbyteri adseruntur, cuius hodie alterum sepulcrum apud Ephesum ostenditur." In *c.* 18 he speaks of the "opinionem qua a plerisque rettulimus traditum duas posteriores epistulas Iohannis non apostoli esse sed presbyteri." On the other hand he holds that both the Gospel and the Apocalypse were written by the Apostle (*c.* 9).

<sup>1</sup> *ap. Eus. H. E.* vii. 25.

<sup>2</sup> *H. E.* iii. 39.







PATMOS.

From a photograph taken in 1887 by Rev. T. C. Fitzpatrick.

The Apocalypse is now ascribed to the Elder by perhaps a majority of critics. But recent criticism goes further, and transfers to the Elder nearly all that has been hitherto given to the Apostle. There were two Johns in the Apostolic age, but only one of them was a resident in Asia, and he was the Elder and not the son of Zebedee. It was the Elder, it is said, and not the Apostle who was the disciple that Jesus loved, who gave his name to the Johannine books of the New Testament, and claims to be the writer of the Apocalypse.

At this point it will be convenient to collect the traditions which relate to the residence of John in Asia and his exile to Patmos.

(1) *Residence in Asia*. Iren. ii. 22. 5 (ap. Eus. *H. E.* iii. 23): πάντες οἱ πρεσβύτεροι μαρτυροῦσιν, οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἰωάννη τῷ τοῦ κυρίου μαθητῇ συμβεβληκότες, παραδεδοκῆναι [ταῦτα] τὸν Ἰωάννην· παρέμεινε γὰρ αὐτοῖς μέχρι τῶν Τραϊανοῦ χρόνων. *Ib.* iii. 3. 4 (ap. Eus. *H. E.* iv. 14): καὶ εἰσιν οἱ ἀκηκοότες αὐτοῦ [sc. τοῦ Πολυκάρπου], ὅτι Ἰωάννης ὁ τοῦ κυρίου μαθητῆς ἐν τῇ Ἐφέσῳ πορευθεὶς κτλ. *Ib.* (ap. Eus. *H. E.* iii. 23): ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ ἐκκλησία ὑπὸ Παύλου μὲν τεθεμελιωμένη, Ἰωάννου δὲ παραμείναντος αὐτοῖς μέχρι τῶν Τραϊανοῦ χρόνων, μάρτυς ἀληθὴς ἐστὶ τῆς τῶν ἀποστόλων παραδόσεως. *Ib. Ep. ad Florin.* (ap. Eus. *H. E.* v. 20): εἶδον γάρ σε, παῖς ὢν ἔτι, ἐν τῇ κάτω Ἀσίᾳ παρὰ τῷ Πολυκάρπῳ... ὥστε με δύνασθαι εἰπεῖν καὶ τὸν τόπον ἐν ᾧ καθεζόμενος διελέγετο ὁ μακάριος Πολύκαρπος... καὶ τὰς διαλέξεις αἷς ἐποιεῖτο πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ τὴν μετὰ Ἰωάννου συναναστροφὴν ὡς ἀπήγγελλε, καὶ τὴν μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν τῶν ἑωρακῶτων τὸν κύριον. Polycrates (ap. Eus. *H. E.* iii. 31, v. 24): ἔτι δὲ καὶ Ἰωάννης ὁ ἐπὶ τὸ στῆθος τοῦ κυρίου ἀναπесῶν, ὃς ἐγενήθη ἱερεὺς, τὸ πέταλον πεφορεκώς, καὶ μάρτυς καὶ διδάσκαλος, οὗτος ἐν Ἐφέσῳ κεκοίμηται. Of Apollonius (A.D. 196-7, Harnack) Eusebius writes (*H. E.* v. 18): κέχρηται δὲ καὶ μαρτυρίαις ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰωάννου Ἀποκαλύψεως· καὶ νεκρὸν δὲ δυνάμει θείᾳ πρὸς αὐτοῦ Ἰωάννου ἐν τῇ Ἐφέσῳ ἐγγεγέρθαι ἱστορεῖ. (2) *Exile to Patmos*. Clem. Al. *quis dives* 42 ἄκουσον μῦθον, οὐ μῦθον ἀλλὰ ὄντα λόγον, περὶ Ἰωάννου τοῦ ἀποστόλου... τοῦ τυράννου τελευτήσαντος ἀπὸ τῆς Πάτμου τῆς νήσου μετῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐφεσον. Origen, in *Matt.* xvi. 6 ὁ δὲ Ῥωμαίων βασιλεὺς, ὡς ἡ παράδοσις διδάσκει, κατεδίκασε τὸν Ἰωάννην μαρτυροῦντα διὰ τὸν τῆς ἀληθείας λόγον εἰς Πάτμον τὴν νήσον. Tertullian, *praescr.* 36: "habes Romam... ubi apostolus Ioannes, posteaquam in oleum igneum demersus nihil passus est, in insulam relegatur." Act. *Iohanni.* 14 ἀπέπλευσεν ὁ Ἰωάννης εἰς Πάτμον, ὅπου καὶ ἠξιώθη τὴν τῆς συντελείας ἰδεῖν ἀποκάλυψιν, *ib.* 88 ἔρχεται πρὸς με καὶ τὸν ἀδελφόν μου Ἰάκωβον. Eus. *H. E.* iii. 18 ἐν τούτῳ κατέχει λόγος τὸν ἀπόστολον ἅμα καὶ εὐαγγελιστὴν Ἰωάννην ἔτι τῷ βίῳ ἐνδιατρίβοντα, τῆς εἰς τὸν θεῖον λόγον ἔνεκεν μαρτυρίας, Πάτμον οἰκεῖν καταδικασθῆναι τὴν νήσον (cf. *ib.* 20, 23). Victorinus in *Apoc.* x. 11 "quando haec Ioannes vidit erat in insula Patmos, in metallum

damnatus<sup>1</sup> a Domitiano Caesare. ibi ergo vidit Apocalypsin...et cum iam senior putaret se per passionem accepturum receptionem, interfecto Domitiano, omnia eius iudicia soluta sunt, et Ioannes de metallo dimissus sic postea tradidit hanc eandem quam acceperat a Deo Apocalypsin."<sup>2</sup>

6. Read cursorily, this evidence may seem to establish the identity of John the Apostle with the resident in Asia and the exile of Patmos. But a more careful examination suggests caution. The witness of Irenaeus shews beyond a doubt that a John who had been a disciple of the Lord resided in Asia within the lifetime of Polycarp Bishop of Smyrna, who was born (Harnack) in A.D. 69. A bishop of Ephesus at the end of the second century asserts that the John who lay on the Lord's breast was buried at Ephesus; and another Asian writer of the same period speaks of a miracle which John the author of the Apocalypse performed in that city. But no second century testimony, except that of the Leucian Acts, excludes the hypothesis that the John who lived in Asia and wrote the Apocalypse was the Elder, or compels us to believe that John the Apostle ever resided in Asia. Moreover it is certainly remarkable that in so many of the earliest references to him John of Asia is called "the disciple," and not, expressly at least, the Apostle<sup>3</sup>. Nor is the evidence for the Apostle's exile to Patmos quite conclusive. It begins with Clement of Alexandria, and it is chiefly western; Irenaeus does not mention the exile; from residents in Asia, where the event would have made the deepest impression, no reference to it is forthcoming. We cannot overlook the possibility that the tradition rests ultimately on Apoc. i. 9, though against this we must set the apparent independence of the witnesses, and certain amplifications of the traditional story, for which the Apocalypse offers no support.

<sup>1</sup> "Down the middle of the island run a succession of hills; in one of them, in the northern half of the island, there are quarries. This, perhaps, is the explanation of the statement that St John was 'damnatus in metallum,' as there do not appear to have been any mines, properly so called. The rock is

chiefly volcanic." T. C. Fitzpatrick, *A visit to Patmos* (in *Christ's College Magazine*, 1887).

<sup>2</sup> On the source of the statement in *Eus. H. E.* iii. 18 see an article by Prof. Lawlor in *J. T. S.* for April, 1907.

<sup>3</sup> See Bousset, *Die Offenbarung*, p. 41 f., and in *Encycl. Bibl.*, i., col. 198.

On the whole it may be said that if early Christian tradition favours the identification of John of Ephesus with the Apostle, it does not exclude the opposite hypothesis, whether in the Eusebian form or in that which is now advocated.

7. It would materially assist us in arriving at a decision if we could ascertain the length of the Apostle's life. Irenaeus, as we have seen, represents John, the disciple of the Lord, as having lived to the time of Trajan, i.e. to the year 98 at least. That the Apostle lived to old age is assumed by ancient writers, e.g. by Clement of Alexandria in his *Quis dives*<sup>1</sup>, and by Jerome in his commentary on Galatians. There is, however, some evidence to be set on the other side. A MS. of Georgius Hamartolus (cent. ix.) alleges the authority of Papias, in the second book of his work, for the statement that John the son of Zebedee was martyred by the Jews<sup>2</sup>, and the reference to Papias is now supported by an extract printed by Dr C. De Boor from an Oxford MS. of the 7th or 8th century<sup>3</sup>, an epitome probably based upon the Chronicle of Philip of Side (cent. v.).

The Coislin MS. of Georgius adds at *Chron.* iii. 134: [Ἰωάννης] μαρτυρίου κατηξίωται. Παπίας γὰρ ὁ Ἱεραπόλεως ἐπίσκοπος, αὐτόπτης τούτου γενόμενος, ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ λόγῳ τῶν Κυριακῶν λογίων φάσκει ὅτι ὑπὸ Ἰουδαίων ἀνῆρέθη, πληρώσας δηλαδὴ μετὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τὴν τοῦ χριστοῦ περὶ αὐτῶν πρόρρησιν. De Boor's fragment runs: Παπίας ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ λόγῳ λέγει ὅτι Ἰωάννης ὁ θεολόγος<sup>4</sup> καὶ Ἰάκωβος ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ Ἰουδαίων ἀνῆρέθησαν.

With this testimony before us it is not easy to doubt that Papias made some such statement, for the suggestion of a lacuna, offered by Bishop Lightfoot in 1875<sup>5</sup>, is now scarcely tenable, though it has been lately revived by Harnack<sup>6</sup>. But if Papias made it, the question remains whether he made it under some misapprehension, or merely by way of expressing his conviction

<sup>1</sup> Ap. Eus. *H.E.* iii. 24, ὁ πρεσβύτερος... τὸν γέροντα.

<sup>2</sup> See Nolte in *Th. Quartalschrift*, 1862, p. 466.

<sup>3</sup> In *Texte u. Untersuchungen* (v. 2, p. 170, 1888).

<sup>4</sup> Ὁ θεολόγος, as Dr Sanday points out (*Criticism of the Fourth Gospel*, p. 251), "may quite well have been due to the

fragmentist."

<sup>5</sup> *Supernatural Religion*, p. 212: "the sentence may have run in the original somewhat in this way, Παπίας... φάσκει ὅτι Ἰωάννης [μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ Ῥωμαίων βασιλέως κατεδικάσθη, Ἰάκωβος δὲ] ὑπὸ Ἰουδαίων ἀνῆρέθη."

<sup>6</sup> *Chronologie*, i. p. 665 f.

that the prophecy of Mc. x. 39 had found a literal fulfilment. Neither explanation is very probable in view of the early date of Papias<sup>1</sup>. He does not, however, affirm that the brothers suffered at the same time: the martyrdom of John at the hand of the Jews might have taken place at any date before the last days of Jerusalem. But even if we postpone it to the year 69, and accept the earlier date of the Apocalypse, the book can hardly have come from the hand of the son of Zebedee<sup>2</sup>.

8. Thus, if the statement of Papias is to be allowed to enter into our calculations, it becomes a very important factor, for it disposes of the Apostolic authorship of the Apocalypse<sup>3</sup>. If we believe it, we shall be compelled to attribute the book to an unknown John, who will probably be the second of the two who are named in the Eusebian fragment of Papias. To John the Elder we shall then ascribe the residence in Ephesus and the exile to Patmos which from the time of Clement of Alexandria it has been usual to ascribe to John the Apostle. The Elder will also be, as it seems, the "disciple whom Jesus loved," and whose personality is felt throughout the Johannine literature. If an unverifiable reference to a lost book seems too narrow a basis for so large a superstructure, there is still the chance of a primary error, a confusion between the Apostle and the Elder, which may have existed even in the mind of Irenaeus, and have perpetuated itself in the writings of his successors. On this supposition, again, the Apocalypse is not the work of the son of Zebedee and probably comes from the disciple who was not of the Twelve.

9. But there is something to be said on the other side. The Synoptists have preserved some characteristic recollections of John the son of Zebedee, from which the reader of the Gospels may gain an impression of the man. He was one of the three who formed the inner circle of the Apostolic college, and had

<sup>1</sup> Dr Sanday (*Criticism*, p. 251) writes: "The natural date for the extracts in this chapter [Eus. *H.E.* iii. 39] seems to me to be *circa* 100."

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Burkitt (*Gospel History and its transmission*, p. 252 ff.) adds an interesting confirmation of Papias's

statement from the place of St John's Day in early Church Calendars.

<sup>3</sup> Unless we follow Epiphanius, who places the exile and the visions of the Apocalypse under Claudius; see above, p.c.



shared with Peter and James opportunities which were denied to the other nine. He was one of the two brethren who received from the Lord the great name of Boanerges, a word which, whatever its exact history, seems to indicate a strenuous nature<sup>1</sup>. It was John the son of Zebedee who confessed that he forbade one who did not follow our Lord in the company of His disciples to use His name for the working of miracles. It was John and his brother who would have called down fire from heaven upon the Samaritan villages which refused to receive the Master on His way to Jerusalem. It was for John and his brother that their mother sought the nearest places to the Messiah in the glory of His Kingdom. In all these respects the Apocalyptist shews some affinity to the John of the Synoptic Gospels. He is a son of thunder; he calls down fire from heaven; his aversion to the enemies of the Christ and His Church is whole-hearted. The hostile Jews of Smyrna and Philadelphia are the *synagogue of Satan*; Nero, Domitian, the Empire itself so far as it adopts their policy, is *the Beast*; Rome is *Babylon, the mother of the harlots and of the abominations of the earth*. The tone of the book when it lashes the persecutor, the idolater, the unclean, is almost truculent; the Seer's righteous wrath reaches a white heat. The conception of the Christ is one which might seem impossible for the ἐπιστήθιος, though not for the son of Zebedee as he appears in the Synoptists. The Christ of the Apocalypse is infinitely majestic and august, but His predominant characteristic is unbounded power, shewing itself in a just severity. As the Shepherd, He rules with a rod of iron; as the Lamb, He is terrible in His anger; as the King, He treads the winepress of the wrath of God. Only once or twice does the tenderness of our Lord's compassion, or the intimacy of His fellowship with men make itself felt in this book. There are few echoes in the Apocalypse of the intense sympathy for the suffering and for sinners which the Gospels associate with the human life of our Lord. The Ascension and Exaltation account for the power and glory with which He is invested by the Apocalyptist, but they do not wholly explain the

<sup>1</sup> *St Mark*<sup>2</sup>, p. 60.



changed point of view; we feel that the *Revelation of Jesus Christ* has passed through a mind which has coloured it with its own severity, and the colouring is not unlike that which the John of the Synoptic Gospels might have been expected to impart. This fact, though far from being decisive<sup>1</sup>, may well lead us to hesitate before we definitely reject the attribution of the Apocalypse to the Apostle John.

10. The subject must not be dismissed without an attempt to consider, however briefly, the literary relation between the Apocalypse and the fourth Gospel. Some of the evidence has been collected in an earlier chapter of this introduction<sup>2</sup>. It appears to shew that there is an affinity between the two books, extending occasionally to minute resemblances, but counterbalanced by differences so profound that the doubt raised by Dionysius remains unsolved.

(a) The difference of style and language has been explained as due in part to a "difference in the scope of the books<sup>3</sup>," and in part to their relative dates. (i) Dr Lightfoot calls attention to the peculiar style of the apocalyptic passages in the Epistles to the Thessalonians and in 2 Peter; "we seem," he writes, "to have stumbled on a passage out of the Hebrew prophets," adding that this "explains also to a great extent the marked difference in style between the Revelation of St John and his other writings<sup>4</sup>." But the analogy of apocalyptic passages in other books of the New Testament goes only a little way towards explaining the stylistic eccentricities of the author of the Apocalypse. Even the LXX. version of the Prophets, uncouth and unintelligible as it often is, can shew no succession of anomalies comparable to those of the Revelation of St John. The argument from analogy would be convincing if the style of the Revelation differed from the style of the Gospel in the same or nearly the same degree as the apocalyptic passages in St Paul differ from the rest of his writings. But in the former case the difference is in truth not one of degree, but of kind. It is incredible that the writer of the Gospel could have written the Apocalypse without a conscious effort savouring of literary artifice. (ii) Is this difficulty removed if we suppose that the Apocalypse was written twenty or five-and-twenty years before the Gospel? Dr Westcott (*l.c.*), arguing for the priority of the Apocalypse, says that it is "very difficult to suppose that the language of the writer of the Gospel could pass at a later time in a Greek-speaking country

<sup>1</sup> Witness the severity of John the Elder in 2 Jo. 10 f., and the attitude of the Fourth Gospel towards "the Jews."

<sup>2</sup> C. xi.; see especially p. cxxv ff.

<sup>3</sup> Westcott, *St John*, p. lxxxvi.

<sup>4</sup> *Notes on the Epp. of St Paul*, p. 72 f.

into the language of the Apocalypse," but on the other hand he thinks that "intercourse with a Greek-speaking people would in a short time naturally reduce the style of the author of the Apocalypse to that of the author of the Gospel." To the present writer the latter hypothesis is at least as difficult as the former. The writer of the Apocalypse may not have been either more or less of a Greek scholar than the writer of the Gospel; but in their general attitude towards the use of language they differ fundamentally. The difference is due to personal character rather than to relative familiarity with Greek. And when style expresses individual character it undergoes little material change even in a long life of literary activity, especially after the age which St John must have reached in A.D. 69 or 70.

(b) The differences of thought which distinguish the two books have never been more successfully delineated than by Dr Westcott in his introduction to the Gospel of St John<sup>1</sup>. Of these, too, he finds a sufficient explanation in the priority of the Apocalypse<sup>2</sup>: "the differences," in conception as in language, "answer to differences in situation, and are not inconsistent with identity of authorship." "Of the two books the Apocalypse is the earlier. It is less developed both in thought and style...to go back from the teaching of the Gospel to that of the Apocalypse...to reduce the full expression of truth to its rudimentary beginnings, seems to involve a moral miracle." But, even conceding the priority of the Apocalypse, can we explain the difference of standpoint by development? Is the relation of the Apocalyptic to the Evangelic teaching that which exists between rudimentary knowledge and the maturity of thought? And is it to be maintained that St John's conceptions of Christian truths were still rudimentary forty years after the Ascension, and reached maturity only in extreme old age?

II. But how are we to explain the affinities of the two books—the characteristic phrases and ideas which they have in common? It is usual to account for these by saying that all the Johannine books proceed from the same school, the school of John of Ephesus, whether the Apostle or the Presbyter. Perhaps it is possible to advance a step further. While the Apocalypse definitely claims to be the work of John, no such claim is put forth in the Gospel; for such passages as Jo. xix. 35, xx. 30 f., do not assert more than that the book contains the testimony of John, and Jo. xxi. 24 οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ μαθητὴς...ὁ γράψας ταῦτα is an editorial note which must not be pressed too closely. On the other hand early tradition explicitly states that the Gospel was

<sup>1</sup> P. lxxxv f.

<sup>2</sup> On this question see c. ix. of this introduction.

written from dictation, and underwent some kind of revision at the hands of those who received it.

The Muratorian fragment thus describes the genesis of the fourth Gospel: "quartum<sup>1</sup> euangeliorum Iohannis ex discipulis. cohortantibus condiscipulis et episcopis suis dixit: Conieunate mihi hodie triduo et quid cuique fuerit reuelatum alterutrum nobis enarremus. eadem nocte reuelatum Andreae ex apostolis ut recognoscentibus cunctis Iohannes suo nomine cuncta describeret." With this should be compared the singular statement of a Latin prologue to the Gospel, printed in Wordsworth-White (*N. T. Latine*, i. 490 f.): "hoc igitur euangelium post apocalypsin scriptum<sup>2</sup> manifestum, et datum est ecclesiis in Asia a Iohanne adhuc in corpore constituto, sicut Papias nomine Hierapolitanus episcopus, discipulus Iohannis et carus, in exotericis<sup>3</sup> suis, id est, in extremis quinque libris, retulit, qui hoc euangelium Iohanne sub dictante conscripsit<sup>4</sup>." An anonymous Greek writer in the catena of Corderius tells the same story: Ἰωάννης...πάνυ γηραλέου αὐτοῦ γενομένου, ὡς παρέδοσαν ἡμῖν ὁ τε Εἰρηναῖος καὶ Εὐσέβιος καὶ ἄλλοι πιστοὶ κατὰ διαδοχὴν γεγονότες ἱστορικοί,...ὑπηγόρευσε τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῷ ἑαυτοῦ μαθητῇ Παπῖα.

The first of these statements deserves especial attention. It belongs to the second century, and proceeds from the Church of Rome, which was in frequent communication with the Churches of Asia Minor, and had recently been visited by Polycarp: it may even have originated with Polycarp. If its main points are true, the fourth Gospel was not written by the hand of John, but dictated—a word which may be interpreted with some laxity; and it underwent much editorial revision (*recognoscentibus cunctis*). In these circumstances it is possible to conceive of the writer of the Apocalypse being the author of the Gospel, in the sense of having supplied the materials from which it was written.

12. But the question of the authorship of the Apocalypse must not be complicated by considerations connected with the still more vexed question of the authorship of the fourth Gospel.

<sup>1</sup> Cod. *quarti*. The MSS. have been tacitly corrected in this extract and the next.

<sup>2</sup> This is the order usually alleged; see e.g. the passages collected by Corsen, *Monarch. Prologe*, p. 801 (in *T. u. U.* xv. 1).

<sup>3</sup> On this word see Lightfoot, *Biblical*

*Essays*, p. 69, n. 5; *Supernatural Religion*, p. 210 ff.

<sup>4</sup> So Cod. Toletanus; Cod. reg. Suet. ends: descripsit vero euangelium, dictante Iohanne recte. (The spelling of the MSS. has been conformed to the usual orthography.)

The issue which lies before the student of the Apocalypse is in fact independent of the decision at which the critics of the Gospel may ultimately arrive. Was the John who wrote the Apocalypse the Synoptic son of Zebedee? Was it John the son of Zebedee who lived in Asia, and was exiled to Patmos, or was it the mysterious Elder, who is distinguished by Papias from the Apostle of the same name? A fair case may be made for either view. On the one hand the general character of the book accords with what the Synoptists relate with regard to the Apostle John, and the main current of Christian tradition favours this conclusion. On the other hand, there is some uncertainty as to the length of the Apostle's life, and some reason to suspect that the Apostle and a disciple who was not of the Twelve are confused in our earliest authorities. While inclining to the traditional view which holds that the author of the Apocalypse was the Apostle John, the present writer desires to keep an open mind upon the question. Fresh evidence may at any time be produced which will turn the scale in favour of the Elder. There are those whom this indecision will disappoint, but it is best frankly to confess the uncertainty which besets the present state of our knowledge. We cannot yet with safety go far beyond the dictum of Dionysius: *ὅτι μὲν οὖν Ἰωάννης ἐστὶν ὁ ταῦτα γράφων, αὐτῷ λέγοντι πιστευτέον· ποῖος δὲ οὗτος, ἄδηλον.*

## · XVI.

### TEXT.

1. The following Uncial MSS. contain the Greek text of the Apocalypse, or a part of it.

- Σ. Cod. Sinaiticus (iv.). Ed. Tischendorf, 1862.
- A. Cod. Alexandrinus (v.). Ed. E. M. Thompson, 1879.
- C. Cod. Ephraemi Parisiensis (v.). Ed. Tischendorf, 1843.  
Contains Apoc. i. 1—iii. 19, v. 14—vii. 14, vii. 17—  
viii. 5, ix. 16—x. 10, xi. 3—xvi. 13, xviii. 2—xix. 5.
- P. Cod. Porfirianus Chiavensis (ix.). Ed. Tischendorf (*in mon. sacra ined.* vi.), 1869; cf. Gregory, *Prolegomena*, p. 417. Contains Apoc. i. 1—xvi. 12, xvii. 1—xix. 21, xx. 9—xxii. 6.
- Q (= B<sub>2</sub>). Cod. Vaticanus Gr. 2066, olim Basiliensis 105 (viii.). Ed. Tischendorf (*in app. N. T. Vatic.*), 1867; cf. Gregory, *Prolegomena*, p. 435.
- ⲓ. Cod. Kosinitsanus (ix.): see Scrivener-Miller, i., p. 377; Gregory, *Textkritik des N. T.*, i., p. 96; Kenyon, *Handbook to the textual criticism of the N. T.*, p. 104. Von Soden, *Die Schriften des N. T.*, I. i. p. 104, locates it at Drama. Not yet edited or collated. This MS. contains the whole of the N. T., in the order Ev. Acts Cath. Apoc. Paul.

2. Thus at present there are available only three complete and two imperfect uncials of the Apocalypse. The minuscules also are comparatively few; while we have 1725 MSS. of the Gospels, 520 of the Acts and Catholic Epistles, and 619 of Paul, those of the Apocalypse do not reach 230<sup>1</sup>. The following list is based on Dr C. R. Gregory's *Prolegomena* to Tischendorf and *Textkritik*.

<sup>1</sup> The numbers are von Soden's (1902).

1. Maihingen, Libr. of the Prince of Öttingen-Wallerstein (xii. or xiii.). The only MS. used by Erasmus in 1516 for the Apocalypse<sup>1</sup>. Rediscovered by Delitzsch in 1861: collated by Tregelles in 1862.
2. Paris, Bibl. Nat. Gr. 237 (x.) = Acts 10, Paul 12.
- [3. A MS. cited by Stephen: otherwise unknown.]
4. Paris, Bibl. Nat. Gr. 219 (xi.) = Acts 12, Paul 16.
- [5. Readings cited by Laurentius Valla a. 1440.]
6. Oxford, Bodl. Barocc. 3 (xi.) = Acts 23, Paul 28.
7. London, Brit. Mus. Harl. 5537 (A.D. 1087) = Acts 25, Paul 31.
8. London, Brit. Mus. Harl. 5778 (xii.) = Acts 28, Paul 34.
9. Oxford, Bodl. Misc. Gr. 74 (xi.) = Acts 30, Paul 36.
10. Cambridge, Univ. Dd. ix. 69 (xv.) = Ev. 60.
- [11. Petavius 2 = Acts 39, Paul 45, has disappeared.]
12. Rome, Vat. Reg. Gr. 179 (xv.) = Acts 40, Paul 46.
13. Frankfort on Oder, Lyceum (xi.) = Paul 48.
14. Leicester, Libr. of the Town Council (xv.) = Ev. 69, Acts 31, Paul 37.
15. Basle, Univ. A.N. iii. 12 (?): annexed to Cod. E of the Gospels, but in a later hand; contains only Apoc. iii. 3—iv. 8.
16. Hamburg, City Libr. (xv.) = Acts 45, Paul 52.
17. Paris, Bibl. Nat., Coisl. Gr. 199 (xi.) = Ev. 35, Acts 14, Paul 18.
18. Paris, Bibl. Nat., Coisl. Gr. 202 (xii.) = Acts 18, Paul 22.
19. Paris, Bibl. Nat., Coisl. Gr. 205 (x.) = Acts 17, Paul 21.
20. Rome, Vat. Libr., Gr. 2080 (x. or xi.) = Ev. 175, Acts 41, Paul 194.
21. Rome, Vallicelli D. 20 (xv.).
22. Rome, Vallicelli B. 86 (xiv.) = Acts 166, Paul 204.
23. Florence, Laur. Conv. Soppr. 53 (A.D. 1331) = Ev. 367, Acts 146, Paul 182.
24. Rome, Vat. Gr. 2062 (x. or xi.) = Acts 160, Paul 193.
25. Rome, Vat. Palat. Gr. 171 (xv.) = Ev. 149, Acts 77, Paul 88.
26. Oxford, Christ Ch. Wake 12 (xi. or xii.) = Ev. 506, Acts 199, Paul 256.
27. Oxford, Christ Ch. Wake 34 (xi. or xii.) = Ev. 517, Acts 190, Paul 244.
28. Oxford, Bodl. Barocc. 48 (xv.): ends at xvii. 5.

<sup>1</sup> On the text of Erasmus see Hort, introd. to WH., § 346.



29. London, Brit. Mus. Harl. 5613 (A.D. 1407) = Acts 60, Paul 63.
30. Wolfenbüttel, xvi. 7 (xiv.) = Acts 69.
31. London, Brit. Mus. Harl. 5678 (xv.)
32. Dresden, Reg. A 124 (xv.).
33. Vienna, Imp. Gr. th. 23 (xiii.) = Ev. 218, Acts 65, Paul 57 : wants xiii. 5—xiv. 8, xv. 7—xvii. 2, xviii. 10—xix. 15, xx. 7—xxii. 21.
34. Vienna, Imp. Gr. th. 302 (xi.) = Acts 66, Paul 67 ; wants xv. 6—xvii. 3, xviii. 10—xix. 9, xx. 8—xxii. 21.
35. Vienna, Imp. Gr. th. 307 (xiv.).
36. Vienna, Imp. Libr. suppl. Gr. 93 (xiii.).
37. Rome, Vat. Gr. 366 (xv.) = Acts 72, Paul 79.
38. Rome, Vat. Gr. 579 (xv.).
39. Rome, Vat. Gr. 1136 a (xiv.) = Paul 85 ; wants i. 1—3, 17 ; vi. 18—xiii. 11.
40. Rome, Vat. Gr. 1160 (xiii. or xiv.) = Ev. 141, Acts 75, Paul 86.
41. Rome, Vat. Reg. Gr. 68 (xv.).
42. Rome, Vat. Pius II Gr. 50 (xii.) = Acts 80, Paul 91.
43. Rome, Barb. iv. 56 (xiv.). Contains Apoc. xiv. 17—xviii. 20.
44. Rome, Propag. L. vi. 19 (xiv.) = Ev. 180, Acts 82, Paul 92.
45. Florence, Laur. iv. 32 (A.D. 1092) = Acts 89, Paul 99.
46. Venice, St Mark's 10 (xv.) = Ev. 209, Acts 95, Paul 108.
47. Dresden, Reg. A 172 (xi.) = Ev. 241, Acts 104, Paul 120.
48. Moscow, Syn. 380 (xii.) = Ev. 242, Acts 105, Paul 121.
49. Moscow, Syn. 67 (xv.).
50. Moscow, Syn. 206 (xv.).
51. Paris, Nat. Gr. 47 (A.D. 1364) = Ev. 18, Acts 113, Paul 132.
52. Paris, Nat. Gr. 56 (xii.) = Acts 51, Paul 133.
53. Paris, Nat. Gr. 59 (xv.) = Acts 116, Paul 136.
- [54. Vacant.]
55. Paris, Nat. Gr. 101 (xiii.) = Acts 118, Paul 138.
56. Paris, Nat. Gr. 102 (xiii. or xiv.) = Acts 119, Paul 139.
57. Paris, Nat. Gr. 124 (xvi.) = Ev. 296, Acts 124, Paul 149.
58. Paris, Nat. Gr. 19 (xv. or xvi.).
59. Paris, Nat. Suppl. Gr. 99 (xv. or xvi.).
- [60. Vacant.]
61. Paris, Nat. Gr. 491 (xiii. or xiv.); contains i. 1—xxii. 8.
62. Paris, Nat. Gr. 239 (A.D. 1422).

63. Paris, Nat. Gr. 241 (xvi.).
64. Paris, Nat. Gr. 224 (xi.) = Paul 159.
65. Moscow, Univ. 25 (xii.); contains xvi. 20—xxii. 21.
- [66. Vacant.]
67. Rome, Vat. Gr. 1743 (A.D. 1301).
68. Rome, Vat. Gr. 1904 (xi. or xii.). Contains Apoc. i. 11—ii. 20, iii. 16—vi. 9, vii. 17—ix. 5, xxi. 18—xxii. 21.
69. Rome, Vat. Ottob. 258 (xiv.) = Acts 161, Paul 198; a Graeco-Latin text. Wants xviii. 22—xxii. 21.
70. Rome, Vat. Ottob. 66 (xiv.) = Ev. 386, Acts 151, Paul 199.
- [71. Vacant.]
72. Rome, Chigi R. iv. 8 (xvi.).
73. Rome, Corsini 41 E. 37 (xv.).
74. Venice, St Mark's 546 (xi.) = Acts 140, Paul 215.
75. Florence, Laur. iv. 30 (x.) = Acts 86, Paul 96.
- [76. Vacant; = 75.]
77. Florence, Laur. vii. 9 (xvi.).
78. Rome, Vat. Ottob. Gr. 176 (xv.) = Paul 197.
79. Rome, Vat. Gr. 656 (xiv.).
- 79 a. Munich, Reg. Gr. 248 (xvi.).
80. Munich, Reg. Gr. 544 (xiv.).
81. Munich, Reg. Gr. 23 (xvi.).
82. Munich, Reg. 211 (xi.) = Acts 179, Paul 128.
83. Turin, Univ. B. v. 8 (302) (xiii.) = Ev. 339, Acts 135, Paul 170.
84. Florence, Riccardi 84 (xv.) = Ev. 368, Acts 150.
85. Jerusalem, Holy Sep. 9 (xiii.) = Acts 184, Paul 232.
86. St Saba 10 (xiv.) = Ev. 462, Acts 187, Paul 235.
87. Berlin, Reg. Phillipps 1461 (xiv. and xv.) = Acts 178, Paul 242; wants xiv. 4—14, xxi. 12—xxii. 21.
88. Venice, St Mark's 5 (xv.) = Ev. 205, Acts 93, Paul 106.
89. St Saba 20 (xiii.) = Ev. 466, Acts 189, Paul 237.
90. Dresden, Reg. A. 95 (xii.).
91. Rome, Vat. Gr. 1209 (xv.) = Paul 293 [the supplement of Cod. B, to be found in Vercellone and Cozza's edition (1868), and in the recent photographic reproduction of the Vatican Codex (N. T.)].
92. Dublin, Trin. A. 4. 21 (xvi.) = Ev. 61, Acts 34, Paul 40.
93. London, Lambeth 1186 (xi.) = Paul 290; wants xiv. 16—xv. 7; xix. 4—xxii. 21.
94. London, Brit. Mus. Add. 11837 (A.D. 1357) = Ev. 201, Acts 91, Paul 104.
95. Parham, Curzon 82. 17 (xi. or xii.).

96. Parham, Curzon 93. 28 ? (xiv.).
97. London, Brit. Mus. Add. 17469 (xiv.) = Ev. 498, Acts 198, Paul 255.
98. Oxford, Bodl. Canon. gr. 34 (A.D. 1515) = Ev. 522, Acts 200, Paul 257; wants ii. 11—23.
99. Naples, Nat. ii. Aa. 7 (xii.) = Acts 83, Paul 93.
100. Naples, Nat. ii. Aa. 10 (xiv. or xv.).
101. Petersburg, Muralt 129 (xv.).
102. Paris, Nat. Armen. 9 (xi.) = Acts 301, Paul 259; wants xix. 16—xxii. 21.
103. Ferrara, Univ. 188 NA. 7 (A.D. 1334) = Ev. 582, Acts 206, Paul 262.
104. St Saba 20 (xi.) = Acts 243, Paul 287.
105. Athens, Nat. (43), Sakk. 94 (xii.) = Acts 307, Paul 469; Ap. xxi. 27—xxii. 21 in a later hand.
106. Zittau, Town Libr. A. 1 (xv.) = Ev. 664, Acts 253, Paul 303.
107. Cheltenham, 7682 (xi.) = Ev. 680, Acts 255, Paul 305.
108. Highgate, Burdett-Coutts ii. 4 (xi.) = Ev. 699, Acts 256, Paul 306.
109. Venice, St Mark's 6 (xv. or xvi.) = Ev. 206, Acts 94, Paul 107.
110. Athens, Nat. th. 12, Sakk. 150 (xiii. or xiv.) = Ev. 757, Acts 260, Paul 309.
111. Athens, Nat. 67<sup>M</sup>, Sakk. 107 (xiii.) = Ev. 792.
112. Athens, Mamouka (xii.) = Ev. 808, Acts 265, Paul 314.
113. Grottaferrata A'. a'. 1 (xiv.) = Ev. 824, Acts 267, Paul 316.
114. Rome, Vat. Gr. 1882 (xiv.) = Ev. 866. Contains Apoc. vi. 17—xiii. 2 in Greek and Latin.
115. Rome, Vat. Reg. Gr. 6 (A.D. 1454) = Ev. 886, Acts 268, Paul 317.
116. Athos, Greg. 3 (A.D. 1116) = Ev. 922, Acts 270, Paul 320.
117. Athos, Esphigm. 186 (xiv.) = Ev. 986, Acts 277, Paul 326.
118. Athos, Laur. (xiv.) = Ev. 1072, Acts 284, Paul 333.
119. Athos, Laur. (xiv.) = Ev. 1075, Acts 286, Paul 334.
120. Athos, Panteleem. xxix. (xiv.) = Ev. 1094, Acts 287, Paul 335.
121. Paris, Nat. Coisl. 224 (xi.) = Acts 250, Paul 299.
122. Athens, Nat. th. 217, Sakk. 490 (xiv.) = Acts 251, Paul 301.
123. Paris, Nat. Suppl. Gr. 159 (xiv.) = Ev. 743, Acts 259.
124. Athens, Nat. (64), Sakk. 91 (xii.) = Acts 309, Paul 300; wants xviii. 22—xxii. 21.
125. Escorial, Ψ. iii. 6 (xi.) = Acts 235.
126. Escorial, Ψ. iii. 18 (x.) = Acts 236.

127. Lesbos, τοῦ λειμῶνος 55 (IX. or X.) = Acts 323, Paul 429.
128. Venice, St Mark's ii. 114 (A.D. 1069) = Acts 332, Paul 434.
129. Linköping, Dioc. Libr. 14. 35 (X. or XI.) = Acts 334, Paul 436.
130. Athos, Iveron 25 (XI.) = Acts 359, Paul 452 [see p. cxcvi.].
131. Athos, Iveron 60 (XIII.) = Acts 362, Paul 455.
132. Athos, Paul 2 (IX.) = Acts 374, Paul 463.
133. Chalcis, schol. 26 (X.) = Acts 384, Paul 355.
134. Chalcis, schol. 96 (XII.) = Acts 386, Paul 357.
135. Sinai, 279 (XV.) = Acts 399, Paul 367; contains i. 1—xiii. 8.
136. Vienna, Imp. Gr. th. 69 (A.D. 1507).
137. Vienna, Imp. Gr. th. 163 (XV.).
138. Vienna, Imp. Gr. th. 220 (XV.).
139. Paris, Nat. Gr. 240 (A.D. 1543).
140. Paris, Nat. Coisl. Gr. 256 (XI. or XII.).
141. Athens, τῆς βουλῆς (XVI.).
142. Escorial, T. iii. 17 (X.).
143. Escorial, X. iii. 6 (A.D. 1107).
144. Madrid, O. 19, no. 7 (XVI.).
145. Florence, Laur. vii. 29 (XVI.); contains i. 1—vii. 5.
146. Messina, Univ. 99 (XIII.).
147. Modena, Este iii. E. 1 (XV. or XVI.).
148. Modena, Este iii. F. 12 (XV.).
149. Rome, Angel. A. 4. 1 (XIV. or XV.).
150. Rome, Angel. B. 5. 15 (XV.).
151. Rome, Chigi R.V. 33 (XIV.).
152. Rome, Vat. Gr. 370 (XI.).
153. Rome, Vat. Gr. 542 (A.D. 1331).
154. Rome, Vat. Gr. 1190 (XV. or XVI.).
155. Rome, Vat. Gr. 1426 (XIII.).
156. Milan, Ambr. H. 104. sup. (A.D. 1434) = Acts 139, Paul 174.
157. Rome, Vat. Gr. 1976 (XVI.).
158. Rome, Vat. Gr. 2129 (XVI.).
159. Rome, Vat. Ottob. Gr. 154 (XV.).
160. Rome, Vat. Ottob. Gr. 283 (A.D. 1574).
161. Rome, Vat. Palat. Gr. 346 (XV.).
162. Venice, St Mark's i. 40 (XVI.).
163. Venice, St Mark's ii. 54 (XV. or XVI.).
164. Athos, Anna 11 (A.D. 1356).
165. Athos, Vatoped. 90.

166. Athos, Vatoped. 90 (2) (?).
167. Athos, Dionys. 163 (A.D. 1622) = Evst. 642, Apost. 170.
168. Athos, Docheiar. 81 (A.D. 1798).
169. Athos, Iveron 34 (xiv.).
170. Athos, Iveron 379 (x.).
171. Athos, Iveron 546 (xiv.).
172. Athos, Iveron 594 (xvii.).
173. Athos, Iveron 605. (A.D. 1601).
174. Athos, Iveron 644 (A.D. 1685).
175. Athos, Iveron 661 (A.D. 1562).
176. Athos, Konstamon. 29 (xvi.).
177. Athos, Konstamon. 107 (xiii.).
178. Patmos, St John 12 (xiv.) = Apost. 161.
179. Patmos, St John 64 (xii.).
180. Florence, Laur. Conv. Soppr. 150 (xii.) = Acts 149, Paul 349: Graeco-Latin.
181. London, Brit. Mus. Add. 28816 (A.D. 1111) = Acts 205, Paul 477.
182. Dresden, Reg. A. 187 (xvi.).
183. Saloniki, ἑλληνικοῦ γυμνασίου 10 (x.) = Apost. 163.
184. Leyden, Univ. Isaac Voss Gr. 48 (A.D. 1560).
185. Cambridge, Univ. (xi. or xii.) = Ev. 1277, Acts 418, Paul 484.
186. Athos, Pantocr. 44 (x.); contains xii. 4—xxii. 21 [see p. cxvii.].
187. [Greg. 495.] Jerusalem, Patr. 38 (xi.) = Acts (Paul) 495.
188. [Greg. 500.] Jerusalem, Patr. Saba 665 (xi.) = Acts (Paul) 500.
189. [Greg. 501.] Jerusalem, Patr. Saba 676 (xii.) = Acts (Paul) 501.
190. [Greg. 504.] Jerusalem, Patr. Staur. 57 (xii.—xiii.) = Acts 504, Evl. 991 b.
191. [Greg. 506.] Constantinople, Holy Sep. 303. 2 (xiv.).
192. [Greg. 511.] Athens, Nat. Sakk. 142 (xv.).
193. [Greg. 1328.] Jerusalem, Patr. Saba 101 (xiv.) = Ev. 1328.
194. [Greg. 1380.] Athos, Greg. 3 (A.D. 1112) = Ev. (Acts, Paul) 1380.
195. [Greg. 1384.] Andros, Παναχράντου 13 (xi.) = Ev. (Acts, Paul) 1384.

Von Soden (*Die Schriften des N.T.* i. i. p. 289) raises the number of Apocalypse MSS. to 229, of which 223 are cursives.

Of the cursive texts, so far as they are known, the following are perhaps specially noteworthy: 1, 6, 7, 12, 14, 31, 36, 38, 91, 92, 93, 95, 130, 152, 170, 186. An appreciation of the available uncials is given by Dr Hort in his introduction to *The N.T. in the original Greek*, § 344.

### 3. The ancient Versions of the Apocalypse are as follows:

#### I. Latin (latt.).

##### (a) Old Latin (lat<sup>vt</sup>)<sup>1</sup>.

g. Cod. Holmiensis (XIII.), known as Gigas, from its size; a Bohemian MS. now at Stockholm. Ed. Belsheim, 1878. The text of the Apocalypse is "late European" (WH., Intr. § 116); "scheint italienischer Art zu sein" (Gregory, *Tk.* p. 608).

h (or reg). Cod. Floriacensis (VII.), formerly at Fleury, now at Paris. Ed. Berger, 1889. Offers, according to WH., l.c., "a purely African text." Contains only Apoc. i. 1—24, viii. 7—ix. 12, xi. 16—xii. 5, xii. 6—14, xiv. 15—xvi. 5<sup>2</sup>.

m. Text of the Apocalypse in the *Speculum* (a Pseudo-Augustinian treatise *de divinis scripturis*). The book is edited by Wehrich in the *Vienna Corpus scr. eccl. lat.*, vol. xii. p. 296 ff. (1887). The fragments of the N. T. text are collected by Belsheim (1899). Hort (Gregory, *Tk.* p. 606) was disposed to regard the N. T. text of the *Speculum* as Spanish, or a recension parallel to the European text.

Prim. Text of the Apocalypse in the commentary of Primasius (VI.). Ed. Haussleiter, 1891 (in Zahn's *Forschungen*, IV.).

##### (β) Vulgate (lat<sup>vg</sup>).

am. Cod. Amiatinus (c. A.D. 700).

demid. Cod. Demidovianus (XII.).

fuld. Cod. Fuldensis (VI.).

harl. Cod. Harleianus (IX.).

lipss.<sup>4,5,6</sup> Codd. Lipsienses (XIV., XV.).

tol. Cod. Toletanus (VIII.).

vg.<sup>cle</sup>. Edition of the Vulgate issued by Clement VIII. in 1592 (Vercellone, *Biblia sacra vulgatae editionis Sixti V. et Clementis VIII. iussu recognita atque edita*. Romae, 1861).

#### II. Syriac (syrr).

(a) Supplement to the Vulgate Syriac or Peshitta (syrr., Gwynn's Σ). Ed. Leusden and Schaaf, Leyden 1708, 1717. The canon of the true Peshitta did not contain the Apocalypse (above, p. cxv.), and the version of this book printed in Schaaf's edition and originally published by De Dieu in

<sup>1</sup> On the Old Latin version (or versions) of the Apocalypse see H. Linke, *Studien zur Itala*, i.; Breslau, 1889.

<sup>2</sup> A fresh reading of *h* in Apoc. ix.

2—12, xi. 18—xii. 11, xv. 4—xvi. 5 is given in *J.T.S.* viii. 29 (Oct. 1906), p. 96 ff., but it adds little of importance for our purpose.



- 1629 is that of Thomas of Harkel (A.D. 616), as has been placed beyond doubt by notes appended to a Florentine MS.<sup>1</sup>
- (β) A version printed in 1897 by Dr Gwynn<sup>2</sup>, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin (syr<sup>gw</sup>, Gwynn's S), from a MS. (xii.) in the library of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. As Dr Gwynn shews<sup>3</sup>, syr<sup>gw</sup> is prior to syr., and is probably "the work of Polycarpus, and belongs to his version of the whole New Testament into Syriac, the Philoxenian proper of A.D. 508."

Thus our extant Syriac texts of the Apocalypse correspond in character with the Philoxenian and Harkleian versions respectively. The book was not included in the canon of the Peshitta.

### III. *Armenian* (arm).

On the editions of the Armenian N. T. see *St Mark*, p. ci. Zohrab held that the Apocalypse was not translated into Armenian before the eighth century, and Goussen (*Studia theologica*, ii.), while printing a version of the Apocalypse which he calls *antiquissima* and regards as based on a copy of extraordinary age (*mirae vetustatis exemplar habuisse videtur fontem*), pronounces the ordinary Armenian Apocalypse to be a work of cent. xii.<sup>4</sup>

Since the publication of the first edition of this commentary, Mr F. C. Conybeare has issued his promised edition of the Armenian Apocalypse, under the auspices of the Text and Translation Society. Besides the Armenian text and an English translation the book contains a critical introduction, in which Mr Conybeare shews (1) that the Apocalypse was admitted into the Armenian canon through the influence of Nerses of Lambron in the twelfth century; and (2) that Nerses produced a recension in which he revised an older version traceable to the first years of the fifth century. Mr Conybeare has used four MSS. which give pre-Nersesian texts, viz., a Bodleian MS. dated A.D. 1307 (1), a British Museum MS. (2), a MS. of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris (3), and a Jerusalem MS. dated A.D. 1191 (4). His collations have been employed in this edition to correct and, to some extent, supplement Tischendorf's references to the Armenian version.

### IV. *Egyptian* (aegg).

- (a) Memphitic or Bohairic (me). Ed. D. Wilkins, 1717; G. Horner, 1898—1905. Mr Horner prints the text of the Apocalypse from the Curzon MS. 128, with the variants of ten other MSS. In the present edition of this commentary the readings of *me* have been corrected with the help of Mr Horner's translation of his text.
- (β) Thebaic or Sahidic (the). Large fragments of the Sahidic Apocalypse are known to have survived, including cc. i.

<sup>1</sup> See a paper contributed to *Hermathena* (x., no. xxiv., 1898) by Dr Gwynn, to whose kindness I owe this information.

<sup>2</sup> His edition was preceded by a

memoir in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy* for 1891.

<sup>3</sup> Gwynn, *Apocalypse*, pp. xciii., xcvi.

<sup>4</sup> Gregory, *Tk.* ii. p. 368.

13—ix. 21, x. 6—xvi. 18, xvii. 2—xviii. 2, xviii. 12—23, xviii. 25—xix. 2, xix. 7—xxi. 9, xxi. 25—xxii. 21<sup>1</sup>. Some of these have been collected by Amélineau (*Zeitschrift f. Aeg. Sprache*, xxvi. 1888), and Goussen (*Apocalypsis S. Iohannis Apostoli*, Leipzig, 1895)<sup>2</sup>.

The Apocalypse seems to have formed no part of the original Bohairic or Sahidic N. T., or at any rate it was held to be of inferior authority; for with few exceptions it is written separately from the rest of the N. T., and it is not represented in the Copto-arabic vocabularies<sup>3</sup>.

#### V. *Ethiopic* (aeth).

Roman edition, 1548—9. Ed. Platt, 1826—1830 (1874). Cf. Dr Charles in Hastings, *D. B.* i. p. 791.

#### VI. *Arabic* (ar).

Ed. Erpe, Leyden, 1616; Paris polyglott, 1645; Roman edition of 1703. Cf. Prof. Burkitt in Hastings, *D. B.* i. p. 136 ff.

The Arabic versions of the Apocalypse are said to "vary greatly," and to shew the influence of the Coptic and Syriac<sup>4</sup>.

In their *L'Apocalypse en Français*, MM. Paul Meyer and Delisle have printed a twelfth century version of which the earliest MSS. are written in the Anglo-Norman dialect. English versions of the French Apocalypse were current in the fourteenth century, and on one of these the later Wycliffite version was based. An interesting account of the early English Apocalypse is given by Miss A. C. Paues, late Fellow of Newnham College, Ph. D., Upsala, in her degree thesis: *A fourteenth century English Biblical Version* (Cambridge, 1902, 1904). Miss Paues, to whom this information is due, is preparing for publication a fuller description of these versions.

4. The patristic evidence for the text of the Apocalypse, if not so extensive as in the case of some of the other books of the New Testament, is both early and important. The book is cited, sometimes in large contexts, by Irenaeus, Hippolytus, Origen, and Methodius, and, among Latin fathers of the Ante-Nicene period, by Tertullian and Cyprian, and by Augustine. But the most important witness under this head is Primasius, whose commentary retains its original text, and has secured for the Apocalypse "the unique advantage of having been preserved in a Latin text at once continuous and purely African<sup>5</sup>." The African text of Tyconius also is repre-

<sup>1</sup> This information is due to the kindness of Mr Horner. Cf. Gregory, *prolegg.* p. 865; *Tk.* ii. p. 337. A specimen of a British Museum fragment is given by Dr Kenyon (p. 160).

<sup>2</sup> F. Robinson in Hastings, *D. B.*, p. 669; Gregory, *Tk.* ii. p. 537.

<sup>3</sup> Scrivener-Miller, ii. p. 123; Gregory, *prolegg.* 861, 864, *Tk.* ii. pp. 531, 534; Horner, iii. p. x. See above, p. cxvii.

<sup>4</sup> Burkitt, *l.c.* Scrivener-Miller, ii. p. 162 f.; Gregory, *prolegg.* p. 929 f.

<sup>5</sup> Hort (introduction to WH., § 117).

sented, probably with fair accuracy, in the pseudo-Augustinian homilies<sup>1</sup> which embody much of his commentary. On the commentary of Victorinus some doubt still rests, and his text, as printed, is largely Vulgate in character. In the MSS. of the commentary of Andreas the Greek text of the Apocalypse varies considerably<sup>2</sup>; its evidence has been used in the apparatus of this edition only where the MSS. agree.

5. The grouping of the authorities for the text of the Apocalypse is a task of more than ordinary difficulty, for, as Dr Hort remarks, "historical landmarks are obscure, and familiar documents assume a new position<sup>3</sup>." Since Dr Hort's Introduction was written, much has been done to bring the problem nearer to a solution, and the student of the text will find help in various directions from the following writers: Weiss, *Die Johannes-Apokalypse* (in *Texte und Untersuchungen* VII. 1, 1891); Bousset, *Zur Textkritik der Apokalypse* (in *T. u. U.* XI. 4, 1894); Bousset, *Die Offenbarung Johannis*, 1896; Haussleiter, *Die lateinische Apokalypse der alten afrikanischen Kirche* (in *Zahn's Forschungen* IV., 1891); Gwynn, *The Apokalypse of St John, in a Syriac Version* (1897).

The text of the present edition will be found to differ only in a few places<sup>4</sup> from that of Westcott and Hort, although the editor has held himself free in each case to follow to the best of his own judgement the leading of the evidence. In the apparatus he has used the materials collected in Tischendorf's *editio octava critica maior* (1872), as amended in Gregory's *prolegomena* iii. (1894)<sup>5</sup>, and he has added to them the evidence of Dr Gwynn's Syriac, and of two early Athos minuscules (130, 186<sup>6</sup>), which were kindly photographed for his use by Professor Lake, of Oxford and Leyden. It is hoped that an apparatus thus constructed, though far from complete, will be sufficient to provide the student of the Apocalypse with opportunities of testing for himself the principles of criticism which the works enumerated above will suggest.

<sup>1</sup> Migne *P. L.* xxxv. Cf. the citations in the *Regulae* of Tyconius (ed. Burkitt, pp. 3, 50, 59, 60 f., 71, 82).

<sup>2</sup> For those used by Tischendorf see Gregory *prolegg.* p. 1160.

<sup>3</sup> Introduction to WH., § 344.

<sup>4</sup> The more important of these are

discussed in the commentary.

<sup>5</sup> Pp. 1298—1302.

<sup>6</sup> On these MSS. see Lambros, *Catalogue of the Greek MSS. on Mt Athos*, i. p. 97, ii. p. 3. It may be added that a fresh collation has been made of cod. A, from the London photograph.

## XVII.

### COMMENTARIES<sup>1</sup>.

The literature of the Apocalypse is immense, but it is unequally distributed in regard both to time and to place of origin. From the Greek-speaking East, which produced the book, no exposition has reached us which is earlier than the sixth century, and none of any importance which is later than the tenth. The West, on the other hand, began to comment upon St John's prophecy in the time of Diocletian, and has occupied itself with Apocalyptic problems from the days of Irenaeus to our own.

The following list is fairly complete so far as regards the patristic period, but from the age of Charlemagne to the end of the Middle Ages it has been thought sufficient to notice the more important commentaries. Since the invention of printing the output of books upon the Apocalypse has steadily increased, and a bare enumeration of them would occupy more space than we can afford. Only those have been mentioned which possess some permanent value, or may be regarded as representative of the several schools of Apocalyptic interpretation.

#### A. Greek commentaries.

MELITO, Bishop of Sardis, who flourished under Marcus Aurelius, wrote, according to Eusebius, *H.E.* iv. 26, *περὶ τοῦ*

<sup>1</sup> For a detailed account of commentaries on the Apocalypse see Lücke, *Versuch einer vollständigen Einleitung in die Offenbarung des Iohannes* (Bonn, 1852), pp. 951—1070; and Bousset, *Die Offenbarung Iohannis neu bearbeitet* (Göttingen, 1896), pp. 51—141. Lücke refers to Stosch, *Catalogus rariorum in Apoc. Ioannis commentariorum*, a book

which I have not been able to consult. Elliott (*Horae Apocalypticæ*, iv. pp. 275—528) is especially full on the post-Reformation period, but must be used with caution; his zeal for the anti-papal interpretation leads him at times to do scant justice to writers, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, who take another view.

διαβόλου καὶ τῆς ἀποκαλύψεως Ἰωάννου—probably a treatise on the Devil in which certain passages in the Apocalypse (e.g. cc. xii., xx.) came under discussion. A fragment of this work may survive<sup>1</sup> in Origen, *in Ps.* iii. tit.: Μερίτων γοῦν ὁ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ φησὶν αὐτὸν [sc. τὸν Ἀβεσσαλὼμ] εἶναι τύπον τοῦ διαβόλου ἐπαναστάντος τῇ Χριστοῦ βασιλείᾳ, καὶ τούτου μόνου μνησθεὶς οὐκ ἐπέεργάσατο τὸν τόπον. On a Pseudo-Melito *super Apocalypsin* see Harnack, *Gesch.* i. p. 254.

✓ IRENAEUS (ii.). A MS. found at Altenberg by Martène and Durand<sup>2</sup> bore the title *Herenei Lugdunensis episcopi in Apocalypsin*, but it proved to contain extracts from later writers as well as from Irenaeus. The statement of Jerome, *de virr. illustr.* ii. 9, “Apocalypsin, quam interpretantur Iustinus martyr et Hirenæus,” is satisfied by the expositions of certain Apocalyptic passages which are found in their works (cf. Harnack, *Gesch.* i. p. 272).

✓ HIPPOLYTUS (ii.—iii.). Jerome (*op. cit.* 61) says of this profuse writer: “scripsit nonnullos in scripturas commentarios, e quibus haec repperi...*De Apocalypsi*.” The exact title of this work is given on the back of the Chair as ὑπερ τοῦ κατὰ Ἰωάννην ἐ[γ]γα[γ]ηλίου καὶ ἀποκαλύψεως, on which Lightfoot (*Clement* ii. p. 374; cf. p. 420) remarks: “from the preposition (ὑπέρ, not περί), and from the association of the two words together, it is a safe inference that this was an apologetic work directed against those persons who objected to both works alike,” i.e. the so-called Alogi. Harnack, on the other hand, writes (*Gesch.* ii. p. 642): “*De Apocalypsi* ist wahrscheinlich...als besonderes Werk zu betrachten...welches wahrscheinlich auch Andreas für seinen Commentar benutzt hat (zu c. 13. i und 17. 10).”

✓ CLEMENT of Alexandria (ii.—iii.), according to Eusebius, *H.E.* vi. 14, commented in his Ὑποτυπώσεις on all the canonical books not excepting the *antilegomena*<sup>3</sup>.

✓ ORIGEN (iii.), it is known, intended to expound the Apocalypse; cf. *in Matt.* § 49 (Lommatzsch): “omnia haec exponere singillatim...non est temporis huius; exponentur autem tempore suo in Revelatione Ioannis...horum autem principales expositiones atque probationes oportet fieri cum ipse liber propositus fuerit nobis ad exponendum.” But the commentary on Matthew was probably one of his later works, belonging to his sixtieth year (A.D. 246<sup>4</sup>), and, as his death followed in 253, it must be feared that he did not succeed in reaching the Apocalypse; certainly no fragments of homilies or a commentary on that book from his pen have been produced.

✓ OECUMENIUS (vi.), Bishop of Tricca in Thessaly. A complete commentary under this name has been discovered in a Messina MS. (cod. S. Salvatore 99, xii.)<sup>5</sup> by Dr F. Diekamp, who described it in

<sup>1</sup> Harnack, *Geschichte*, i. p. 248.

<sup>2</sup> See their *Voyages Littéraires*, ii. p. 260, cited by Harnack, *Gesch.* i. p. 264.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Zahn, *Forschungen*, iii. p. 154 ff.

<sup>4</sup> Westcott in Smith and Wace's

*D.C.B.* iv. p. III.

<sup>5</sup> The work is also found, but in a shorter form, in a Turin MS. (cod. gr. 84) and the Roman MSS. Vat. gr. 1426, Ottob. gr. 126—8.







the Berlin *Sitzungsberichte der kön. preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften* for 1901 (p. 1046 ff.)<sup>1</sup>. The commentary is entitled Ἑρμηνεία τῆς Ἀποκαλύψεως τοῦ θεσπεσίου καὶ εὐαγγελιστοῦ καὶ θεολόγου Ἰωάννου ἡ συγγραφείσα παρὰ Οἰκουμενίου. It claims to have been written more than 500 years after the Apocalypse (cf. i. 2 ἡδὴ πλείστου δεδραμηκότος χρόνου... ἐτῶν πλείονων ἢ πεντακοσίων), but there are indications which mark the work as not much if at all later than A.D. 600. The discoverer proceeds to shew that Oecumenius has been used by Andreas, and must therefore in future take precedence of him and stand first in the short list of extant Greek commentators upon the Apocalypse.

ANDREAS<sup>2</sup>, metropolitan of Cappadocian Caesarea has left us a Ἑρμηνεία εἰς τὴν Ἀποκάλυψιν which may be assigned to the second half of the sixth century. He quotes patristic authorities from Papias to Cyril of Alexandria, and refers (on xx. 7 f.) to the invasion of the Empire by barbaric hordes ἀ καλοῦμεν Οὐννικά, and to Dionysius the Areopagite, who is styled ὁ μακάριος. While the work of Andreas takes account of earlier writers and occasionally quotes them, yet, as the preface leads the reader to expect, it is in no sense a catena, but an independent effort to interpret the book. The interpretation is on Origenistic lines, but though it allegorizes to some extent, an attempt is made from time to time to find historical fulfilments of the Apocalyptic visions. Such a work naturally attracted attention in the Greek-speaking East, and from the ninth century onwards the commentary of Andreas was widely transcribed: nearly a third of the known minuscule MSS. of the Apocalypse contain it, viz. codd. 1, 18, 21, 35, 36, 43, 49, 59, 62, 63, 67, 68, 70a, 72, 73, 77, 79, 79a, 80, 81, 100, 101, 123, 136, 137, 138, 139, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 163, 164, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 174, 175, 179, 184, 186<sup>3</sup>, 192, and seven more which have not received a number.

The *editio princeps* of Andreas is that of Sylburg (1596). The commentary was also printed in the *Bibliothecae Patrum* of 1589, 1618, 1644 and 1677<sup>4</sup>; in the present volume it is quoted from Migne, *P. G.* cvi.

ARETHAS, a successor of Andreas in the see of Caesarea (ix.—x.), occupied himself with a compilation in which his predecessor holds a large place; the title is Συλλογὴ ἐξηγήσεως ἐκ διαφόρων ἁγίων ἀνδρῶν, or, according to another MS., Ἐκ τῶν Ἀνδρέα... πεπονημένων σύνοψις σχολικὴ, παρατεθείσα ὑπὸ Ἀρέθα. His date is now given as c. A.D. 900<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> I owe this reference to Mr C. H. Turner's article *Patristic Commentaries*, in Hastings' *D.B.* v. p. 523.

<sup>2</sup> On Andreas (Andrew) of Caesarea see Fabricius-Harles, viii. p. 696 ff.; Smith and Wace, *D.C.B.* i. p. 154 f.; Herzog-Hauck, i. p. 514 ff.; Bousset, *Die Offenbarung*, p. 68 f.; Gregory, *prolegg.* p. 1159; von Soden, pp. 284 ff., 702 f.

<sup>3</sup> Of this MS. a photograph is shewn opposite. Cod. 186 = Athos, Pantocrator 44, was photographed for the writer by Mr (now Professor) Lake in 1901-2, and a collation of its text of the Apocalypse has been made for this edition.

<sup>4</sup> Ittig, *De bibliothecis et catenis patrum*, pp. 52, 109, 426, 492.

<sup>5</sup> See Harnack in *T. u. U.* i. 1, pp. 39 ff., 43 f.

Arethas is printed in the Cologne and Lyons *Bibliothecae Patrum*<sup>1</sup>, in Cramer's *Catena*, viii. pp. 181—496, and in Migne *P. G.* cvi.; the quotations in the notes of this volume are from Migne. A critical edition of Andreas and Arethas is still a *desideratum*.

Besides the commentary of Andreas and the compilation of Arethas we have in print (Cramer, viii. pp. 497—582, from MS. Coisl. 224, f. 333 v., sqq.) a briefer exposition of which Diekamp truly says that it is "nichts Anderes als der etwas verkürzte Commentar des Andreas<sup>2</sup>." Cramer himself represents it as Oecumenian (*ib.* p. vi.), for what reason it does not appear; Montfaucon (*Biblioth. Coisl.*, p. 275) mentions no name in connexion with it, though Oecumenius is named in the heading to the previous item (p. 330 v.).

### B. Syriac commentaries.

"The chief Nestorian commentator, Isho'-dād of Merw (fl. A.D. 850), covers both Testaments in his exegetical works, but passes over the four shorter Catholic Epistles and the Apocalypse, which were not included in the canon of the Peshitta. The Jacobite Barhebraeus († A.D. 1286) in his *Auṣar Rāzē* has the same range and the same exceptions as Isho'-dād. The known Syriac commentaries on the Apocalypse seem to be no more than three, and they are unpublished. (1) An anonymous commentary of unknown date accompanies the text in Brit. Mus. Add. 17127; an extract from the comment on c. iii. is given in Wright's Catalogue of Syriac MSS., part ii. p. 1020 f. (2) The second commentary is that of JACOB (Dionysius) BARṢALIBI († A.D. 1171), preserved in Brit. Mus. Rich. 7185; extracts are given by Dr Gwynn in *Hermathena* vi., vii. (3) The third is found in Cambr. Univ. Lib. Add. 1970, a Nestorian MS. of the eighteenth century. An extract from it is given in the *Catalogue of Syriac MSS.* in the Library of the University of Cambridge, vol. i. p. 44 f. It is apparently a recent production, not much earlier in date than the MS.<sup>3</sup>"

### C. Latin commentaries from the third century to the sixteenth.

VICTORINUS, Bishop<sup>4</sup> of Pettau, in Pannonia (iii.)<sup>5</sup>. Of this earliest of Latin interpreters of the Apocalypse Jerome, himself a Pannonian, writes (*de virr. ill.* 74): "Victorinus, Pitabionensis episcopus, non aequae Latine ut Graece noverat. unde opera eius grandia sensibus viliora videntur compositione verborum. sunt autem haec: commentarii in Genesim, in Exodum...in Apocalypsim Iohannis." Elsewhere he says of Victorinus (*ep.* 58): "quod intellegit eloqui non potest," and again (*ep.* 70): "licet desit eruditio, non tamen deest eruditionis voluntas." According to the same authority,

<sup>1</sup> Ittig, *op. cit.* pp. 438, 504.

<sup>2</sup> Similarly Bousset, *Comm.* p. 70.

<sup>3</sup> I owe this account of the Syriac commentaries on the Apocalypse to the kindness of my colleague, Dr W. Emery Barnes, Hulsean Professor of Divinity.

<sup>4</sup> "Ex oratore episcopus," according to Cassiodorus (*De inst. div. libr.* 5).

<sup>5</sup> On Victorinus and his commentary on the Apocalypse see Harnack, *Gesch.* i. p. 371 ff., and Kattenbusch, *Der Apost. Symbol*, p. 212.

Victorinus was a chiliast (*de virr. ill.* 18: "Tertullianus...et Victorinus Pitabionensis et Lactantius hac opinione ducuntur"), and in his expository methods a follower of Origen (*ep.* 62: "taceo de Victorino Pitabionensi et ceteris qui Origenem in explanatione dumtaxat scripturarum secuti sunt"). His exact date is not known, but he suffered martyrdom (*de virr. ill.* 74: "ad extremum martyrio coronatus est"), probably during the last persecution—an epoch when the Apocalypse may well have recovered in the eyes of Christians much of the freshness of its original interest.

A commentary on the Apocalypse bearing the name of Victorinus is extant in two forms—a shorter form printed in De la Bigne's *Bibliotheca Patrum*, t. vi. (Paris, 1575)<sup>1</sup>, and a longer which appears in Gallandi, t. iv., and in Migne, *P. L.* v. In the *Zeitschrift f. kirchl. Wissenschaft u. kirchl. Leben* for 1886 Haussleiter maintained that neither form represents the original work as it came from the pen of Victorinus. The shorter form is a revision of Victorinus by Jerome, who used also the commentary of Tyconius, and the longer is based on a later recension of the shorter. Since this theory was broached Haussleiter has been engaged in preparing an edition of Victorinus for the Vienna Corpus, and his researches have convinced him that the text presented by Cod. Vat. Ottob. Lat. 3288 A approaches more nearly to the original than either of the printed texts, and in particular that it contains the chiliastic end of the commentary, which Jerome removed<sup>2</sup>. In the notes of the present volume 'Victorinus' stands for the longer form of the Jerome-Victorinus commentary, which is quoted from Migne's reprint.

TYCONIUS (? Tichonius, Ticonius<sup>3</sup>), African and Donatist, followed Victorinus after an interval of about a century; his *floruit* is usually given as c. A.D. 390. According to Gennadius of Marseilles he was "in Divinis litteris eruditus iuxta historiam sufficienter, in saecularibus non ignarus." His exposition differed widely from his predecessor's: "exposuit et Apocalypsin Iohannis ex integro, nihil in ea carnale sed totum intellegens spiritale...mille quoque annorum regni in terra iustorum post resurrectionem futuri suspicionem tulit...neque duas in carne resurrectiones mortuorum futuras, unam iustorum et alteram iniustorum, sed unam et tunc semel omnium."

Donatist as he was, Tyconius wins high praise for his exposition of the Apocalypse from one who was no mean judge of the interpreter's art. Bede writes of him: "[Apocalypsin] et vivaciter intellexit, et veridice satisque catholice disseruit, praeter ea dumtaxat loca in quibus suae partis...schisma defendere nisis, perse-

<sup>1</sup> Ittig, p. 52. It had been previously edited in an appendix to Theophylact on St Paul by Jo. Lornicerus in 1543.

<sup>2</sup> See *Th. Litteraturblatt*, Apr. 26, 1895; and cf. J. R. Harris, in *Expositor*, v. 1. p. 448, and A. Ehrard, *Die altchr. Litteratur*, von 1884-1900, i. p. 484 ff.

<sup>3</sup> On the spelling of this name see Burkitt in *Texts and Studies*, iii. 1.

p. 103. On Tyconius himself and his commentary see *D.C.B.* iv. 1025 ff., Haussleiter in *Zeitschrift f. kirchl. Wissenschaft* etc., vii. (1886), p. 239 ff., and in Zahn's *Forschungen*, iv. (1891); Tr. Hahn, *Tyconius-Studien* in Bonwetsch and Seeberg's *Studien*, vi. 2 (1900); and Prof. Burkitt's edition of the *Regulae*, already named.

cutiones quas ipsi...pertulerunt...in eadem gloriatur Apocalypsi fuisse praedictas<sup>1</sup>." That this judgement is just is shewn by the free use which was made of Tyconius not only by Bede himself, but by a succession of Catholic writers—Primasius, Beatus, the author of the homilies on the Apocalypse printed in the appendix to the third volume of the Benedictine Augustine and in Migne, *P. L.* xxxv.<sup>2</sup>, and the commentary published by Dom Amelli in the *Spicilegium Casinense* (iii. pp. 263—331)<sup>3</sup>. The work of Tyconius as a whole is perhaps no longer extant, but it can be largely reconstructed from those Catholic expositors who followed in his steps.

✓ PRIMASIUS, of Hadrumentum in Byzacena<sup>4</sup>, another African, but a Catholic Bishop, wrote on the Apocalypse before 543-4, when his commentary is mentioned by Cassiodorus (*de inst. div. libr.* 9: "nostris quoque temporibus Apocalypsis...Primasii antistitis Africani studio...quinque libris exposita est"). It was thus an early work, completed before Primasius was embroiled in the controversy raised in Africa by the 'Three Chapters.' With regard to its character it possesses, as Haussleiter remarks, only a secondary value, being largely made up of Tyconius and Augustine. Augustine is in places (e.g. in the comment on Apoc. xx.) transferred almost bodily to the pages of Primasius; Tyconius is a "preciosa in stercore gemma," which the Bishop picks out of the mire to adorn his pages.

The commentary of Primasius has come down to us entire. The *editio princeps* was that of Cervicornus (Hirschhorn), Cologne, 1535. This was followed by editions in the Cologne, Paris, and Lyons *bibliothecae* of 1618, 1644, and 1677<sup>5</sup>; the Paris edition is followed generally in Migne, *P. L.* lxxviii., whose reprint is quoted in the present volume. The African Latin text of the Apocalypse, which happily has been preserved in the commentary of Primasius, is cited from Haussleiter's admirable edition in Zahn's *Forschungen*. It is in this text that the value of Primasius to the modern student chiefly lies: see above, p. cxv.

J APRINGIUS (vi.) Bishop of Pax (whether Pax Julia = Béja, in Portugal, or P. Augusta = Badajoz, in Spain), under Theudis, King of the Visigoths (A.D. 531—548), was working upon the Apocalypse nearly about the time when Primasius wrote his commentary. So we learn from Isidore of Seville (*de virr. ill.* 30: "Apringius, ecclesiae Pacensis Hispaniarum episcopus...claruit temporibus Theudis principis Gothorum"). The commentary of Apringius was published

<sup>1</sup> Migne, *P. L.* xciii. col. 132 f.

<sup>2</sup> See Haussleiter, *Zeitschrift*, p. 240. The pseudo-Augustinian homilies are represented in the apparatus to the text of this commentary by the symbol anon<sup>aug</sup>, used by Tischendorf. In a St John's (Cambridge) MS. this commentary is entitled: "tractatus Gennadii presbyteri Massiliae de mille annis et de Apocalypsi"; see Dr M. R. James in

*Class. Review*, iii. p. 222.

<sup>3</sup> See H. L. Ramsay, *Commentaire de l'Apocalypse par Beatus*, p. 17 f.

<sup>4</sup> On Primasius see Haussleiter in Zahn, and in Herzog-Hauck, xvi. p. 55 ff., as well as his earlier 'programm,' *Leben u. Werke des Bischofs Primasius* (Erlangen, 1887); and cf. Kihn, *Theodor v. Mopsuestia*, p. 248 ff.

<sup>5</sup> Ittig, pp. 109, 439, 505.



at Paris in 1900 by Dom Férotén from a MS. belonging to the University of Copenhagen. Unfortunately the MS. gives the work of Apringius only so far as regards Apoc. i. 1—v. 7, and xviii. 6—xxii. 21, the lacuna v. 8—xviii. 5 being filled with scholia from Jerome-Victorinus.

According to Isidore, Apringius expounded the Apocalypse “subtili sensu atque illustri sermone, melius pene quam veteres ecclesiastici viri exposuisse videntur.” A few specimens from M. Férotén’s edition have been given in the notes of this commentary.

CASSIODORIUS, probably after his retirement to Viviers (A.D. 540), wrote brief notes (*complexiones*) on the Acts, Epistles, and Apocalypse, which were first published by Maffei in 1721, and are reprinted in Migne, *P. L.* lxx. In the Apocalypse he refers his readers to Tyconius, and shews also the influence of Victorinus and Augustine.

BAEDA of Wearmouth and Jarrow (A.D. 672—735) comes next in order of time among Latin commentators on the Apocalypse. In his *explanatio Apocalypsis*, as in his other expository works, Bede freely recognizes the secondary character of his expositions; in the Apocalypse, while drawing on the Fathers generally, he makes especial use of earlier Western commentators on the book, especially of Primasius and Tyconius; the latter is not seldom quoted by name. Yet Bede is no mere compiler, and not the least valuable of his remarks are those where the personality of the Northumbrian saint reveals itself. Bede’s work on the Apocalypse is quoted in this volume from Migne, *P. L.* xciv.

AMBROSIUS ANSBERTUS (or Autpertus)<sup>1</sup>, a Benedictine monk of French origin who died as Abbot of an Italian monastery, composed his *commentarii in Apocalypsim* during the pontificate of Paul I. (A.D. 757—767), and dedicated them to Paul’s successor, Stephen IV. (A.D. 768—772). He makes use of Jerome-Victorinus, Tyconius, and even of Bede, but especially of Primasius, who supplies the staple of his expositions. The work is printed in the Cologne and Lyons *Bibliothecae Patrum*, but does not appear in Migne’s Latin Patrology.

BEATUS of Liebana (Libana), the Spanish Benedictine who in A.D. 785 joined Etherius Bishop of Osma in a work against Eupandus of Toledo on the Adoptianist question. His commentary on the Apocalypse<sup>2</sup>, which is dedicated to Etherius, is, like Bede’s, professedly based to a great extent on the works of his predecessors, among whom he specifies Jerome (i.e. Victorinus in Jerome’s recension), Augustine, Tyconius, and Apringius. Tyconius, in particular, has been largely used, although it is possible to exaggerate the debt

<sup>1</sup> See Fabricius-Harles, *Bibl. Lat.* i. p. 77; Smith and Wace, *D. C. B.* i. p. 232; Herzog-Hauck, ii. p. 308 f.

<sup>2</sup> On the Commentary of Beatus and its MSS. see two articles by Dom H. L.

Ramsay, of Downside Abbey, reprinted from the *Revue d’histoire et de littérature religieuses*, t. vii. (1902), kindly communicated to me by Dom E. C. Butler, and Haussleiter’s article already mentioned.



which Beatus owes to him. The conclusion at which Dom Ramsay arrives is probably not far from the truth: "je crois que partout où Beatus, Primasius, et le Pseudo-Augustine exploitent un fonds commun, ce fonds est celui de Tyconius (sinon de Victorinus)<sup>1</sup>."

The MSS. of Beatus have long been famous for their illuminations, which supply rich materials for the study of early Spanish art<sup>2</sup>. But there is only one printed text<sup>3</sup>, and the book is so rare that no copy is to be found at the British Museum or in the Cambridge University Library<sup>4</sup>.

Of Latin writers on the Apocalypse from the beginning of the ninth century to the sixteenth the following deserve to be specially mentioned:

Cent. ix. ALCUIN (Migne *P. L. c.*). BERENGAUDUS (Migne xvii.). HAYMO (Migne cxviii.). WALAFRID STRABO (?) (Migne cxiv.).

Cent. xii. ANSELM of Havilberg (D'Achéry, *Spicilegium*, i.). ANSELM of Laon (Migne clxiii.). BRUNO of Asti (Migne clxv.). JOACHIM of Calabria (Venice, 1519 and 1527). RICHARD of St Victor (Migne xcvi.). RUPERT of Deutz (Migne clxix.).

Cent. xiii. ALBERTUS MAGNUS (*Opera*, t. xii., Lyons, 1651). HUGO DE S. CARO (*postilla* vii., Cologne, 1620). PETER JOHN OLIVA (*postilla in Apocalypsin*). PSEUDO-AQUINAS (*Opera S. Thomae Aq.*, t. xxiii., Parma, 1869).

Cent. xiv. NICOLAS DE GORHAM (Antwerp, 1617—20). NICOLAS OF LYRA (Rome, 1471—2).

Cent. xv. DIONYSIUS CARTHUSIANUS (Paris, 1530).

Most of these mediaeval expositors follow their predecessors more or less closely, and satisfy themselves with a spiritualizing exegesis. But there are exceptions, especially Berengaud, Rupert of Deutz, and Joachim; the last-named has left a work which is a landmark in the history of Apocalyptic interpretation.

D. Commentaries, and other books bearing upon the interpretation of the Apocalypse, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present time.

D. Erasmus. *Annotationes in N. T.* Basle, 1516.

F. Lambertus. *Exegeseos in Apoc. libri vii.* Marburg, 1528.

H. Bullinger. *In Apoc. conciones c.* Basle, 1557.

T. Bibliander. *Commentarius in Apoc.* Basle, 1569.

J. Foxe. *Meditations on the Apoc.* London, 1587.

J. Winckelmann. *Commentarius in Apoc.* Frankfort, 1590.

F. Ribeira. *Commentarius in sacram b. Ioannis Apoc.* Salamanca, 1591.

J. Napier. *A plain discovery of the whole Revelation.* Edinburgh, 1593.

<sup>1</sup> *Le Commentaire de Beatus*, p. 18.

<sup>2</sup> H. L. Ramsay, *The MSS. of Beatus*, p. 1 ff.

<sup>3</sup> The edition of Florez (Madrid, 1770).

<sup>4</sup> Burkitt, *Tyconius*, p. xiii. I owe

my quotations to the kindness of Prof. Burkitt, who left in my hands for some weeks a copy which had come into his possession.

- L. ab Alcasar. *Vestigatio arcani sensus in Apoc.* Antwerp, 1614.  
 A. Salmeron. *In Iohannis Apoc. praeludia.* Cologne, 1614.  
 T. Brightman. *The Revelation of St John illustrated.* London, 1616.  
 D. Paraeus. *Commentarius in Apoc.* Heidelberg, 1618.  
 Cornelius a Lapide. *Commentaria in...Apoc.* Antwerp and Lyons, 1627.  
 J. Mede. *Clavis Apocalypseos...una cum Commentario.* Cambridge, 1627.  
 J. Gerhard. *Annotationes in Apoc.* Jena, 1643.  
 H. Grotius. *Annotationes in Apoc.* Paris, 1644.  
 L. de Dieu. *Animadversiones in Apoc.* Leyden, 1646.  
 H. Hammond. *Paraphrase and Annotations upon the N. T.* London, 1653.  
 J. B. Bossuet. *L'Apocalypse avec une explication.* Paris, 1660.  
 J. Cocceius. *Cogitationes in Apoc.* Amsterdam, 1673.  
 D. Hervé. *Apocalypsis explicatio historica.* Lyons, 1684.  
 P. Jurien. *L'accomplissement des prophéties.* Rotterdam, 1686.  
 C. Vitringa. *Ἀνάκρισις Apocalypsios.* Franeker, 1705.  
 W. Whiston. *Essay on the Revelation of St John.* Cambridge, 1706.  
 J. J. Schlurmann. *Die Offenbarung Iohannis.* Lippstadt, 1722.  
 F. Abauzit. *Essai sur l'Apocalypse.* Geneva, 1730.  
 I. Newton. *Observations upon the prophecies of Daniel and the Apoc.* London, 1732.  
 J. A. Bengel. *Erklärte Offenbarung Iohannis.* Stuttgart, 1740.  
 J. J. Wetstein. *N. T. Graecum (ii.).* Amsterdam, 1752.  
 J. Gill. *Exposition of the Revelation.* London, 1776.  
 J. G. von Herder. *Μαρὰν ἀθά.* Riga, 1779.  
 J. S. Herrensneider. *Tentamen Apocalypseos.* Strassburg, 1786.  
 I. G. Eichhorn. *Commentarius in Apoc.* Göttingen, 1791.  
 P. J. S. Vogel. *Commentationes vii. de Apocalypsi.* Erlangen, 1811—16.  
 G. H. A. Ewald. *Commentarius in Apoc.* Göttingen, 1828.  
 A. L. Matthäi. *Die Offenbarung Iohannis.* Göttingen, 1828.  
 Edw. Irving. *Lectures on the Book of Revelation.* London, 1829.  
 J. Croly. *The Apocalypse of John.* London, 1838.  
 C. F. J. Züllig. *Die Offenbarung Iohannis erklärt.* Stuttgart, 1834—40.  
 W. De Burgh. *An Exposition of the Book of Revelation.* Dublin, 1845.  
 M. Stuart. *Commentary on the Apocalypse.* London, 1845.  
 W. M. L. de Wette. *Kurze Erklärung der Offenbarung.* Leipzig, 1848.  
 E. W. Hengstenberg. *Die Offenbarung...erläutert.* Berlin, 1849—51.  
 E. H. Elliott. *Horae Apocalypticæ.* London, 1851.  
 F. Düsterdieck. *Handbuch ii. d. Offenbarung.* Göttingen, 1852.  
 I. Williams. *The Apocalypse.* London, 1852.

- J. H. E. Ebrard. *Die Offenbarung Johannis*. Königsberg, 1853.  
 C. A. Auberlen. *Der Prophet Daniel u. die Offenbarung*. Basle, 1854.  
 C. Stern. *Commentar ü. die Offenbarung*. Schaffhausen, 1854.  
 F. Bleek. *Vorlesungen ü. die Apocalypse*. Berlin, 1859.  
 H. Alford. *The Greek Testament*, vol. iv. Cambridge, 1861.  
 H. Ewald. *Die Johanneischen Schriften...erklärt*. Göttingen, 1861.  
 F. D. Maurice. *Lectures on the Apocalypse*. Cambridge, 1861.  
 R. C. Trench. *Commentary on the Epistles to the Seven Churches*. London, 1861.  
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 C. Wordsworth. *The New Testament*, vol. ii. London, 1864.  
 A. Cerese. *L'apocalysse o Revelatione*, 1869—71.  
 C. J. Vaughan. *The Revelation of St John*. London, 1870.  
 E. Renan. *L'Antechrist*. Paris, 1871.  
 J. C. A. Hofmann. *Die Offenbarung Johannis*. 1874.  
 A. Bisping. *Erklärung der Apocalypse*. Münster, 1876.  
 C. H. A. Burger. *Die Offenbarung Johannis*. 1877.  
 E. Reuss. *L'Apocalypse*. Paris, 1878.  
 W. Lee. *The Revelation of St John*. London, 1881.  
 Th. Zahn. *Apokalyptische Studien* (in *Z. f. kirchl. Wissenschaft u. k. Leben*), 1885—6; *Einleitung*, ii. 1899.  
 H. J. Holtzmann. *Die Offenbarung Johannis*. Freiburg i. B., 1891.  
 W. Milligan. *The Book of Revelation*. London, 1889.  
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 L. Prager. *Die Offenbarung Johannis*. Leipzig, 1901.  
 C. Anderson Scott. *Revelation (in the Century Bible)*. Edinburgh (n. d.).  
 F. C. Porter. *Messages of the Apocalyptic writers*. London, 1905.  
 F. J. A. Hort. *The Apocalypse of St John* i—iii. London, 1908.  
 A volume on the Apocalypse by Dr R. H. Charles is announced by Messrs T. and T. Clark, in connexion with the *International Critical Commentary*.

## XVIII.

### HISTORY AND METHODS OF INTERPRETATION.

1. More than once<sup>1</sup> the Apocalypse appeals to the intelligence of the Christian student, inviting him to unravel its meaning if he can. *Here is wisdom. He that hath understanding, let him count the number of the Beast. Here is the mind which hath wisdom.* The challenge was accepted almost from the first, but with results which shew by their wide divergence the difficulties of the task. Schools of Apocalyptic interpretation have arisen, varying not only in detail, but in principle. It is the purpose of the present chapter to sketch<sup>2</sup> the progress of this movement from the second century to our own time, and then to indicate the lines which have been followed in the present exposition.

2. The Ante-Nicene Church, although she seems to have produced but one exposition of the book, was certainly not indifferent to the chief problems which it raises. Two of these, in particular—the questions connected with the coming of Antichrist and the hope of the Thousand Years—excited the liveliest interest during the age of persecution. Justin, as we have seen, found support for his chiliastic views in Apoc. xx. Irenaeus<sup>3</sup> bases upon Apoc. xxi., amongst other prophecies, his expectation of a terrestrial kingdom and a restored Jerusalem. He identifies the first of St John's Wild Beasts with St Paul's Man of Sin, and gives as one reading of the Number of the Beast the word *Ἀταεινός*, adding :

<sup>1</sup> Apoc. xiii. 18, xvii. 9.

<sup>3</sup> *Haer.* v. 35. 2 (cf. *Eus. H.E.* iii.

<sup>2</sup> Details must be sought in Lücke 39).  
and Bousset.

"Latini enim sunt qui nunc regnant<sup>1</sup>." From Apoc. xvii. 12 ff. he gathers that the Empire would be broken up into ten kingdoms, and Babylon (? Rome) be reduced to ashes<sup>2</sup>. Hippolytus, especially in his tract *On Christ and Antichrist*, carries the interpretation of Irenaeus some steps further. The first Beast is the Empire, which will be wounded to death, but restored by Antichrist; the Second Beast represents the ten kingdoms that are to take the place of the Empire<sup>3</sup>. The Woman with child is the Church<sup>4</sup>; Babylon is Rome<sup>5</sup>; the Two Witnesses are Enoch and Elijah, the *πρόδρομοι* of the Second Coming<sup>6</sup>. In common with Justin and Irenaeus, Hippolytus entertains millennarian hopes, which he grounds on Apoc. xx.<sup>7</sup>

In Justin and Irenaeus—probably also in Hippolytus—we seem to catch a glimpse of the interpretation which prevailed in Asia in the early decades of the second century. The *Alexandrians*, who were without such guidance, interpreted the Apocalypse spiritually. Thus *Clement* sees in the four and twenty Elders a symbol of the equality of Jew and Gentile within the Christian Church<sup>8</sup>; in the tails of the locusts of the Abyss, the mischievous influence of immoral teachers<sup>9</sup>: in the many-coloured foundation stones of the City of God, the manifold grace of Apostolic teaching<sup>10</sup>. *Origen* repudiates as "Jewish"<sup>11</sup> the literal interpretation which the chiliasts gave to the closing chapters of the book; and his incidental references to the Apocalypse savour of an arbitrary though often noble and helpful mysticism. Thus he takes the sealed roll to be Scripture, to which Christ alone has the key<sup>12</sup>: the vision of the open heaven, from which the Word of God issues forth on a white horse, suggests to him the opening of heaven by the Divine Word through the white light of knowledge which He imparts to believers<sup>13</sup>. Methodius must on the whole

<sup>1</sup> v. 28. 3, 30.

<sup>2</sup> v. 26. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Ed. Lagarde, p. 24 ff.

<sup>4</sup> Lag. p. 31 f. τὴν μὲν οὖν γυναῖκα ἀφ' ἑσέτατα τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐδήλωσεν.

<sup>5</sup> Lag. p. 17 καὶ γὰρ αὐτὴ σε [e.g. τὸν Ἰωάννην] ἐξώρισεν.

<sup>6</sup> Lag. p. 26.

<sup>7</sup> Lag. p. 153 τὸ σάββατον τύπος ἐστὶ

καὶ εἰκὼν τῆς μελλούσης βασιλείας τῶν ἁγίων, ὡς Ἰωάννης ἐν τῇ ἀποκαλύψει διηγείται.

<sup>8</sup> strom. vi. 13, § 107.

<sup>9</sup> strom. iii. 18, § 106.

<sup>10</sup> paed. ii. 12, § 109.

<sup>11</sup> de princ. ii. 11. 12.

<sup>12</sup> philoc. v. 5.

<sup>13</sup> in Iouann. t. ii. 6.

be ranked with the Alexandrians, in regard to his method of interpreting the Apocalypse. In his exposition of Apoc. xii.<sup>1</sup> he finds in the Woman's child not Christ Himself but the baptized soul in which Christ is born. The seven heads of the Dragon are the greater sins<sup>2</sup>; his ten horns are contrasted with the Ten Commandments of the Decalogue. The Beast appears to be regarded as a symbol of fleshly lust<sup>3</sup>.

The Latin fathers of the first three centuries, on the other hand, carry on the line of interpretation started by Irenaeus and Hippolytus. Thus Tertullian regards Babylon as an image of Rome, "ut proinde magnae et regno superbae et sanctorum Dei debellatricis<sup>4</sup>." The Beast from the sea is Antichrist, who with his False Prophet will wage war against the Church<sup>5</sup>. A kingdom of the Saints is expected which will have its seat on earth, though it belongs to another order, and will be preceded by a resurrection of the body<sup>6</sup>. An orderly plan runs through St John's work, though the order must not be pressed so far as to include chronological details<sup>7</sup>.

Of the commentary of Victorinus in general it is impossible to speak with confidence until it is before us in a form nearer to that in which it came from his pen<sup>8</sup>. But the extract published by Haussleiter<sup>9</sup> from what appears to be the original work confirms the statement that Victorinus held firmly by the chiliastic interpretation of Apoc. xx.

A few sentences will sufficiently illustrate his attitude. "In hac eadem prima resurrectione et civitas futura et sponsa per hanc scripturam expressa est...quotquot ergo non anticipaverint surgere in prima resurrectione et regnare cum Christo super orbem...surgent in novissima tuba post annos mille...In regno ergo et in prima resurrectione exhibetur civitas sancta, quam vidit descensuram de caelo quadratam, differentem a vice mortuositatis et doloris et genesis...ostendit scriptura adferri ibi munera regum servitutorum novissimorum...et civitatum."

3. A new stage of Apocalyptic interpretation is reached at the end of the fourth century, when Tyconius wrote his epoch-

<sup>1</sup> *Symp.* viii. 4 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Origen, in *Mt.* xxiv. 29.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.* 13.

<sup>4</sup> *adv. Marc.* iii. 13.

<sup>5</sup> *de resurr. carnis*, 25.

<sup>6</sup> *adv. Marc.* iii. 24.

<sup>7</sup> *de res., l.c.* "in Apocalypsi Ioannis ordo temporum sternitur."

<sup>8</sup> See c. xvii., p. cci.

<sup>9</sup> In *Theologisches Literaturblatt*, 26 Apr. 1905, col. 192 ff.



making commentary. Though the work has not survived as a whole, its line of interpretation and many of its details can be recovered from later expositions<sup>1</sup>. It is abundantly clear that ✓ Tyconius trod in the steps of Origen rather than of Victorinus; he inclined to a mystical exegesis, even if he did not altogether exclude literal or historical fulfilments. But his method was largely new, and his own, as may be gathered from his *liber regularum*. His fourth 'rule' reveals the principle with which he approached his task: "loquimur secundum mysteria caelestis sapientiae magisterio Sancti Spiritus, qui cum veritatis pretium fidem constituerit mysteriis narravit in speciem genus abscondens...dum enim speciem narrat, ita in genus transit ut transitus non statim liquido appareat<sup>2</sup>." The expositor of the Apocalypse, on this principle, would pass insensibly from a name which suggested a particular object to the universal fact which it symbolized; e.g. from Jerusalem to the Church, or from Babylon to the hostile world<sup>3</sup>. By this means Tyconius was enabled to pass lightly over the references to Rome and the persecuting Emperors, which since the conversion of the Empire had ceased to be of special interest, and to fix the attention of the reader upon the world-long struggle between good and evil; while on the other hand his 'rule' did not prevent him from finding a crucial instance of that struggle in the fight which his own party were making at the time in Africa against the Catholic Church, identified in his judgement with the evil of the world.

So far as his principle of interpretation is concerned Tyconius had many Catholic followers, who made no secret of their indebtedness to the great Donatist. In his interpretation of Apoc. xx.<sup>4</sup> Augustine agrees in the main with Tyconius. Primasius, Cassiodorus, Apringius, Bede, Beatus, and most of the writers on the Apocalypse who followed them in the earlier centuries of the Middle Ages, were content with a mystical exegesis which varied in its details according to the fancy of the individual expositor or the needs or ideas of his time.

<sup>1</sup> P. cci f.

<sup>2</sup> Burkitt, pp. xv., 31.

<sup>3</sup> Burkitt, pp. 31, 50.

<sup>4</sup> *de civitate*, xx. 7 ff.

4. While Primasius and others were popularizing the method of Tyconius in the Latin West, the Greek East made its first and only serious attempt to expound the Apocalypse. Of Oecumenius nothing can be said until his commentary finds an editor. But Andreas is perhaps the best known of ancient expositors of the Apocalypse, and certainly none of them is more edifying or, in his own way, more attractive. Entering on his work with the conviction that Scripture holds a threefold sense<sup>1</sup>, he agrees with the Alexandrians in attaching especial importance to the spiritual interpretation of a book, which beyond other books in the New Testament lends itself to such treatment. But he does not depart so entirely from the earlier school of Irenaeus and Hippolytus as his Western contemporaries did; side by side with mystical exposition he places suggestions of a historical fulfilment. If he regards Babylon as the World considered as the standing enemy of the Church, in the seven kings he sees successive embodiments of the World-power, of which the sixth was Rome and the seventh Constantinople. On the other hand the millennium is explained as it is by Augustine and the other followers of Tyconius. Thus the greatest of the Greek commentaries on the Apocalypse is a syncretism, blending the methods of Irenaeus, Origen, and Tyconius, while at the same time the writer feels his way towards the later system of interpretation which discovers in St John's prophecy anticipations of the course of history.

5. In the West at long intervals one or two expositors succeeded in breaking loose from the tradition started by Tyconius. Berengaud, a ninth century writer whose commentary has found a place in the appendix to the works of St Ambrose, combines the mystical with the historical interpretation, and endeavours to make the Apocalypse cover the whole course of human events. The first six seals carry the history of the world from Adam to the fall of Jerusalem; the first six trumpets represent the preaching of the word from the age of the patriarchs to the age of the Christian martyrs. The Two Witnesses are Enoch and Elijah,

<sup>1</sup> *prol.*: πᾶσα θεόπνευστος γραφή, ἃτε ἐκ τῆς θείας δωρεᾶς χάριτος.  
 τριμερὲς τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ὑπάρχοντι, τριμερὲς

whose coming will precede the second Coming of the Lord. The first Beast is Antichrist, and his seven heads are the seven deadly sins<sup>1</sup>; the second Beast is a follower of Antichrist, or those who preach him taken collectively; as for the number of the Beast, Berengaud is afraid to inquire into it, lest it may correspond with the letters of his own name. Babylon is Pagan Rome, but Rome regarded as representing the "civitas Diaboli"; the ten horns of the Beast on which she sits are the successive incursions of barbarians which broke up the Roman Empire. The Thousand Years reach from the Ascension to the end of the world; the first resurrection is the condition of the Saints in the present life. A more remarkable departure from the older interpretations is made in the *Enchiridion in Apocalypsim* of Joachim († 1202), founder of the Ordo Florensis<sup>2</sup>. Joachim's work is an attempt to find correspondences between the Apocalypse and the events and expectations of the twelfth century. The Beast from the sea is Islam, wounded to the death by the Crusades; the False Prophet is identified with the heretical sects of the age; Babylon is Rome, no longer pagan, but worldly and vice-ridden nevertheless. Of the seven heads of the Beast the fifth is the Emperor Frederick I., and the sixth Saladin; the seventh is Antichrist; the destruction of Antichrist will be followed by the millennium, which thus recovers its place as a hope of the future.

Of Joachim's personal loyalty to the Roman Church there can be no doubt. But his method was speedily turned against the Church by less discreet followers. Under the year 1257 Matthew Paris relates that certain Franciscans of Paris "quaedam nova praedicabant...deliramenta quae de libro Ioachim Abbatis...extraxerunt, et quendam librum composuerunt quem sic eis intitulare complacuit *Incipit Evangelium aeternum*<sup>3</sup>"; the Pope, he adds; commanded the book to be burnt, "et alia quae de Ioachim corruptela dicuntur emanasse." But the movement continued, and early in the fourteenth century the fate of the *Evangelium*

<sup>1</sup> See p. ccix.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *C.Q.R.* for Oct. 1907 (p. 17 ff.).

<sup>3</sup> See note on Apoc. xiv. 6. The author of the *Introductorius in Aeter-*

*num Evangelium* was a friar named Gerhard; see Giesler (E. Tr.), iii. p. 257 n.

*aeternum* was shared by the *postilla super Apocalypsim* of Peter John Oliva, another Franciscan; nor can we wonder, when among the scanty extracts of Oliva's work which escaped the flames we read: "Per sedem bestiae principaliter designatus carnalis clerus...in quo quidem bestialis vita...regnat...longe plus quam in laicis."..."Mulier stat hic pro Romana gente et imperio, tam prout fuit quondam in statu paganismi quam prout postmodum fuit in fide Christi."..."Quidam putant quod tam Antichristus mysticus quam proprius et magnus erit pseudo-papa." When such things were written within the Church, it is not matter for surprise that the sects took the further step of identifying Antichrist with the Papacy or the occupants of the Papal See, or that this became a commonplace of Apocalyptic interpretation among reforming sects and Churches.

On the papal side a counter-attempt to interpret the Apocalypse in the light of history was made by Nicolas of Lyra (†1340). He finds in it a forecast of the course of events from the time of Domitian to his own. In Lyra's judgement the millennium began with the founding of the Mendicant orders, which had bound Satan, as he thinks, for a considerable period of time.

6. With the Reformation of the sixteenth century a new era of Apocalyptic exegesis begins. Each side in the great controversy found inspiration in this book. The reforming party inherited the method of Joachim and the Franciscans: the equation 'the Pope, or the Papacy, is Antichrist' was the cornerstone of their interpretation. On the papal side, under the stress of the Protestant attack, new methods arose, which at a later time found followers among the reformed. Their authors were Spaniards and members of the Society of Jesus. Francis Ribeira (†1601), a professor at Salamanca, came to his task equipped with a knowledge of both the Greek and Latin commentators of the patristic period, but with an open mind which refused to be bound by their exegesis. He took his stand on the principle that the Apocalypticist foresaw only the nearer future and the last things, and offered no anticipations of intermediate history. Thus he was able to relegate Antichrist to the time

of the end, and though with the majority of interpreters he identified Babylon with Rome, he could contend that the city which St John saw upon the Beast was not, as some said, Rome under papal rule, but the degenerate Rome of a future age. Ribeira has been described as a futurist, but the designation is inaccurate if it overlooks his real appreciation of the historical groundwork of the Revelation. His brother-Jesuit, Alcasar († 1613), on the other hand, was a thorough-going 'preterist.' In his judgment the body of St John's prophecy falls into two great portions, cc. iv.—xi., and cc. xii.—xix., answering severally to the conflict of the Church with Judaism and her conflict with paganism; while the closing chapters (xx.—xxii.) describe her present triumph and predominance. Both Alcasar and Ribeira wrote in the interests of a party, and neither of the schemes which they propose is free from manifest difficulties; yet both works mark an advance upon earlier interpretations in so far as they approach the book from the standpoint of the writer and his time, and abstain from reading into it the events or ideas of a widely different period.

7. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were busy with the work of Apocalyptic exposition. In England Joseph Mede and two eminent Cambridge mathematicians, Sir Isaac Newton and William Whiston, found minute fulfilments of St John's prophecy from the days of Domitian to their own<sup>1</sup>; on the continent the same general system of interpretation was adopted, with varying results, by two no less eminent authorities, Vitringa and Bengel. On the other hand Grotius and Hammond trod generally in the steps of Alcasar, while on the papal side the great Bossuet suggested the division of the prophecy into three historical periods, the age of persecution (cc. v.—xix.), the triumph of the Church (c. xx. 1—10), and the epoch of final conflict and victory (cc. xx. 11—xxii. 13). At the end of the eighteenth century Eichhorn struck a note which has been taken up again quite recently. The Apocalypse is in his view a great poem, or

<sup>1</sup> " 'While I write,' says Mede, 'news is brought of a Prince from the North (meaning Gustavus Adolphus) gaining

victories over the Emperor in defence of the German afflicted Protestants'." (Elliott, *H.A.* iv. p. 474.)

rather a drama, which may be broken up into acts and scenes—the drama of the progress and victory of the Christian faith.

8. While inheriting the methods of its predecessors, the nineteenth century found itself in possession of new data by which it was enabled to correct or extend their application. The progress of events shifted the point of view from which the advocates of the continuously historical interpretation regarded St John's visions; room had to be made, for instance, for the French Revolution and all the disturbing tendencies which it represented or set going<sup>1</sup>. Among expositors who revolted from a system which was under the necessity of revising its results with the progress of events some, like S. R. Maitland and Isaac Williams in England, and Stern, Bisping, and others on the continent, revived and carried to greater lengths the 'futurist' views of Ribeira; while others, like Auberlen, fell back upon the position that the Apocalypse revealed a philosophy of history and anticipated persons or events only when they were "solitary examples of a principle<sup>2</sup>." In Germany a new attitude towards the interpretation of the book was created by the endeavour to investigate its sources. If the Apocalypse of John is a Jewish work adapted for reading in Christian congregations, or a compilation from non-canonical apocalypses, it is difficult to regard the book as more than a storehouse of first-century eschatology, or a historical monument which throws light on an obscure age. In that case it is undoubtedly of first-rate importance to the student of history, but its claims to be regarded as a prophecy in any true sense of the word can no longer be taken seriously. In Germany this estimate of the Apocalypse is still dominant, and it has revolutionized the interpretation of the book. In England there are signs of a desire to assimilate all that may be of permanent value in the results of research, without abandoning belief in the canonical authority or prophetic character of St John's work. Examples of this attitude may be found in Professor Sir W. M. Ramsay's *Letters to the Seven Churches*, and in the most recent of English commentaries on the Revelation, the brief but

<sup>1</sup> See, e.g., Elliott, *H.A.* iii. 309 ff. *Apocalypse*, p. 48.

<sup>2</sup> Auberlen, cited by Archbp. Benson,



suggestive contribution made to Professor Adeney's *Century Bible* by Mr Anderson Scott.

9. It remains to state the principles of interpretation by which the following exposition has been guided.

The interpretation of an ancient book, especially of a book such as the Apocalypse, must depend in great part on the view which the interpreter is led to take of its literary character, purpose, destination, and date. These points have been discussed in the earlier chapters of the introduction, and it is only necessary here to shew how the judgements which have been formed upon them affect the present writer's attitude toward the problems and the general significance of the book.

(1) This commentary has been written under the conviction that the author of the Apocalypse was, what he claimed to be, an inspired prophet. He belongs to the order which in older days produced the books of Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Zechariah. He knows himself to be a medium of communication between God and Christ on the one hand, and the Church on the other. His mind has been lifted into a sphere above its natural powers by the Divine Spirit, which has enabled him to assimilate a message from the invisible world. His rendering of this message into human thought and speech must be interpreted as we interpret the prophecies of the Old Testament canon; it will possess the same Divine elevation that we find in them, and be liable to the same human limitations. The student who approaches the Apocalypse from this point of view will not expect to find in it express predictions of persons and actions which in St John's day were yet hidden in the womb of a remote future; nor will he look for exact chronological order in its successive visions, or for a sense of the distances which part great epochs from one another. But on the other hand he will expect and, it is firmly believed, will find that the prophet of the New Testament is not less able than the prophets of the Old Testament to read the secrets of God's general purpose in the evolution of events, to detect the greater forces which are at work in human life under all its vicissitudes, and to indicate the issues towards which history tends.

(2) As the title suggests, the prophecy of this book possesses a special character of which the interpreter must not fail to take note. The Divine message came to John in a series of visions; it is an apocalypse, and it uses the ideas, the symbols, and the forms of speech which were characteristic of apocalyptic literature. Thus St John's work challenges comparison with the apocalyptic portions of the Old Testament, more especially with the Book of Daniel; and further, with the non-canonical Jewish apocalypses, to which ready access can now be had through the labours of Professor Charles and Dr M. R. James. It is possible to exaggerate the influence which these Jewish books exerted over the mind of the Christian Apocalyptist, and it may be questioned whether he has made direct use of any of them; but they establish the existence of a common stock of apocalyptic imagery on which St John evidently drew. The modern interpreter of the Apocalypse is bound to take into account the presence in St John's book of the conventional language of apocalyptic literature, and to refrain from pressing it into the service of his own line of interpretation. Phrases and imagery which fall under this category must generally be held to belong to the scenery of the book rather than to the essence of the revelation. A recognition of this canon of interpretation will save the student from adopting the naïve and sometimes grotesque attempts which have been made to interpret every detail in a book which, like all writings of its class, defies treatment of this kind.

(3) Another important landmark for the guidance of the interpreter is to be found in the purpose of the book and the historical surroundings of its origin. The Apocalypse is cast in the form of a letter to certain Christian societies, and it opens with a detailed account of their conditions and circumstances. Only the most perverse ingenuity can treat the messages to the Seven Churches as directly prophetic. The book starts with a well-defined historical situation, to which reference is made again at the end, and the intermediate visions which form the body of the work cannot on any reasonable

theory be dissociated from their historical setting. The prophecy arises out of local and contemporary circumstances; it is, in the first instance at least, the answer of the Spirit to the fears and perils of the Asian Christians toward the end of the first century. Hence all that can throw light on the Asia of A.D. 70—100, and upon Christian life in Asia during that period, is of primary importance to the student of the Apocalypse, not only in view of the local allusions in cc. ii.—iii., but as helping to determine the aim and drift of the entire work. No one who realizes that the prophecy is an answer to the crying needs of the Seven Churches will dream of treating it as a detailed forecast of the course of mediæval and modern history in Western Europe. So far as the Apocalypstist reveals the future, he reveals it not with the view of exercising the ingenuity of remote generations, but for the practical purpose of inculcating those great lessons of trust in God, loyalty to the Christ-King, confidence in the ultimate triumph of righteousness, patience under adversity, and hope in the prospect of death, which were urgently needed by the Asian Churches, and will never be without meaning and importance so long as the world lasts.

It will be seen that an interpretation conducted upon these lines will have points of contact with each of the chief systems of Apocalyptic exegesis, without identifying itself with any one of them as a whole. With the 'preterists' it will take its stand on the circumstances of the age and locality to which the book belongs, and will connect the greater part of the prophecy with the destinies of the Empire under which the prophet lived; with the 'futurists' it will look for fulfilments of St John's pregnant words in times yet to come. With the school of Auberlen and Benson it will find in the Apocalypse a Christian philosophy of history; with the 'continuous-historical' school it can see in the progress of events ever new illustrations of the working of the great principles which are revealed. And while it maintains, against the majority of recent continental scholars, the essential unity of the book and its prophetic inspiration, it will gladly accept all that research and discovery

can yield for the better understanding of the conditions under which the book was written. Indeed it is from this quarter that it will look most confidently for further light.

No attempt to solve the problems of this most enigmatic of canonical books can be more than provisional; even if the principles on which it rests are sound, their application must often be attended with uncertainty through the interpreter's lack of knowledge, or through his liability to err in his judgments upon the facts which are known to him. The present writer expects no immunity from this law; he has stated his conclusions without reserve, but he is far from desiring to claim for them a finality which perhaps will never be attained. Nor has he gone to his work with any preconceptions beyond the general principles just indicated. His purpose has not been to add a system of interpretation to those which are already in the field, but simply to contribute whatever a personal study, conducted in the light shed upon the Apocalypse by many explorers, may be able to offer towards a true appreciation of this great Christian prophecy.

The following are a few of the less obvious abbreviations employed:

Andr. Andreas.

Ar. Arethas.

BDB. Brown Driver and Briggs, *Hebrew and English Lexicon of the O.T.* (Oxford, 1892—1906).

Blass, Gr. F. Blass, *Grammar of N.T. Greek*. Translated by H. St J. Thackeray (London, 1898).

Burton. E. de W. Burton, *Syntax of the Moods and Tenses in N.T. Greek* (Edinburgh, 1894).

CIG. *Corpus inscriptionum graecarum*.

Enc. Bibl. T. K. Cheyne and J. S. Black, *Encyclopaedia Biblica* (London, 1899—1903).

Ev. Petr. The Gospel of Peter (cited from the writer's edition).

Exp. The *Expositor*.

Hastings, D.B. J. Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible* (Edinburgh, 1898—1904).

J. Th. St., or J. T. S. The *Journal of Theological Studies*.

SH. Sanday and Headlam, *Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans* (Edinburgh, 1895).

St Mark. The writer's edition.

Tyc. Tyconius (see p. cc f.).

Vg. The Latin Vulgate.

Viet. Victorinus (see p. cc f.).

WH. Westcott and Hort, *N.T. in Greek* (Cambridge, 1891); WH.<sup>2</sup>, second edition (1896).

WM. Winer-Moulton, *Grammar of N.T. Greek*, 8th Engl. ed. (Edinburgh, 1877).

WSchm. Winer-Schmiedel, *Grammatik d. NTlichen Sprachidioms* (Göttingen, 1894— ).

Zahn, Einl. Th. Zahn, *Einleitung in das N.T.* (Leipzig, 1897—9).

# ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΨΙΣ ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ

## ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΨΙΣ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἣν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰ. Ι.

αποκαλυψις Ἰωαννου (Ἰωανου 8) 8C (cf. A in subscr) 2 8 82 93 (95) (130) Ir Or Eus Hier] απ. Ι. του θεολογου 14 17 91 97 απ. του αγιου Ι. του θεολ. 1 25 28 31 (37) 38 (49) 51 90 94 απ. Ι. του θεολ. και ευαγγελιστου Q 12 η απ. του αποστολου Ι. και ευαγγελιστου P 42 (cf. vg<sup>ed</sup> syr)

Ι Ι αυτω] αυτη Q

TITLE. Ἀποκάλυψις or Ἰ. Ἰωάννου was the title of the book in the second century, cf. Iren. v. 30. 3 τοῦ καὶ τὴν ἀποκάλυψιν ἑωρακότος: *cap. Murat.* l. 71 sq. "apocalypse[s] etiam Iohannis et Petri tantum recipimus": Tert. *adv. Marc.* iv. 5 "apocalypsin eius Marcion respuit." Τοῦ ἀποστόλου καὶ εὐαγγελιστοῦ, τοῦ θεολόγου etc. are manifestly due to later transcribers. Ὁ θεολόγος as the distinctive title of St John is perhaps not earlier than the end of cent. iv.; in Eus. *praep. ev.* xi. 19 the Evangelist θεολογεῖ, but the writer of Hebrews is ἄλλος θεολόγος. Yet cf. Ath. *or. c. gent.* 42 ὁ θεολόγος ἀνὴρ (Hort, *Apoc.* p. xxxvi.).

I. 1—3. PROLOGUE.

1. ἀποκάλυψις Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ] Ἀποκάλυψις occurs here only in this book. The noun is rare in literary Greek, but Jerome's dictum (*in Gal.* i. 11 sq.) "verbum ipsum ἀποκαλύψεως...proprie scripturarum est et a nullo sapientum saeculi apud Graecos usurpatum" is too sweeping, for it is found in Plutarch *mor.* 70 F. In the LXX. ἀποκαλύπτειν is far more frequent than ἀνακαλύπτειν, and the noun is used euphemistically for נִבְּיָה in 1 Regn. xx. 30, and metaphorically in Sirach (xi. 27, xxii. 22, xlii. 1); in the N.T. ἀποκάλυψις in a metaphorical sense is fairly common (Lc.<sup>1</sup>, Paul<sup>14</sup>, Pet.<sup>3</sup>, Apoc.<sup>1</sup>). The Epistles use it eschatologically

(1) in reference to the revelation of God (Rom. ii. 5), of Christ (1 Cor. i. 7, 2 Th. i. 7, 1 Pet. i. 7, 13, iv. 13), and of the Saints (Rom. viii. 19), which is to be made at the Parousia; and also (2) of any revelation now made to the Church (Rom. xvi. 25, 1 Cor. xiv. 6, 26, 2 Cor. xii. 1, 7, Gal. i. 12, ii. 2, Eph. iii. 3) through the Spirit as a πνεῦμα ἀποκαλύψεως (Eph. i. 17). The corresponding χάρισμα was exercised not only by Apostles (2 Cor. xii. 7, Gal. ii. 2), but at times as it appears by ordinary believers in the congregation (cf. 1 Cor. xiv. 26 ὅταν συνέρχησθε ἕκαστος...ἀποκάλυψιν ἔχει). In this sense ἀποκάλυψις is coupled with other gifts, such as γνῶσις, προφητεία, διδασχά (1 Cor. xiv. 6), ψαλμός, γλῶσσα, ἑρμηνεία (ib. 26), ὁπτασία (2 Cor. xii. 1), σοφία (Eph. i. 17).

Here the exact meaning depends upon the interpretation of the genitive. Is Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ the gen. of the object or of the subject? Dr Hort (on 1 Pet. i. 7 and *ad loc.*) supports the former, but the next words, ἣν ἔδωκεν κ.τ.λ., seem to point the other way. The book is a Divine revelation of which Jesus Christ was the recipient and the giver: cf. Gal. i. 12, where δι' ἀποκαλύψεως Ἰ. X. means 'by revelation from J. C.' (Lightfoot), in contrast with teaching received παρὰ ἀνθρώπου. The title might have been Ἀποκάλυψις Ἰησοῦ,



θεὸς δεῖξαι τοῖς δούλοις αὐτοῦ ἃ δεῖ γενέσθαι ἐν  
τάχει, καὶ ἐσήμανεν ἀποστείλας διὰ τοῦ ἀγγέλου  
§ C 2 αὐτοῦ τῷ δούλῳ αὐτοῦ Ἰωάννῃ, §<sup>2</sup> ὃς ἐμαρτύρησεν τὸν

1 δουλοις] αἰγίοις N\* (δ. N<sup>a</sup>) | τῷ δούλῳ αὐτ.] τοῦ δούλου αὐτ. A om 130 | Ἰωαννῇ  
N\* (Ἰωαννῇ N<sup>a</sup>)

though the instinct of the Church has rightly substituted the name of the disciple through whom the message was delivered.

ἦν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ ὁ θεὸς κτλ.] Arethas: δέδοται μὲν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τῷ υἱῷ, δέδοται δὲ παρὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ ἡμῖν τοῖς δούλοις αὐτοῦ. The Father is the ultimate Revealer (Mt. xi. 25 ἀπεκάλυψας); the Son is the medium through Whom the revelation passes to men (ib. 27 ὃ ἐν βούλῃται ὁ υἱὸς ἀποκαλύψαι, cf. Jo. i. 18 μονογενὴς θεός... ἐκεῖνος ἐξηγήσατο). That the Son receives what He is and has from the Father is the constant teaching of the Gospel of St John (iii. 35, v. 20 ff., 26, vii. 16, viii. 28, xii. 49, xvi. 15, xvii. 2 ff.), cf. Bede: "Iohannes more suo filii gloriam ad patrem referens"; for a statement of this doctrine in its relation to the Christology of the Creeds see Hooker *E. P.* v. 54 ff. The particular revelation now about to be made was given to Jesus Christ that it might be communicated (δείξαι = ἵνα δείξῃ, *palam facere*) to the servants of God (αὐτοῦ = τοῦ θεοῦ, cf. xxii. 6), i.e., primarily the Christian prophets (see Amos iii. 7 οὐ μὴ ποιήσῃ Κύριος ὁ θεὸς πρᾶγμα ἐὰν μὴ ἀποκαλύψῃ παιδείαν πρὸς τοὺς δούλους αὐτοῦ τοὺς προφῆτας, and Apoc. x. 7, xi. 18, xxii. 6), but not to the exclusion of the other members of the Church; in vii. 3 οἱ δούλοι τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν are the whole company of the sealed, and the reading of N\* (αἰγίοις) is doubtless a true gloss in this place.

ἃ δεῖ γενέσθαι ἐν τάχει, the contents of the Apocalypse. Δεῖ γενέσθαι is from Dan. ii. 28, see Mc. xiii. 7, note; δεῖ denotes not the necessity of a blind εἰμαρμένη, but the sure fulfilment of the purpose of God revealed by the

prophets; cf. Mc. viii. 31, ix. 11, xiii. 10, Lc. xxiv. 26, Jo. xii. 34. To this the keen hope of primitive Christianity adds ἐν τάχει (Lc. xviii. 8, Rom. xvi. 20, Apoc. xxii. 6), another O.T. phrase (Deut.<sup>5</sup>, Jos.<sup>2</sup>, 1 Regn.<sup>1</sup>, Ps.<sup>1</sup>, Sir.<sup>1</sup>, Bar.<sup>3</sup>, Ez.<sup>1</sup>), which must be interpreted here and in xxii. 6 relatively to Divine measurements of time (Arethas, παραμετρῶν τὰ ἀνθρώπινα τοῖς θεοῖς).

Dr Hort, placing a comma after αὐτοῦ, takes δ as in apposition with ἦν.

καὶ ἐσήμανεν ἀποστείλας, sc. Ἰησοῦς Χριστός. The Latin *significavit nuntianda* seems to imply a reading ἀποστείλαι, with ὁ θεός as the subject. With ἐσήμανεν compare the use of the verb in Jo. xii. 33, xviii. 32, xxi. 19, and in Acts xi. 28 ἐσήμαινεν διὰ τοῦ πνεύματος. Here the message is sent by Christ διὰ τοῦ ἀγγέλου αὐτοῦ, cf. Beatus: "non cogitatione concepta res est, non aliquibus scripturarum carminibus; sed per angelum, id est, puritatis aenuntium... Ioanni directa est"; see Mt. xiii. 41, Mc. xiii. 27, Apoc. xxii. 16. Ἀποστελλεῖν διὰ (= 𐤀𐤓𐤁𐤏 𐤍𐤕𐤕𐤍, Exod. iv. 13, 2 Sam. xi. 14, xii. 25, xv. 36), cf. Mt. xi. 2 πέμψας διὰ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ, Acts xi. 30 ἀποστελλαντες... διὰ χειρὸς Βαρνάβα καὶ Σαύλου. For τῷ δούλῳ αὐτοῦ Ἰωάννῃ see Rom. i. 1, Jas. i. 1, Jude 1. John is named again in i. 4, 9 and xxii. 8; the question of his identity with the Apostle is discussed in the Introduction, c. xv.

The genesis of the Apocalypse has now been traced from its origin in the Mind of God to the moment when it reached its human interpreter.

2. ὃς ἐμαρτύρησεν τὸν λόγον κτλ.] Μάρτυς, μαρτυρεῖν, μαρτυρία, are frequent in the Apocalypse, as in other

λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὴν μαρτυρίαν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ,  
ὅσα εἶδεν. <sup>3</sup> μακάριος ὁ ἀναγινώσκων καὶ οἱ ἀκούοντες <sup>3</sup>  
τοὺς λόγους τῆς προφητείας καὶ τηροῦντες τὰ ἐν  
αὐτῇ γεγραμμένα· ὁ γὰρ καιρὸς ἐγγύς.

<sup>2</sup> Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ] om Χριστοῦ 12 αὐτοῦ Dion [οσα]+τε 1 al<sup>honn</sup> Ar | εἶδεν (ιδεν  
NAQ 7 98)]+και ατινα εισι και α(τινα) χρη γενεσθαι μετα ταυτα 1 7 12 28 37 38 46 49  
al<sup>latinu</sup> me (cod ap Ar) <sup>3</sup> μακαριοι οι αναγινωσκοντες me Vict | τους λογους ACP  
al<sup>pl</sup> vg me syrr Vict Prim Andr Ar]+τουτους C τον λογον NAQ 100 aeth | της  
προφητειας (-τίας NC)]+ταυτης 7 16 vg<sup>cleamdemfu harl</sup> me syrr arm<sup>2</sup> Vict Prim

Johannine books; the verb is usually followed by *περί* or *ὅτι*, but the cognate acc. occurs again in 1 Jo. v. 10, Apoc. xxii. 16, 20.

Τὸν λόγον...τὴν μαρτυρίαν, i.e. the revelation imparted by God and attested by Christ; the phrase occurs again, with some modifications in form or meaning, in i. 9, vi. 9, xii. 17, xx. 4. This word and witness reached John in a vision (ὅσα εἶδεν: the reading *ὅσα τε εἶδεν* has arisen from a misunderstanding). *Εἶδεν* strikes a note which is heard repeatedly throughout the book (cf. i. 12, 17, 19 f., iv. 1, v. 1 f., etc.) and indicates its general character, which is that of a prophetic vision (cf. Isa. i. 1). The aorist *ἐμαρτύρησεν* is epistolary; from the reader's point of view John's testimony was borne at the time when the book was written. Dr Hort regards *ἐμαρτ.* as referring to John's "confessing of Jesus Christ before men," and not to the visions of the Apocalypse.

3. μακάριος ὁ ἀναγινώσκων κτλ.] Felicitation of the reader and hearers of the vision; similar μακαρισμοί, making with the present instance seven in all, occur at intervals throughout the second half of the book (Apoc. xiv. 13, xvi. 15, xix. 9, xx. 6, xxii. 7, 14). Ὁ ἀναγινώσκων is not the private student (cf. Mc. xiii. 14, note), but, as οἱ ἀκ. shews, the person who reads aloud in the congregation. The Church inherited the Jewish practice of reading in the congregation (cf. Exod. xxiv. 7, Neh. viii. 2, Lc. iv. 16, Acts xiii. 15, xv. 21, 2 Cor. iii. 15), and extended it to such Christian

documents as Apostolic letters (Col. iv. 16, 1 Th. v. 27, and see also Justin *ap.* i. 67, Dionys. Cor. ap. Eus. *H. E.* iv. 23); and the writer of the Apocalypse clearly desires to encourage this public use of his book. The reader (*ἀναγνώστης*, *lector*), soon acquired an official position, and became a member of the *clerus* (Tert. *de praescr.* 41; see Wordsworth, *Ministry of Grace*, p. 187 f.). But no such character was attributed to him in the first century; in the Apostolic Church as in the Synagogue the reading of the Scriptures was probably deputed by the presbyters or the president to any member of the congregation who was able and willing to perform it.

The μακαρισμός of the reader (μακάριος = מְבָרָךְ as in Deut. xxxiii. 29, Ps. i. 1) is extended to the hearers if they keep what they have heard. There is here a scarcely doubtful reference to our Lord's saying in Lc. xi. 28 μακάριοι οἱ ἀκούοντες τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ φυλάσσοντες, though the Johannine *τηρεῖν* (Jo. viii. 51 f., xiv. 23, xv. 20, xvii. 6, 1 Jo. ii. 5, etc.) takes the place of *φυλάσσειν*. The thought is worked out by St James (i. 22 f.).

Τῆς προφητείας: the Apocalyptist claims for his book that it shall take rank with the prophetic books of the O.T.; cf. 2 Chr. xxxii. 32 ἐν τῇ προφητείᾳ Ἡσαίου, Sir. *prol.* 15 αἱ προφητεῖαι. The claim is repeated in Apoc. xxii. 7, 10, 18 f.

Ὁ γὰρ καιρὸς ἐγγύς: a motive for hearing and keeping: the season (cf. xi. 18, xxii. 10; Acts i. 7) for the fulfilment of the vision is at hand; the

## 4 Ἰωάννης ταῖς ἐπτὰ ἐκκλησίαις ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ·

4 Ἰωάννης Ν | απο ο ων ΝΑCΡ 1 2 5 6 7 10 38 91 al<sup>lat mu</sup> g h vg syrr] απο του ο ων 30 92<sup>ms</sup> Ar<sup>ed</sup> απο θεου ο ων Q 36 95 130 al<sup>fere 40</sup> Vict Prim

hopes and fears which it arouses belong to the near future; cf. Beatus: "perficentibus enim non longum tempus remunerationis facit." The words, like ἐν τάχει (v. 1), are repeated in xxii. 10. They rest ultimately on such sayings of Christ as Mc. xiii. 28f. and are among the commonplaces of primitive Christianity; cf. Rom. xiii. 11, 1 Cor. vii. 29, Phil. iv. 5 (where see Lightfoot's note).

4—8. THE WRITER'S GREETING TO THE CHURCHES ADDRESSED.

4. Ἰωάννης ταῖς ἐπτὰ ἐκκλησίαις κτλ.] The customary form for beginning a letter; cf. Gal. i. 1 Παῦλος...ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τῆς Γαλατίας, 1 Th. i. 1, Π. τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ Θεσσαλονικέων, 1 Cor. i. 1, 2 Cor. i. 1, Ign. Eph. 1 etc. Though we are not again reminded of the fact till we reach the closing benediction (xxii. 21), the Apocalypse is in fact a letter from i. 4 onwards; it might have borne the title Πρὸς τὰς ζ' ἐκκλησίας, or Πρὸς Ἀσιανούς.

Ἡ Ἀσία in the Books of Maccabees (1 Macc. viii. 6, xi. 13, xii. 39, xiii. 32; 2 Macc. iii. 3, x. 24; 3 Macc. iii. 14; 4 Macc. iii. 20) is coterminous with the empire of the Seleucids. But before N.T. times it had acquired another meaning. The Romans identified Asia with the Pergamene kingdom, and when in B.C. 129 the possessions of Attalus III. passed into their hands, they gave the name to the new province. The province of Asia at first included only the western sea-board of Asia Minor, but after B.C. 49 two *dioeceses* of Phrygia were added to it; see Cic. *pro Flacco* 27 "Asia vestra constat ex Phrygia Mysia Caria Lycia." In the N.T. ἡ Ἀσία is always Proconsular Asia, with the possible exception of Acts ii. 9, where Phrygia appears to be definitely excluded; on this see, however, the Introduction, c. v. In addition to the cities named below in v. 11, there were

Christian communities at Troas (Acts xx. 5 ff., 2 Cor. ii. 12), Hierapolis and Colossae (Col. i. 1, ii. 1, iv. 13), possibly also at Magnesia and Tralles; and the question arises why John addresses only the seven churches which are specified (ταῖς ἐπτὰ ἐκκλησίαις). The selection may be explained by circumstances; Troas lay far off the road which the messenger would naturally follow, while Hierapolis and Colossae were so near to Laodicea and Magnesia and Tralles to Ephesus that they might be disregarded. The seven Churches addressed were fairly representative of Asiatic Christianity; and as Ramsay points out (*Exp.* 1904, i. p. 29), the "seven cities were the best points of communication with seven districts." But the repeated occurrence of the number seven in this book (i. 4<sup>b</sup>, 12, 16, iv. 5, v. 1, 6, viii. 2, x. 3, xi. 13, xii. 3, xiii. 1, xiv. 6 f.) suggests another reason for the limitation. Seven, the number of the days of the week, presented to the Semitic mind the idea of completeness (Adrian *Isagoge* 83 ἡ γραφή...τὸν ἐπτὰ ἀριθμὸν...λέγει...ἐπὶ τελειοῦ ἀριθμοῦ). Thus "the seven Churches" may represent to us not only the Churches of Asia as a whole, but (*can. Murat.* 57 f.) all the Churches of Christ; and Andreas is probably not altogether wide of the mark when he writes: διὰ τοῦ ἐξδοματικοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τὸ μυστικὸν τῶν ἀπανταχῇ ἐκκλησιῶν σημαίνων. So Primasius: "id est, uni ecclesiae septiformi; septenario numero saepe universitas figuratur"; and Rupert of Deutz: "idem nobis sit ac si dixerit 'Ioannes omnibus ecclesiis quae sunt in mundo'"; cf. Beatus: "quid sibi Asianus populus esse videtur ut solus suscipere revelationem apostolicam mereatur?" But any such application of ταῖς ἐπτὰ ἐκκλησίαις is only in the background of

χάρις ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καὶ τοῦ ᾔοντος καὶ τοῦ ἐρχομένου, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἑπτὰ πνευμάτων τῶν ἐνώπιον τοῦ

4 α ενωπιον CQ 6 14 93 95 al<sup>ferre</sup> 40 syrr<sup>vid</sup>] α εστιν εν. P 1 38 49 α εισιν εν. 36 των εν. NA 47 79 99 om 80

the words; as they stand, they have a definite reference from which they must not be diverted to mystical uses.

Χάρις ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη. So all the Pauline Epistles open except 1, 2 Tim., where and in 2 Jo. we find χάρις ἔλεος εἰρήνη. The same salutation is used in 1, 2 Peter; St James prefers the classical χαίρειν (Acts xv. 23, Jac. i. 1). Ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καὶ τοῦ ᾔοντος καὶ τοῦ ἐρχομένου i.e. ἀπὸ θεοῦ πατρός (Rom. i. 7, 1 Cor. i. 3 etc.). That this is the true interpretation appears from καὶ ἀπὸ Ἰ. X. which follows; the view of Andreas (ἀπὸ τῆς τρισυποστάτου θεότητος), and that of Primasius ("ad personam tamen filii hic proprie redigendus est locus") are equally excluded by the context. As to the phrase itself, ὁ ὢν is the LXX. rendering of יהוה אלהים in Exod. iii. 14; cf. Philo *de Abt.* 24 ἐν ταῖς ἱεραῖς γραφαῖς κυρίῳ ὀνόματι καλεῖται ὁ ὢν. Aquila, however, followed by Theodotion, translated יהוה אלהים by ἔσομαι [ὁς] ἔσομαι, and the Targums read into the words a reference to the infinite past and future of God's eternal 'now'; thus the Jerusalem Targum interprets "qui fuit est et erit," and the T. of Jonathan on Deut. xxxii. 39 renders הוּא יְהוּה "ego ille qui est et qui fuit et qui erit." Similar descriptions of the Divine Life are cited from Greek poetry, e.g. the saying ascribed to Heraclitus: κόσμος... ἦν δὲ καὶ ἔστι καὶ ἔσται; the oracle in Paus. x. 12 Ζεὺς ἦν, Ζεὺς ἔστι, Ζεὺς ἔσσεται, and the Orphic lines Ζεὺς πρῶτος γένητο, Ζεὺς ὑστατος ἀρχικέραυνος | Ζεὺς κεφαλῇ, Ζεὺς μέσος. Thus the Apocalyptist strikes a note familiar both to Jewish and Hellenic ears. But he expresses his thought *more suo*: ὁ ᾔων (Benson: 'the Was') is a characteristically bold

attempt to supply the want of a past part. of εἰμί, while ὁ ἐρχόμενος is perhaps preferred to ὁ ἐσόμενος because it adumbrates at the outset the general purpose of the book, which is to exhibit the comings of God in human history; if ἔρχεσθαι is used elsewhere chiefly of the Son, the Father also may be said to come when He reveals Himself in His workings; cf. e.g. Jo. xiv. 23 [ἐγὼ καὶ] ὁ πατήρ μου... ἐλευσόμεθα. As a whole the phrase exhibits the Divine Life under the categories into which it falls when it becomes the subject of human thought, which can conceive of the eternal only in the terms of time. Such a title of the Eternal Father stands fitly among the first words of a book which reveals the present in the light both of the past and of the future.

The construction ἀπὸ τοῦ ὢν κτλ. must be explained by regarding the whole phrase as an indeclinable noun (Viteau, *Étude*, ii. pp. 12, 126); a more exact writer would perhaps have said ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὁ ὢν κτλ. (cf. WM. p. 79 f.).

καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἑπτὰ πνευμάτων κτλ.] Cf. iii. 1, iv. 5, v. 6, where after πν. the writer adds τοῦ θεοῦ. Jewish angelology recognised seven angels of the Presence (Tob. xii. 15, Enoch xx. 7, xc. 21; cf. Targum Jon. on Gen. xi. 7: "dixit Deus vii angelis qui stant coram illo"). Seven angels are mentioned in Apoc. viii. 2 ff., xv. 1 ff.; and some early interpreters were disposed to identify the "seven spirits of God" with such a group of angelic beings. Thus Andreas: ἑπτὰ δὲ πνεύματα τοὺς ἑπτὰ ἀγγέλους νοεῖν δυνατόν, and Arethas more confidently: δοκιμώτερον δὲ ἀγγέλους ταῦτα νοεῖν, urging that ἃ ἔστιν ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου



5 θρόνου αὐτοῦ, ἡ καὶ ἀπὸ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὁ μάρτυς ὁ

implies τὴν οἰκετικὴν τάξιν, οὐ τὴν ἰσότητιον. But against this view must be set (1) the description of the 'seven spirits' in c. v. 6, with obvious reference to Zech. iv. 10; and (2) the apparent coordination of the spirits in this place with the Father and the Son. Bousset finds a parallel to this in Justin, *ap.* i. 6, but Justin's Christology is less consistent than that of the Apocalypse, where Christ is distinguished from the angels (see upon this the notes to c. xxii. 8 f., 16). Moreover, the N.T. rarely uses πνεύματα of angels; Heb. i. 7, 14 is based on a quotation, and in Apoc. xvi. 13 f. πνεύματα is qualified by ἀκάθαρτα or δαιμονίων, which removes all ambiguity. On the whole, therefore, it is safer to accept the alternative followed by the best Latin commentators, Victorinus, Primasius, Apringius, Beatus ("sanctus scilicet Spiritus unus in nomine, virtutibus septiformis") and offered as an alternative by Andreas (Ἰσως δὲ καὶ ἐτέρως τοῦτο νοηθήσεται... διὰ... τῶν ἐπτὰ πνευμάτων τῶν ἐνεργειῶν τοῦ ἁγίου Πνεύματος [σημαινομένων]). We may compare Heb. ii. 4 πνεύματος ἁγίου μερισμοίς, 1 Cor. xii. 10 διακρίσεις πνευμάτων, ib. xiv. 32 πνεύματα προφητῶν, Apoc. xxii. 6 ὁ θεὸς τῶν πνευμάτων τῶν προφητῶν. Here the 'spirits' are seven, because the Churches in which they operate are seven. An early interpretation connected them with the aspects of the הַשֵּׁמֶט הַשֵּׁמֶט enumerated in Isa. xi. 2 LXX.; cf. Justin, *dial.* 87, and Ps.-Hippolytus (ed. Lagarde, p. 198), where the passage in Isaiah is quoted in the form ἀναπαύσεται ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐπτὰ πνεύματα τοῦ θεοῦ. Hence the *Spiritus septiformis* of Latin devotional theology. But there is nothing to shew that the writer of the Apocalypse had Isa. *l.c.* in his thoughts; moreover the septenary number appears there only

in the LXX., to which comparatively little weight is assigned in this book.

ἡ ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου αὐτοῦ anticipates the vision of iv. 2, 5, q.v. The readings τῶν, ἡ ἐστίν (εἶσιν), are grammatical corrections for the rougher ἡ: for the omission of the verb cf. c. v. 13 πᾶν κτίσμα ὃ ἐν κτλ. Nestle (*Textual Criticism*, p. 331) suggests that the original reading was τὰ.

5. καὶ ἀπὸ Ἰ. Χρ., ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός] Grace and peace come also from the Person who received and communicated the revelation. Ἀπὸ Ἰ. Χρ., as in the Pauline form of salutation from Rom. i. 7 onwards; St John (2 Jo. 3) has παρά in the same sense. Since our Lord is the medium rather than the source of the Divine favour we might have expected διὰ, as in Jo. i. 17 ἡ χάρις καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια διὰ Ἰ. Χρ. ἐγένετο. But the Son in His oneness with the Father may also be regarded as the source of the gifts which He communicates. From this point the full title Ἰησοῦς Χριστός disappears, unless we read it in the closing benediction (xxii. 21); elsewhere throughout the Apoc. Ἰησοῦς stands alone (i. 9 bis, xii. 17, xiv. 12, xvii. 6, xix. 10 bis, xx. 4, xxii. 16, 20)—a use which is rare except in the Gospels and the Ep. to the Hebrews. It may be the purpose of the writer to emphasize in this way the humanity of the glorified Christ, and His identity with the historical Person who lived and suffered.

Ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός, and the other nominatives which follow, are the first examples of an anomaly which is common in the Apoc.; cf. ii. 13, 20, iii. 12 etc. Such irregularities may be partly attributable to Semitic habits of thought—a Greek could scarcely have permitted himself to use them; but they are partly due to the character of the book and perhaps are parenthetical rather than solecistic;

πιστός, ὁ πρωτότοκος τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ ὁ ἄρχων τῶν βασιλέων τῆς γῆς. τῷ ἀγαπῶντι ἡμᾶς καὶ λύσαντι ἡμᾶς ἐκ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν ἐν τῷ αἵματι αὐτοῦ,

5 των νεκρων] pr εκ ι 91 96 al arm<sup>codd</sup> vid | βασιλειων N\* (-λεων N<sup>1</sup> vid) arm<sup>1</sup> | αγα-  
πῶντι NACQ 6 7 14 38 95 al<sup>sat mu</sup> αγαπησαντι P ι 28 36 79 91 92<sup>ms</sup> 96 99 Andr Ar |  
λυσαντι NAC ι 6 12\* 28 36 38 69 79 99 (syrr) arm Prim] λουσαντι PQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg me  
aeth Andr Ar | om ημας 2<sup>o</sup> N\* (hab N<sup>c.a</sup>) | εκ NAC ι 12 28\* 36 38 79 92<sup>ms</sup> 99 g arm  
Prim] απο PQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg me aeth Ar | om ημων A ι 12 16 arm<sup>4</sup> Prim<sup>vid</sup>

see the Introduction, c. xi. Μάρτυς looks back to v. 2 τὴν μαρτυρίαν Ἰησοῦ, but the phrase ὁ μ. ὁ πιστός has a wider reference; cf. Jo. iii. 11, 32 f., viii. 14 f., xviii. 37, 1 Tim. vi. 13; so Victorinus: "in homine suscepto perhibuit testimonium in mundo"; we are reminded also of Prov. xiv. 5 מִי־יִנְיָם־תֵּן, Isa. lv. 4 יְיָ־הוֹדִי־אֶת־נַפְשִׁי. It occurs again in c. iii. 14 (q.v.), where it is amplified (ὁ Ἀμὴν, ὁ μάρτυς ὁ π. καὶ ἀληθινός).

ὁ πρωτότοκος τῶν νεκρῶν] So St Paul in Col. i. 18 ὁς ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρχή, πρωτότοκος ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν, and 1 Cor. xv. 20 ἐγήγερται ἐκ νεκρῶν, ἀπαρχὴ τῶν κεκοιμημένων. Though others had risen, those e.g. who were raised by Him, yet as Alcuin (quoted by Trench) well observes, "nullus ante ipsum non moriturus surrexit." In His capacity of 'firstborn' Jesus is further ὁ ἄρχων τῶν βασιλέων τῆς γῆς. Here John follows another line of thought, suggested by Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 28 καὶ γὰρ πρωτότοκον (רִאשִׁית) θήσομαι αὐτόν, ὑψηλὸν παρὰ (לְ) יְיָ τοῖς βασιλεύουσιν τῆς γῆς. The Resurrection carried with it a potential lordship over all humanity (Rom. xiv. 9), not only over the Church (Col. l.c.). The Lord won by His Death what the Tempter had offered Him as the reward of sin (Mt. iv. 8 f.); He rose and ascended to receive universal empire; cf. c. xix. 12, 16 ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ διαδήματα πολλά... ἔχει... ὄνομα γεγραμμένον Βασιλεὺς βασιλέων. The words ὁ ἄρχων τ. β. τῆς γῆς, *imperator regum terrae*, stand appropriately at the head of a

book which represents the glorified Christ as presiding over the destinies of nations.

The threefold title μάρτυς...πρωτότοκος...ἄρχων answers to the threefold purpose of the Apocalypse, which is at once a Divine testimony, a revelation of the Risen Lord, and a forecast of the issues of history.

τῷ ἀγαπῶντι ἡμᾶς κτλ.] The first of the many doxologies of the book (iv. 11, v. 9, 12 f., vii. 10, 12 etc.) is offered to Jesus Christ. "To Him that loves us and—the crucial instance of His love—loosed us from our sins at the cost of His blood." The reading ἀγαπήσαντι, though it represents a fact (Jo. xiii. 1, 34, xv. 9, Rom. viii. 37, Apoc. iii. 9) misses the contrast between the abiding ἀγάπη and the completed act of redemption. Between λύσαντι and λούσαντι it is not so easy to decide. λύνειν ἁμαρτίαν is Biblical, see Job xlii. 9 (lxx.), and the construction λύνειν ἀπό occurs in Lc. xiii. 16, 1 Cor. vii. 27; cf. Apoc. xx. 7 λυθήσεται ἐκ τῆς φυλακῆς. On the other hand λούσαντι yields a good sense, and presents a more usual metaphor; cf. Ps. l. (li.) 4, Isa. i. 16, 18, 1 Cor. vi. 11, Eph. v. 26, Tit. iii. 5, Heb. x. 22; but it rests on inferior authority and may be "due to failure to understand the Hebraic use of ἐν to denote a price...and a natural misapplication of vii. 14" (WH.<sup>2</sup>, *Notes*, p. 136; cf. Nestle, *Textual Criticism*, p. 332). It is interesting to find Plato by a play upon the words bringing together the two verbs in a very similar connexion: *Crat.*



6 ὁ καὶ ἐποίησεν ἡμᾶς βασιλείαν, ἱερεῖς τῷ θεῷ καὶ

6 ἐποίησεν <sup>h</sup>ACP min<sup>pl</sup> syrr] ποιήσαντι Q 7 13 14 16 25 29 36 43 55 92<sup>txt</sup> ἤξιωσεν arm | ἡμᾶς NPQ alp<sup>pl</sup> syrr Vict Prim Andr Ar] ἡμῖν A 13 23 27 31 38 55 76 ἡμῶν C vg<sup>am</sup> fu harl tol (nostrum regnum) | βασιλείαν ἱερεῖς] βασιλείαν καὶ ἱερεῖς <sup>h</sup>c<sup>a</sup> 99 vg<sup>cod</sup> Tert Vict Prim βασιλεῖς καὶ ἱερεῖς P 1 28 36 79 80 81 161 βασιλείων ἱερεῖς Q βασιλείων ἱερατεῦμα (9) 13 14 23 27 55 92<sup>txt</sup> 130 me<sup>vid</sup> βασιλείαν ἱερῶν syrr<sup>vid</sup> βασιλείας arm

405 B οὐκ οὖν ὁ καθαίρων θεὸς καὶ ὁ ἀπολύων τε καὶ ἀπολούων τῶν τοιούτων κακῶν αἷτιος ἂν εἴη; The assonance of λούειν and λύειν abundantly accounts for the interchange of the two, notwithstanding the difference of meaning: one spelling or the other was adopted according to the sense preferred; cf. Arethas: διςσογραφεῖται ταῦτα πρὸς διάφορον ἔννοian. Ἐν τῷ αἵματι: the blood, emblem of the sacrificed life, was the λύτρον (Mc. x. 45, note; cf. Rom. v. 9, 1 Pet. i. 19, 1 Jo. i. 7); for ἐν 'at the price of' (= πρὸ) see 1 Chron. xxi. 24, Jer. xxxix. (xxxii.) 44, Apoc. v. 9 ἡγόρασας τῷ θεῷ ἐν τῷ αἵματι σου. The gift of ἄφεσις ἁμαρτιῶν bestowed upon the Church on the very day of the Resurrection (Jo. xx. 23) was an immediate result of the 'loosing' effected by the Cross; cf. Jo. xi. 44 λύσατε αὐτὸν καὶ ἄφετε, and Aug. *ad loc.*

6. καὶ ἐποίησεν ἡμᾶς βασιλείαν, ἱερεῖς κτλ.] Beatus: "quia pro nobis passus est et resurrexit a mortuis, nostrum regnum ipse construxit." The construction of the sentence requires καὶ ποιήσαντι, but the writer *more suo* (see on v. 5, ὁ μάρτυς) suffers the new thought that rises in his mind to take the form of a parenthesis.

As the *apparatus* testifies, early students of the book were driven to despair by the words which follow. They rest on Exod. xix. 6 "ye shall be to Me a kingdom of priests" (םיִהְיֶה לְךָ מְלָכִים, LXX. βασιλείων ἱεράτευμα, Aq. βασιλεία ἱερέων, Symm., Th. βασιλεία ἱερεῖς, Vg. *regnum sacerdotale*). Exod. *l.c.* is quoted also in 1 Pet. ii. 9 (where see Hort's note), Apoc. v. 9 (βασιλείαν καὶ ἱερεῖς), *Jubilees* xvi. 13

(ed. Charles, p. 116 note). As Dr Hort has shewn, the LXX. probably read מְלָכִים, and the same reading is represented by Th. and in the Apoc. (on the frequent agreement of the latter with Th. see Salmon, *Introd. to the N.T.*, p. 548 ff., and the writer's *Introd. to the O.T. in Greek*, p. 48). It is a further question whether βασιλεία in this passage means a nation under the government of a king, or a nation of kings; for the latter interpretation see the Jer. Targum cited by Charles *l.c.* (מְלָכִים וְכֹהֲנִים). But, as Hort observes, "in Exodus 'Kingdom' is little more than a synonym of 'people' or nation, with the idea of government by a king added"; and this sense suits the present context. The Apoc. is largely a protest against the Caesar-cult and the attitude of the Empire towards the Church, and at the outset it places the Divine Kingdom in sharp contrast to the imperial power. As Israel when set free from Egypt acquired a national life under its Divine King, so the Church, redeemed by the Blood of Christ, constituted a holy nation, a new theocracy.

Ἱερεῖς stands in apposition to βασιλείαν; ἱερῶν (Syrr., ܝܗܪܐܘܬܐ), καὶ ἱερεῖς are needless attempts to save the grammar. The members of the Church, a Kingdom in their corporate life, are individually priests; as Bede truly says: "nemo sanctorum est qui spiritualiter sacerdotii officio careat, cum sit membrum aeterni Sacerdotis." Baptism inaugurates this priestly service (Eph. v. 26, Heb. x. 22, Tit. iii. 5), which is fulfilled by the offering of living, reasonable, and spiritual sacrifices (Rom. xii. 1, Heb. xiii. 15 f.,

πατρὶ αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ ἡ δόξα καὶ τὸ κράτος εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας [τῶν αἰώνων]. ἀμήν. Ἰδοὺ ἔρχεται μετὰ 7 τῶν νεφελῶν, καὶ ὄψεται αὐτὸν πᾶς ὀφθαλμός καὶ

6 τῶν αἰῶνα Ν\* (τοὺς αἰῶνας Ν<sup>ο.α</sup>) syr<sup>g</sup> | om τῶν αἰώνων AP 9 28 79 97 99 me | om ἀμην 33 vg<sup>tol</sup> 7 μετὰ] ἐπι C | οφονται Ν I 12 152 me syr<sup>g</sup> arm | om αὐτον I<sup>ο</sup> 1 46 88

1 Pet. ii. 5). These are presented to the God and Father of Jesus Christ. From another point of view the Christian priesthood is exercised towards both the Father and the Son, see c. xx. 6 ἔσονται ἱερεῖς τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ χριστοῦ; here the Father alone is named. Αὐτοῦ should probably be taken with τῷ θεῷ as well as with τῷ πατρὶ (Jo. xx. 17, Apoc. iii. 12); if the Incarnate Son is not ashamed to call men His brethren (Heb. ii. 11), neither is He ashamed to call the Father His God.

The Church, like Israel, is a great sacerdotal society. That there are special ministries within the body which belong to an ordained *clerus*, an *ἱερουργία* τοῦ εὐαγγελίου committed to Apostles and their successors (Rom. xv. 16), in no way conflicts with the reality of the priesthood which is the privilege of every baptized member of Christ.

αὐτῷ ἡ δόξα καὶ τὸ κράτος κτλ.] Sc. τῷ ἀγαπῶντι ἡμᾶς καὶ λύσαντι κτλ. i.e. τὸ Jesus Christ. The Apoc. freely associates Christ with the Father in doxologies; cf. v. 13 f., vii. 10. An equally unequivocal instance is to be found in 2 Pet. iii. 18; others which are cited from the Apostolic writings (1 Pet. iv. 11, Rom. xvi. 27, Heb. xiii. 21, 2 Tim. iv. 18) are for various reasons open to doubt. The simple formula ἡ δόξα εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας [τῶν αἰώνων] is found in 4 Macc. xviii. 24, Rom. i.c., Gal. i. 5, etc.; καὶ τὸ κράτος is added in 1 Pet. i.c., and other amplifications occur (cf. Mt. vi. 13, T.R., 1 Tim. i. 17, vi. 16, Jude 25, Apoc. v. 13, vii. 12); for further details see Chase, *Lord's Prayer in the Early Church*, p. 168 ff. Ἀμήν is

well supported at the end of nearly all the N.T. doxologies; it had taken its place at once in the worship of the Church as the *ἐπευφήμησις* of the private members to the prayer or thanksgiving of the presiding Apostle prophet or presbyter (1 Cor. xiv. 16; Justin, *ap.* i. 65).

7. Ἰδοὺ ἔρχεται μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν] To the doxology the writer adds a forecast of the coming of the Lord, to which he points as if it were already imminent. The words are from Dan. vii. 13 Th. ἐθεώρουν...καὶ ἰδοὺ μετὰ (LXX. ἐπὶ) τῶν νεφελῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὡς υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου ἐρχόμενος (cf. Mc. xiii. 26, xiv. 62, notes; Acts i. 9 ff., 1 Thess. iv. 17). The note thus sounded at the beginning of the book is repeated more than once at the end (xxii. 7, 12, 20).

καὶ ὄψεται αὐτὸν πᾶς ὀφθαλμός κτλ.] With Dan. i.c. the Apocalypticist combines Zech. xii. 10. His reminiscence of Zech. agrees with the form which the words take in Jo. xix. 37 ὄψονται εἰς ὃν ἐξεκέντησαν (177), against the LXX. ἐπιβλήσονται πρὸς μὲ ἀν' ὃν κατωρχήσαντο (177). Zahn (*Einleitung*, ii. p. 563) argues that St John translated direct from the Hebrew, using a text which read as M.T.; but as ἐξεκέντησαν appears also in Aq. and Th., and in an independent quotation by Justin, *dial.* 32, it is more probable that both Gospel and Apocalypse were indebted to a Greek version of the prophecy other than the LXX., perhaps to some collection of prophetic testimonies. With ὄψεται αὐτὸν πᾶς ὀφθ. comp. *Didache* xvi. 7 τότε ὄψεται ὁ κόσμος τὸν κύριον ἐρχόμενον. Καὶ οἵτινες specifies a class already in view in πᾶς ὀφθ. (cf. Mc. i. 5, note); οἵτινες is

οἵτινες αὐτὸν ἐξεκέντησαν, καὶ κόψονται ἐπ' αὐτὸν  
 πᾶσαι αἱ φυλαὶ τῆς γῆς. ναί, ἀμήν.

8 Ὁ ἔγώ εἰμι τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ, λέγει Κύριος ὁ

7 om αυτον 2<sup>o</sup> N\* (hab N<sup>c.a</sup>) | om επ N\* (hab N<sup>c.a</sup>) | κοψονται επ αυτον] οψονται  
 αυτον me arm Prim<sup>vid</sup> om επ αυτον | και bis ser syr<sup>ew</sup> 8 αλφα] a 1 29 33 47 49  
 90 99 100 al<sup>mu</sup> | και το ω] pr και εγω N\* (om N<sup>c.a</sup>) + (η) αρχη και (το) τελος N\* 1 (28)  
 35 (36, 49, 79, 80) 92<sup>ms</sup> 99 130 al<sup>mu</sup> vid vg me

generic (WM., p. 209), pointing not so much to the original crucifiers as to those who in every age share the indifference or hostility which lay behind the act. Καὶ κόψονται ἐπ' αὐτόν ('over Him,' Vulg. *super eum*; cf. xviii. 9) πᾶσαι αἱ φυλαὶ τῆς γῆς; the first three words are from Zech. xii. 12 καὶ κόψεται ἡ γῆ κατὰ φυλάς φυλάς. Mt., who also (xxiv. 30) blends Dan. vii. 13 with Zech. xii. 10, turns the sentence precisely as John does—a circumstance which increases the probability that the quotation came as it stands from a book of excerpts. Prim. renders: "et videbit eum omnis terra talem"; other Latin texts give "omnis caro terrae" or "omnes tribus terrae." Did they read, with the Coptic and Armenian versions, ὁψονται αὐτόν and add *talem* (i. q. ἐκκεντηθέντα) to relieve the monotony of the repeated ὁψονται?

Hippolytus (ed. Lag. p. 117) interprets too narrowly: θεάσονται ὁ τῶν Ἑβραίων δῆμος καὶ κόψονται. Πᾶσαι αἱ φυλαὶ strikes quite another note.

Ναί, ἀμήν unites the Greek and Hebrew forms of affirmation, as Andreas remarks: τὸν αὐτὸν νοῦν τῇ τε Ἑλληνίδι τῇ τε Ἑβραϊκῇ γλώττῃ ἐσήμανεν. A somewhat similar combination is the ἄββα ὁ πατήρ of Mc. xiv. 36, where see note. The words ναί, ἀμήν, however, are not quite synonymous; from its associations ἀμήν possesses a religious character, which gives it greater solemnity; cf. 2 Cor. i. 20 ὅσαι γὰρ ἐπαγγελίαι θεοῦ, ἐν αὐτῷ τὸ ναί· διὸ καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ τὸ ἀμήν. Christ is Himself ὁ ἀμήν (iii. 14); ὁ ναί would be felt to be unbecoming. Elsewhere in the book (xiv. 13, xvi. 7, xxii. 20)

the writer contents himself with the simple affirmation which sufficed for Christians in their ordinary intercourse (Mt. v. 37, Jas. v. 12); but in this extremely solemn announcement of the coming Parousia the double asseveration is in place. Hort interprets otherwise: "ναί the Divine promise, ἀμήν the human acceptance."

8. ἐγώ εἰμι τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ κτλ.] The solemn opening of the book reaches its climax here with words ascribed to the Eternal and Almighty Father.

Τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ is interpreted by ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος (xxi. 6), ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος (xxii. 13); cf. Isa. xli. 4, xliii. 10, xliv. 6, xlviii. 12. The book being for Greek readers, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet are used, but there is doubtless a reference to the Jewish employment of Α, Τ; cf. e.g. *Jalkut Rub.* f. 17. 4 "Adamus totam legem transgressus est ab Aleph usque ad Tau" (ת' וי' א' ט'); *ib.* f. 48. 4, where the contrary is said of Abraham. The symbol ΤΑ was regarded as including the intermediate letters, and stood for totality; and thus it fitly represented the Shekinah (Schoettgen, i. p. 1086). Early Christian writers enter at large into the mystical import of ΑΩ, e.g. Tertullian, *de monog.* "duas Graecas litteras, summam et ultimam...sibi induit Dominus, uti...ostenderet in se esse initii decursum ad finem, et finis recursum ad initium; ut omnis dispositio in eum desinens per quem coepta est...proinde desinat quemadmodum et coepit." So Clement of Alexandria, *strom.* iv. 25 § 158 sq. ὡς πάντα ἐν ἐνθεν καὶ πάντα κύκλος γὰρ ὁ αὐτὸς πασῶν τῶν δυνάμεων εἰς

θεός, ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν καὶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος, ὁ παντοκράτωρ.

Ἐγὼ Ἰωάννης, ὁ ἀδελφὸς ὑμῶν καὶ συνκοινωνὸς 9  
ἐν τῇ θλίψει καὶ βασιλείᾳ καὶ ὑπομονῇ ἐν Ἰησοῦ,

8 ο παντοκράτωρ] om ο Q pr ο θεος Hipp<sup>noet</sup> 9 Ιωαννης 8\* | κοινωνος 6 7 8 Ar |  
και βασιλεια] και εν τη β. P 1 7 49 al<sup>nonn</sup> om-syrr aeth | om και υπομονη εν I. arm | εν  
Ιησου] εν Χριστω A 25 εν Χρ. Ιησου Q min<sup>50</sup> syr Prim Ar εν I. Χρ. 8<sup>c. 0</sup> syr Ιησου  
Χριστου 1 28 79 130 al<sup>nonn</sup>

ἐν εἰλουμένων καὶ ἐνουμένων. διὰ τοῦτο ἄλφα καὶ ὁ λόγος εἶρηται, οὐ μόνον τὸ τέλος ἀρχὴ γίνεται καὶ τελευτᾷ πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀνωθεν ἀρχήν, οὐδαμοῦ διάστασιν λαβών. See also Origen *in Joann.* t. i. 31. The phrase is seen to express not eternity only, but infinitude, the boundless life which embraces all while it transcends all, "fons et clausula omnium quae sunt" (Prudentius, *cathem.* ix. 10 ff.). In xxii. 13 τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὁ is applied by Jesus to Himself, and this reference is assumed by the ancient interpreters in the present case (cf. Hippolytus *adv. Noet.* (ed. Lag. p. 48) εἶπεν παντοκράτορα Χριστόν, Clem. Al. *strom.* iv. 25 § 159, Orig. *de princ.* i. 2, 10 "qui enim venturus est, quis est alius nisi Christus?" Andreas : ὁ χριστὸς ἐνταῦθα δηλοῦται, and the passages cited above), but incorrectly, as the next words shew.

λέγει Κύριος ὁ θεός = קְיָרִיּוֹן הָאֱלֹהִים, a phrase specially common in Ezekiel (vi. 3, 11, vii. 2 etc.), with whom and the rest of the O.T. prophets the Christian prophet of the Apocalypse associates himself by his use of it. Ὁ ὢν κτλ., see v. 4, note. Ὁ παντοκράτωρ, which in other books of the N.T. is found but once and then in a quotation (2 Cor. vi. 18), occurs again in Apoc. iv. 8, xi. 17, xv. 3, xvi. 7, 14, xix. 6, 15, xxi. 22. Like K. ὁ θεός, ὁ παντοκράτωρ is from the O.T., where the LXX. use it for יְהוָה in Job and in the other books for קְיָרִיּוֹן. K. ὁ θεὸς ὁ π. occurs in Hos.

xii. 5 (6), and in Amos *passim*; in 2, 3 Macc. ὁ π. often stands alone. Ὁ παντοκράτωρ = ὁ πάντων κρατῶν, ὁ πάντων ἐξουσιάζων (Cyril. Hier. *catech.* viii. 3), the All-Ruler rather than the Almighty (ὁ παντοδύναμος, Sap. vii. 23, xi. 17, xviii. 15); see Suicer *ad v.*, and Kattenbusch, *Das apost. Symbol*, ii. p. 533 f., or the editor's *Apostles' Creed*<sup>4</sup>, p. 20 f.

#### 9—20. VISION OF THE RISEN AND GLORIFIED CHRIST.

9. ἐγὼ Ἰωάννης, ὁ ἀδελφὸς ὑμῶν κτλ.] From the ecstatic utterances of vv. 7, 8 the writer returns to his address to the Churches. Ἐγὼ Ἰ. identifies him with the John of vv. 2, 4, and is after the manner of the apocalyptic prophets when they relate their visions; cf. Dan. vii. 28, viii. 1 ἐγὼ Δανιήλ, Enoch xii. 3 ἐστὼς ἡμην Ἐνώχ, 4 Esdr. ii. 33 "ego Esdras accipi praeceptum," Apoc. xxii. 8 κἀγὼ Ἰ. ὁ ἀκούων. Ὁ ἀδελφὸς ὑμῶν, while not claiming for John an official character, does not exclude it; cf. 2 Pet. iii. 15 ὁ ἀγαπητὸς ἡμῶν ἀδελφὸς Παῦλος. His purpose being to establish a community of interests with the Churches, he is content with the title which Apostles and presbyters shared with other Christians (cf. Acts xv. 23 οἱ ἀπόστολοι καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἀδελφοὶ τοῖς...ἀδελφοῖς...χαίρειν). Καὶ συνκοινωνός κτλ. : κοινωνεῖν (-νία, -νός, -νικός) συνκοινωνεῖν (-νός) are Pauline words, but not exclusively so: cf. 1 Pet. iv.



ἐγενόμην ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τῇ καλουμένῃ Πάτμῳ διὰ τὸν

13, v. 1, 1 Jo. i. 3, Apoc. xviii. 4; for the construction with ἐν cf. Mt. xxiii. 30. The thought of a κοινωνία in suffering belongs to the stock of primitive Christian ideas; see 1 Pet. i. c., 2 Cor. i. 7, Phil. iii. 10, iv. 14 συνκοινωνήσαντές μου τῇ θλίψει. Θλίψει... βασιλεία... ὑπομονή: for θλίψις see Mc. iv. 17, note, xiii. 19, Jo. xvi. 33; for βασιλεία, Lc. xii. 32, xxii. 29, Jas. ii. 5, 1 Th. ii. 12, 2 Th. i. 5; ὑπομονή is not less constantly connected with the Christian life (Lc. viii. 15, xxi. 19, Rom. v. 3 ἡ θλίψις ὑπομονὴν κατεργάζεται, viii. 25 f., Apoc. ii. 2 f., 19, iii. 10, xiii. 10, xiv. 12), and with the coming Kingdom (2 Tim. ii. 12 εἰ ὑπομένομεν καὶ συμβασιλεύσομεν). The obvious order is θλίψις, ὑπομονή, βασιλεία; but that which is adopted here has the advantage of leaving on the reader's mind the thought of the struggle which still remains before the kingdom is attained. The juxtaposition of θλίψις and βασιλεία (Beatus: "retributionem tribulationis regnum") is quite usual, cf. Acts xiv. 22 διὰ πολλῶν θλίψεων δεῖ ἡμᾶς εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ. Ἐν Ἰησοῦ, equivalent to the Pauline ἐν Χριστῷ, ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ: on the use of the personal name in the Apoc. see v. 5, note. The whole life of a Christian, whether he suffers or reigns or waits, is in union with the life of the Incarnate Son.

On the question whether John of the Apocalypse is the son of Zebedee see the Introduction, c. xv.

ἐγενόμην ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τῇ καλ. Πάτμῳ κτλ.] Patmos, *Patino*, one of the Sporades, though seldom mentioned by ancient writers (Thuc. iii. 33, Strab. x. 5, 13, Plin. *H. N.* iv. 23), finds a place in the inscriptions (*IG* 2261, 2262 etc.), and its safe harbourage must have made it a place of some importance to navigators; see Renan, *L'Antechrist*, p. 372 f., who remarks: "on a tort de la représenter comme

un écueil, comme un désert. Patmos fut et redeviendra peut-être une des stations maritimes les plus importantes de l'Archipel." Lying in the Icarian Sea between Icaria and Leros, about 40 miles S.W. by W. from Miletus, it was "the first or last stopping-place for the traveller on his way from Ephesus to Rome or from Rome to Ephesus." The island forms a crescent with its horns facing eastward (H. F. Tozer, *Islands of the Aegean*, p. 179); the traditional scene of the Apocalypse (τὸ σπήλαιον τῆς ἀποκαλίψεως) and the monastery of St John are towards the southern horn. The locality has doubtless shaped to some extent the scenery of the Apocalypse, into which the mountains and the sea enter largely; see Stanley, *Sermons in the East*, p. 230. John found himself (ἐγενόμην, v. 10) in Patmos, not as a traveller or a visitor, but διὰ τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὴν μαρτυρίαν Ἰησοῦ. For the phrase as a whole cf. v. 2, note; ἡ μαρτ. ἰ. occurs again xii. 17, xix. 10 (where see note), xx. 4. Here "the word of God and the witness of Jesus" are not as in v. 2 the Apocalypse itself, but the preaching of the Gospel: for ὁ λ. τ. θ. in this sense cf. 1 Jo. ii. 7, 1 Th. ii. 13, 2 Tim. ii. 9, and for ἡ μ. τ. ἰ., Jo. viii. 13 f. The meaning may be either that John had gone to the island to carry the Gospel thither, or that he was sent to Patmos as an exile (cf. Pliny, *l. c.*) because of his preaching. The latter view is confirmed (a) by the use of διὰ in vi. 9, xx. 4; (b) by συνκοινωνὸς ἐν τῇ θλίψει, which suggests that the writer has in view his own sufferings ἐν Ἰησοῦ; (c) by an early and practically unanimous tradition of the Church: cf. Tert. *de praescr.* 36 "apostolus Ioannes... in insulam relegatur," Clem. Al. *quis dives* 42 τοῦ τυράννου τελευτήσαντος ἀπὸ τῆς Πάτμου τῆς νήσου μετέλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐφεσον, Orig. *in Mt.* t. xvi. 6 ὁ δὲ

λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὴν μαρτυρίαν Ἰησοῦ. <sup>10</sup> ἐγενόμην <sup>10</sup>  
ἐν πνεύματι ἐν τῇ κυριακῇ ἡμέρᾳ, καὶ ἤκουσα ὀπίσω

9 την μαρτυριαν] pr δια **NPQ** min<sup>pl</sup> syrr | Ἰησου] + Χριστου **℣<sup>a</sup>** **Q** al<sup>pl</sup> me syrr  
(arm) aeth Prim 10 εγενομην] pr εγω **A** | οπισω μου φ. μεγ. **NCP** min<sup>pl</sup>] φ.  
οπισω μου μεγαλη **Q** 2 7 8 13 14 al<sup>fero</sup> 40 φ. μεγ. οπισθεν μου **A** 38 aeth om οπισω μου  
arm<sup>4</sup>

Ῥωμαίων βασιλεύς, ὡς ἡ παράδοσις δι-  
δάσκει, κατεδίκασε τὸν Ἰωάννην μαρτυ-  
ροῦντα διὰ τὸν τῆς ἀληθείας λόγον εἰς  
Πάτμον τὴν νῆσον. See also Eus. *H. E.*  
iii. 18; Hieron. *de virr. ill.* 10.

10. ἐγενόμην ἐν πνεύματι κτλ.] Εἶναι  
ἐν πνεύματι is the normal condition of  
Christians, in contrast with εἶναι ἐν  
σαρκί (*Rom.* viii. 9); γενέσθαι ἐν πν.  
denotes the exaltation of the prophet  
under inspiration; see *Ez.* iii. 12, 14,  
xxxvii. 1, and cf. *Acts* xxii. 17 ἐγένετο...  
γενέσθαι με ἐν ἐκστάσει—the return to  
a non-ecstatic state being described as  
ἐν ἑαυτῷ γ. (*Acts* xii. 11). The phrase  
ἐγ. ἐν πν. is repeated *c.* iv. 2 *q.v.* Ἐν  
τῇ κυριακῇ ἡμέρᾳ: the second ἐν dates  
the revelation; it was vouchsafed on  
the Lord's Day; on the dative of time,  
with or without a preceding ἐν, see  
Blass, *Gr.* p. 119f. Ἡ κυριακὴ ἡμέρα,  
the day consecrated to the Lord; cf. 1  
*Cor.* xi. 20 οὐκ ἔστιν κυριακὸν δεῖπνον  
φαγεῖν, 'it is not (possible) to eat a  
Supper of the Lord.' 'The Lord's day,'  
according to the analogy of writings  
some of which are but a few decades  
later than the *Apoc.*, is the first day  
of the week, the day of the Lord's  
Resurrection; cf. *Didache* 14 κατὰ  
κυριακὴν δὲ Κυρίου συναχθέντες κλῆσατε  
ἄρτον, Ign. *Magn.* 9 κατὰ κυριακὴν  
ζῶντες (see Lightfoot's note), *Ev. Petri*  
9 ἐπέφωσκεν ἡ κυριακή, ib. 11 ἔρβρου δὲ  
τῆς κυριακῆς; Melito of Sardis wrote  
περὶ κυριακῆς (*Eus. H. E.* iv. 26). Since  
all the early examples are from Asia  
Minor, it is not improbable that the  
term arose in Asiatic circles; but be-  
fore the end of the second century it  
was used generally, cf. Dionysius of  
Corinth *ap.* Eus. *H. E.* iv. 23 τὴν  
σήμερον οὖν κυριακὴν ἁγίαν ἡμέραν

διηγόμεν, Clem. Al. *strom.* vii. 12,  
*Tert. cor.* 3, *orat.* 23, *anim.* 9 (*dies*  
*dominicus*, or *dominicae resurrec-*  
*tionis*, *dominica sollemnia*). To in-  
terpret ἐν τῇ κυριακῇ ἡμ. here as = ἐν  
τῇ παρουσίᾳ (Hort) seems to introduce  
a thought foreign to the context; it  
is not Christ at His coming who is  
revealed, but Christ present with the  
Church on earth. The exile of Pat-  
mos, shut out from the weekly Break-  
ing of the Bread in the Christian  
assembly at Ephesus, finds the Lord's  
Presence in his solitude. Bede: "con-  
gruum quoque spirituali visioni tem-  
pus indicat."

καὶ ἤκουσα ὀπίσω μου φωνὴν κτλ.]  
The Seer follows *Ez.* iii. 12 καὶ ἀνέ-  
λαβέν με πνεῦμα, καὶ ἤκουσα κατόπισθέν  
μου καὶ ἤκουσα φωνήν. Cf. Plutarch,  
*Lyc.* 23, cited by Wetstein: ἀκοῦσαι  
δὲ φωνὴν ὥσπερ ἀνθρώπου τινὸς ἐξό-  
πισθεν ἐπιτιμῶντος αὐτῷ. The Voice  
comes with startling suddenness as  
from one who, approaching from be-  
hind, is unobserved until he speaks.  
Ὅπισθεν is a correction for the less  
exact ὀπίσω: for ὀπίσω 'behind' cf.  
xii. 15. Μεγάλην: cf. v. 22; ὡς σάλ-  
πιγγος looks back to the theophany  
of Sinai (*Exod.* xix. 16 φωνὴ τῆς  
σάλπιγγος ἥχει μέγα: cf. *Heb.* xii.  
19 σάλπιγγος ἥχῳ καὶ φωνῇ ῥημάτων),  
but the trumpet blast had already  
acquired Christian associations (*Mt.*  
xxiv. 31, 1 *Th.* iv. 16). Here it is  
probably the voice of Christ's Angel  
(*v.* 1) rather than of Christ Himself,  
whose utterance is otherwise described  
(*v.* 15); see Benson, *Apocalypse* p. 95 n.  
Λεγούσης for λέγουσαν, by hypallage;  
the true antecedent is not σάλπιγγος  
but φωνὴν μεγάλην.



11 μου φωνὴν μεγάλην ὡς σάλπιγγος <sup>11</sup>λεγούσης Ὁ  
 βλέπεις γράφον εἰς βιβλίον καὶ πέμψον ταῖς ἑπτὰ  
 ἐκκλησίαις, εἰς Ἑφεσον καὶ εἰς Σμύρναν καὶ εἰς  
 Πέργαμον καὶ εἰς Θυάτειραν καὶ εἰς Σάρδεϊς καὶ εἰς  
 12 Φιλαδελφίαν καὶ εἰς Λαοδικίαν. <sup>12</sup>καὶ ἐπέστρεψα  
 βλέπειν τὴν φωνὴν ἣτις ἐλάλει μετ' ἐμοῦ· καὶ

10 σαλπιγγα h syr<sup>sw</sup> Prim 11 λεγούσης] λεγουσιν N<sup>c.c</sup> h syr<sup>sw</sup> Prim om 7 + μοι  
 130 | ο βλεπεις] pr εγω αλφα και το ω ο πρωτος και ο εσχατος (και) P 7 pr εγω ειμι το  
 α και το ω ο πρ. και ο εσχατος και 1 36 38 69 al | ο] α 34 35 38 72 87 syr<sup>sw</sup> me  
 Prim | βιβλιον] pr το β | om και πεμψον arm<sup>4</sup> | om και 2° N\* (hab N<sup>c.a</sup>) | Σμυρναν N  
 vg<sup>am fu</sup> (harl) syr<sup>sw</sup> arm | εις Θυατειραν (AC)(Q) 68 11 14 34 35 87 130 latt (in Thyatiram,  
 Thyatirae)] εις Θυατειρα N 7 38 91 99 al<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar εν Θυατειροις P 12 36 46 88 | om  
 και εις Σαρδεϊς N\* (hab post Λαοδ. N<sup>c.a</sup>) | Φιλαδελφειαν min<sup>pl</sup> | Λαοδικειαν PQ min<sup>pl</sup>  
 Andr Ar 12 και 1°] + εκει Q 7 91 95 al<sup>fore 40</sup> | επεστρεψα βλεπειν] επιστρ. επι  
 130 conversus respici ut viderem...et vidi (quasi επιστρεψας εβλεψα...και ειδον) g (me)  
 Cyr Prim | ελαλει] λαλει A ελαλησεν P 1 7 al<sup>mu</sup> syr

11. ὁ βλέπεις γράφον εἰς βιβλίον]  
 The vision was not for John's personal benefit only, but for transmission to the Church; cf. Mc. iv. 22, note. It brought with it to the Seer the responsibility of witnessing to what he had seen (v. 2), and the witness must be borne in a literary form (v. 19). βιβλίον (cf. v. 1 ff., x. 2, 8), a papyrus roll, as distinguished from a parchment book; cf. 2 Tim. iv. 13 τὰ βιβλία, μάλιστα τὰς μεμβράνας. The Apocalypse formed a μονόβιβλον, the length of which "may be estimated at 15 feet" (Kenyon, *Text. Crit.* p. 30); on the length to which such rolls sometimes ran see the same writer's *Palaeography of Greek papyri*, p. 17 f.

καὶ πέμψον ταῖς ἑπτὰ ἐκκλησίαις κτλ.]. Cf. v. 4, note. The messenger would carry the roll to each of the Churches in turn, and by each it would be read and probably copied; cf. Col. iv. 16, Polyc. *Phil.* 13. His route is indicated by the order in which the Churches are named. Starting from Ephesus, he is to proceed northward to Smyrna and Pergamum, and from Pergamum in a south-easterly direction to Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, doubtless making his way back to

Ephesus along the valley of the Maeander; the reverse order (Ephesus, Laodicea, Philadelphia, Sardis, Thyatira, Pergamum, and Smyrna) would have been less natural in view of the importance of Smyrna and Pergamum. As to the roads which connected the seven cities see Ramsay, *History of the Geography of Asia Minor*, p. 164 ff.; and his art. on *Roads and Travel in N.T. times*, in Hastings' *D.B.* v. Starting from Ephesus the Cyzican road conducted the traveller to Pergamum, whence another road led through Thyatira Sardis and Philadelphia to the valley of the Lycus. See the Introduction, c. v., and the accompanying map.

The book is sent to the several cities (εἰς Ἑφεσον κτλ.; on the directive sense of εἰς see Blass, *Gr.* p. 122, and cf. Acts xxi. 1), for the use of the Christian communities in them (ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις: cf. Gal. i. 2). On the localities see the notes to ii. 1, 8, 12, 18, iii. 1, 7, 14.

12. καὶ ἐπέστρεψα βλέπειν τὴν φωνὴν κτλ.]. For ἐπιστρέφειν *convertere* see cf. Acts xv. 36, xvi. 18, and for λαλεῖν μετὰ (= מַדְבָּרָה, Gen. xxxi. 24, 29) see Mc. vi. 50 (note), Jo. iv. 27, ix.

ἐπιστρέψας εἶδον ἑπτὰ λυχνίας χρυσᾶς, <sup>13</sup> καὶ ἐν 13 μέσῳ τῶν λυχνίων ὅμοιον υἷὸν ἀνθρώπου, ἐνδεδυμένον

12 ἰδον N<sup>a</sup>CQ al 13 ἐν μέσῳ (εἰμ. AC)] μέσον N | λυχνίων] pr ἑπτα NQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>am</sup>=fuharal Ar + τῶν χρυσῶν 34 35 49 87 vg<sup>dem</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> | ὁμοιον] ὁμοιωμα A *similitudinem* vg<sup>harl</sup> me ὁμοιος 130 | υἷον NQ 1 7 8 11 14 17 28 31 33 41 82 87 92<sup>txt</sup> 94 100 al<sup>fero</sup>30 vg<sup>am</sup>\* Prim<sup>scm</sup>] υἱω ACP 10 12 36 38 49 80 81 91 95 96 130 Cypr Ar | ἐνδεδυμένος... περιεξωσμένος 130

37, xiv. 30, Apoc. iv. 1, x. 8, xvii. 1, xxi. 9, 15. Ἦτις ἐλάλει, i.e. τίς ἦν ὁ λαλῶν. On turning, John's attention was at first arrested by seven golden lamp-stands (cf. Mc. iv. 21, note; Arethas *ad l.*: λυχνίας δὲ αὐτὰς ὠνόμασεν οὐ λύχνους, ὥς τῆς λυχνίας οἰκεῖον φῶς οὐκ ἐχούσης, ἀλλ' ὄχημα μόνον οὗσης τοῦ λύχνου). In the LXX. λυχνία answers to לְנִיחַ, the candelabrum bearing seven lamps (לִיְחֹי, לִיְחַ), which according to P in Exod. xxv. 36 ff. were placed in the Tabernacle outside the second veil (cf. Heb. ix. 2). Solomon's Temple had five λυχνία on the right side and five on the left before the oracle (1 Kings vii. 49 = 35 LXX.), but in Zechariah's vision (iv. 2) the one λυχνία reappears with its seven לִיְחֹי; see also 1 Macc. iv. 49 f., 2 Macc. i. 8, x. 3; Joseph. *B. J.* vii. 5. 5, and comp. the representation on the Arch of Titus (W. Knight, *Arch of T.*, p. 109 ff.). Our writer, *more suo*, takes from each source the features which lend themselves to his conception—the septenary number from Exodus and Zechariah, the row of separate λυχνία from Kings. On the symbol see v. 20.

13. καὶ ἐν μέσῳ τῶν λυχνίων ὅμοιον υἷὸν ἀνθρώπου] A second glance shewed a human form in the middle of the row, either behind the fourth λυχνία, or moving freely from one to another (ii. 1). "Ὅμοιον υἷὸν ἀνθρ." is doubtless, both here and in xiv. 14, from Dan. vii. 13 וְיִשְׁכָּן כְּבָר LXX. Th. ὥς υἱὸς ἀνθρ.; the recurrence of ὅμοιον υἷὸν in xiv. 14 (where it is supported by A) suggests that this use of ὅμοιον (as if "an adv. like οἶον," Hort) is due to the translation employed by our

writer, who elsewhere consistently uses the dative after ὅμοιος (see i. 15, ii. 18, iv. 3 *bis*, etc., 20 times in all). Υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου, 'a son of man,' a human being, with allusion perhaps to our Lord's application of Daniel l. c. to Himself (Mc. xiii. 26); yet not to be taken as equivalent to ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, which outside the Gospels appears only in Acts vii. 56. The glorified Christ is human, but transfigured: Victorinus: "*similem dicit post mortem devictam, cum ascendisset in caelos.*" Irenaeus, who (iv. 20. 11) quotes the passage at length, well says that John sees in it "*sacerdotalem et gloriosum regni eius adventum*"; the form is at once priestly and royal.

ἐνδεδυμένον ποδήρη καὶ περιεξωσμένον κτλ.] The clothing is first described. Ποδήρης (sc. χιτῶν), *poderis*, O. L. and Vulg., cf. Roensch, *Italia u. V.*, p. 245, *ἀπ. λεγ.* in the N.T., but used in the LXX. of Exodus for various priestly garments, as the breastplate (יִשְׁרָאֵל, cc. xxv. 6 (7), xxxv. 8 (9)), the ephod (xxviii. 27 (31)), the robe of the ephod (יִשְׁרָאֵל, xxviii. 4, xxix. 5); cf. Jos. *antt.* iii. 7. 4 ὁ δὲ ἀρχιερεὺς κοσμεῖται μὲν καὶ ταῦτα... ἐπενδυσάμενος δ' ἐξ ὑακίνθου πεποιημένον χιτῶνα, ποδήρης δὲ ἐστὶ καὶ οὗτος· μεῖορ καλεῖται κατὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν γλῶσσαν, ζώνῃ περισφίγγεται κτλ. But perhaps the reference is rather to the Prophets, e.g. Zech. iii. 4, where ὁ ποδήρης = יִשְׁרָאֵל, the High Priest's robes of state, or Ez. ix. 2 f., 11, where it = יִשְׁרָאֵל, the linen vesture of the man with the inkhorn; cf. Dan. x. 5 Th. ἀνθρ εἰς ἐνδεδυμένος βαδδεῖν. The ποδήρης is thus seen to denote dignity or high office, usually but not neces-

ποδήρη καὶ περιεζωσμένον πρὸς τοῖς μαστοῖς ζώνη  
14 χρυσᾶν. <sup>14</sup> ἡ δὲ κεφαλὴ αὐτοῦ καὶ αἱ τρίχες λευκαὶ  
ὡς ἔριον λευκόν, ὡς χιών, καὶ οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ ὡς

13 ποδήρην A 11 | προς] εν 35 38 87 | μαστοῖς CPQ min<sup>v</sup>] μασθοῖς B 7 29 46 88 97  
100 μαζοῖς A 10 17 28 37 49 80\* 91 96 | χρυσῇ N<sup>c</sup>PQ 130 14 ὡς 1<sup>o</sup> NAQ min<sup>ant</sup> mu]  
ὡσει C<sup>p</sup> 1 28 49 79 91 96 100 130 al Andr ὡσπερ 46 48 pr καὶ Q min<sup>20</sup> | om λευκαὶ  
h Prim | λευκόν] + καὶ 36 vg aeth Vict καὶ 8 h syr<sup>ss</sup> Prim καθαρὸν arm<sup>4</sup> | om ὡς  
χιών arm

sarily the office of High Priest (cf. Sap. xviii. 24, Sir. xlv. 8); the ancient commentators are perhaps too positive on this point, e.g. Irenaeus (iv. 20. 11) "aliquid vero sacerdotale, ut podere"; Victorinus: "in veste talari, id est sacerdotali"; Arethas: ὡς ἀρχιερέα τὸν ἄνω κατὰ τὴν τάξιν Μεληχισδέκ. Nor does the ζώνη χρυσᾶ quite determine the highpriestly character of the costume: the High Priest's girdle was of linen richly embroidered (Exod. xxxix. 29 = xxxvi. 37 LXX.), with a liberal use of gold thread (Jos. antt. l. c., χρυσοῦ συνυφασμένον); the golden girdle points rather to Daniel's vision (x. 5 Th. ἡ ὁσφὺς αὐτοῖ περιεζωσμένη ἐν χρυσίῳ Ὠφάξ). In 1 Macc. x. 89 a golden clasp (πόρπη) is a royal distinction. On the whole, as Hort says, "not improbably the conception is that of sacred repose.... So the gods were represented in a ποδήρης." Χρυσᾶν is characterised by Blass (*Gr.*, p. 24) as a gross blunder; more probably it is a colloquialism to which the writer was accustomed—that it is from his pen its retention in B\* A C leaves little doubt.

Πρὸς τοῖς μαστοῖς. High girding is said to have been usual when the ποδήρης was worn: Jos. antt. vii. 2 ἔστι δὲ τοῦτο τὸ ἔνδυμα ποδήρης χιτῶν ... ὃν ἐπιζώννυνται κατὰ στήθος ὀλίγον τῆς μασχάλης ὑπεράνω. Of. Apoc. xv. 6, where beings of angelic rank are περιεζωσμένοι περὶ τὰ στήθη ζώνας χρυσᾶς. For πρὸς with the dat. cf. Mc. v. 11 note, Jo. xx. 11, see Blass, *Gr.* p. 140. The mss. vary (see *app. crit.*) between μαστοῖς, μασθοῖς, μαζοῖς; cf. W. Schm., p. 59, Blass, *Gr.* p. 24.

The lexicographers endeavour to distinguish the forms (e.g. Suidas: μαζὸς κυρίως ἐπὶ ἀνδρός... μασθὸς καὶ μαστὸς κυρίως ἐπὶ γυναικός), but the distinction does not seem to have been observed.

14. ἡ δὲ κεφαλὴ αὐτοῦ... ὡς χιών] From the costume the Seer proceeds to describe the person of the Central Figure. He has in view the *locus classicus* Dan. vii. 9 (Th. τὸ ἔνδυμα αὐτοῦ ὡς χιών λευκόν, καὶ ἡ θρίξ τῆς κεφαλῆς αὐτοῦ ὡσεὶ ἔριον καθαρόν), where however the white hair belongs to the Ancient of Days. The transfer of this feature to the Son of Man is the more striking since Enoch (xlvi. 1, ed. Charles, p. 127) adheres strictly to Daniel's account. Our writer's Christology leads him frequently to assign to the glorified Christ attributes and titles which belong to the Father, e.g. in i. 18, ii. 8, v. 12, xxii. 13. Ancient expositors find in the hair white as snow a symbol of the eternal preexistence of the Son; e.g. Andreas: εἰ γὰρ καὶ πρόσφατος δι' ἡμᾶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀρχαῖος, μᾶλλον δὲ προαιώνιος, and this view seems to be justified by Daniel's יְהִי רִתְּשׁ. Yet the figure cannot be pressed; white hair, though regarded as honourable (Lev. xix. 32, Prov. xvi. 31), yet suggests decay, whereas Jesus Christ is unchangeable; cf. *ad Diogn.* 11 οὗτος ὁ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, ὁ καινὸς φανεῖς καὶ παλαιὸς εὐρεθεῖς καὶ πάντοτε νέος... ὁ αἰεὶ. Ὡς χιών perhaps adds the thought of His sinlessness (Ps. l. (li.) 9, Isa. i. 18, Mt. xxviii. 3).

καὶ οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ ὡς φλόξ πυρός] Cf. ii. 18, xix. 12. In Dan. vii. 9 it is the throne of the Ancient of Days which is φλόξ πυρός, but in x. 6 the

φλόξ πυρός, <sup>15</sup> καὶ οἱ πόδες αὐτοῦ ὅμοιοι χαλκολιβάνῳ 15

15 om και 1<sup>o</sup> Prim | χαλκολιβανῳ] χαλκω λιβανῳ P 7 32 100 *chalcolibano* Ir<sup>int</sup>  
aurichalco Cypr Vict vg aur. Libano Prim aes Libani syrr arm<sup>vid</sup> aeth

man clothed in linen has eyes ὥσει λαμπάδες πυρός, and the latter passage is perhaps in view here. The metaphor is common, as Wetstein shews, in Greek and Roman authors (e.g. Homer, *Il.* xiii. 474 ὀφθαλμοὶ δ' ἄρα οἱ πυρὶ λάμπειον, Verg. *Aen.* xii. 102 "oculis micat acribus ignis"), and indeed in descriptive writings of every age and country. The penetrating glance (Apringius: "inevitabile lumen oculorum"), which flashed with quick intelligence, and when need arose with righteous wrath, was noticed by those who were with our Lord in the days of His Flesh (Mc. iii. 5, 34, v. 32, x. 21, 23, xi. 11, notes, Lc. xxii. 61), and finds its counterpart, as the Seer now learns, in the Risen and Ascended Life.

15. καὶ οἱ πόδες αὐτοῦ ὅμοιοι χαλκολιβάνῳ κτλ.] Cf. Dan. x. 6 Th. τὸ σκέλη ὡς ὄρασις χαλκοῦ στίλβοντος, LXX. οἱ πόδες ὥσει χαλκὸς ἐξαστράπτων (𐤇𐤊𐤁𐤏 𐤏𐤕𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤕𐤏𐤏); the expression is due ultimately to Ez. i. 7, where the same Heb. is similarly rendered by the LXX. See also Ez. viii. 2 ἰδοὺ ὁμοίωμα ἀνδρός... ἀπὸ τῆς ὀσφύος αὐτοῦ ὑπεράνω ὡς ὄρασις ἤλεκτρον (𐤏𐤕𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤕𐤏𐤏). Χαλκολιβανός (here and c. ii. 18 only) is a word of unusual difficulty. Suidas defines it as εἶδος ἤλεκτρον τιμιώτερον χρυσοῦ, adding: ἔστι δὲ τὸ ἤλεκτρον ἀλλότυπον χρυσοῖον μεμιγμένον ὑελῶ καὶ λιθείᾳ (cf. Plin. *H. N.* 33. 4 where ἤλεκτρον is a mixture of gold and silver). A somewhat similar sense is yielded by the Latin versions, which render χαλκολιβάνῳ by *aurichalco* or *orichalco* (so, with or without the addition of *Libani*, Cypr. *test.* ii. 26, Victorinus, Primasius, Beatus, etc.), a word which seems to have meant a mixture of metals similar to brass or bronze; cf. Verg. *Aen.* xii. 87

"auro squalentem alboque orichalco...loricam," on which Servius remarks: "apud maiores orichalcum pretiosius metallis omnibus fuit." A precious metal, bright and flashing, would suit the present context well, but the explanation leaves the form χαλκολιβανός unexplained. Arethas offers the alternatives: εἴτε τὸν ἐν τῷ Λιβάνῳ τῷ ὄρει μεταλλευόμενον...φησὶν, εἴτε καὶ τὸν χαλκοειδῆ λίβανον νοητόν ὃν ἱατρῶν παῖδες ἄρρενα καλοῦσιν. The former conjecture is unsupported, and seems to require λιβανοχάλκῳ; the latter finds some confirmation in a fragment of Ausonius, cited by Salmasius *exercit.* 810 ὁ λίβανος ἔχει τρία εἶδη δένδρων, καὶ ὁ μὲν ἄρρην ἐπονομάζεται χαλκολιβανός, ἡλιοειδὴς καὶ πυρρὸς ἦγουν ξανθός. But 'brass-coloured frankincense' is not a very apposite metaphor, notwithstanding the efforts of the Greek interpreters to educe a mystical meaning from it. The etymology proposed by Bochart (𐤏𐤕𐤏𐤏, χαλκός, brass at a white heat) is even less tolerable. On the whole, with our present knowledge, it is best to follow the guidance of Suidas and the Latin versions and regard χαλκολ. as the name of a mixed metal of great brilliance, leaving the etymology uncertain.

Feet of brass represent strength and stability (contrast Dan. ii. 33, 41); such a mystical interpretation as that of Andreas (πόδες τοῦ χριστοῦ οἱ ἀπόστολοι) is unnecessary and improbable.

The reading ὡς ἐν καμίνῳ πεπυρωμένης (sc. τῆς χαλκολιβάνου), is recommended by its difficulty. If πεπυρωμένης is preferred, the reference must still be to χαλκολιβάνῳ, for κάμινος seems to be invariably fem. (cf. Mt. xiii. 42, 50, Apoc. ix. 2); πεπυρωμένοι is probably a correction intended to



ὡς ἐν καμίνῳ πεπυρωμένης, καὶ ἡ φωνὴ αὐτοῦ ὡς  
 16 φωνὴ ὑδάτων πολλῶν, <sup>16</sup>καὶ ἔχων ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ χειρὶ  
 αὐτοῦ ἀστέρας ἑπτὰ, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ

15 om *ὡς ἐν...πολλῶν* arm<sup>4</sup> | om *ὡς ἐν κ. πεπυρωμ.* 97 | πεπυρωμένης AC] πεπυρωμένῳ N 16 46 69 88 h vg aegg syrr<sup>vid</sup> aeth Ir<sup>int</sup> Cypr Vict Prim πεπυρωμένοι PQ min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar 16 καὶ ἔχων NCPQ Ar] καὶ εἶχεν N\* 34 35 36 87 g h vg arm Cypr Vict Prim (*et habebat*) om καὶ 130 me | om ἐν τῇ δ. χειρὶ arm<sup>4</sup> | χειρὶ αὐτοῦ τῇ δεξιᾷ Q δ. αὐτοῦ χ. 1 38 100 al<sup>pauc</sup> om χειρὶ 10 28 95 vg Prim al | ἀστέρας A 41 aeth

bring the part. into line with οἱ πόδες ...ἄνθρωποι. For πυροῦσθαι used of a glowing metal see Eph. vi. 16 τὰ βέλη ...τὰ πεπυρωμένα σβέσαι, with Dean Robinson's note. In Apoc. iii. 18, χρυσίον πεπυρωμένον, the sense clearly is 'refined by having passed through the fire,' and R.V. adopts this meaning here; but 'glowing' suits the context better; the metal is not only of the finest and brightest, but it is aglow as if still in the crucible.

καὶ ἡ φωνὴ αὐτοῦ ὡς φ. ὑδάτων πολλῶν] Cf. Ez. xliii. 2, where the voice of the God of Israel is מִן הַיָּרֵךְ מִן הַיָּרֵךְ. In Dan. x. 6, from which many of the details of this description are taken, the voice of the Angel is הִרְפָּה הִרְפָּה, like the confused roar of a great multitude; but at Patmos it is the roar of the Aegean which is in the ear of the Seer. It is instructive to contrast 3 Regn. xix. 12 φωνὴ αὐρας λεπτῆς: the Divine Voice can be of the gentlest or the most appalling as occasion requires. Irenaeus (iv. 14. 2) finds a mystical sense in ὑδάτων πολλῶν: "vere enim aquae multae Spiritus."

16. καὶ ἔχων ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ ἀστέρας ἑπτὰ] To the Semitic mind the stars of heaven were in the Hand of God (cf. Job xxxviii. 31 f., Isa. xl. 12), and would fall (Mc. xiii. 25, Apoc. vi. 13) if the support were withdrawn. No particular constellation or group of planets can be intended by the anarthrous ἑπτὰ ἀστέρας; the number

is determined by the requirements of the symbolism (v. 20).

καὶ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ ῥομφαία δίστομος] The elements of this bold conception are as usual from the O.T.; see Isa. xi. 4 πατάξει γῆν τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ, xlix. 2 ἔθηκεν τὸ στόμα μου ὡς μάχαιραν ὀξείαν: cf. Eph. vi. 17 τὴν μάχαιραν τοῦ πνεύματος ὃ ἐστὶν ῥῆμα θεοῦ, Heb. iv. 12 ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ...τομώτερος ὑπὲρ πᾶσαν μάχαιραν δίστομον. The image is repeated in Apoc. xix. 15 in the description of the armed and militant 'Word of God.' There is a fine parallel in Sap. xviii. 15 ὁ παντοδύναμός σου λόγος ἀπ' οὐρανῶν...ἀπότομος πολεμιστῆς...ἥλατο...ξίφος ὁδὺ τὴν ἀνυπῆκритον ἐπιταγὴν σου φέρων. For ῥομφαία δίστομος see Ps. cxlix. 6, Sir. xxi. 3. 'Ρομφαία, used in N.T. in the Apoc. only, except Lc. ii. 35, occurs frequently throughout the LXX. from Gen. iii. 24 onwards as a synonym of μάχαιρα, both words being used to translate מַחָוּ; in strictness, it was a large blade of Thracian origin (for a full account see Hastings, *D.B.* iv. p. 634). Δίστομος answers to the Heb. חִיפָה or חִיפָה, but it is used in connexion with the sword even by the Greek poets (e.g. Eur. *Hel.* 983 δίστομον ξίφος). The sword is regarded as proceeding, like the spoken word, from the mouth; "this last image is not so strange as appears at first sight, for the short Roman sword was tongue-like in shape" (Hastings, *l. c.*). With ἐκπορευομένη

ρομφαία δίστομος ὀξεῖα ἐκπορευομένη, καὶ ἡ ὄψις  
αὐτοῦ ὡς ὁ ἥλιος φαίνει ἐν τῇ δυνάμει αὐτοῦ.  
17 καὶ ὅτε εἶδον αὐτόν, ἔπεσα πρὸς τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ 17  
ὡς νεκρός· καὶ ἔθηκεν τὴν δεξιὰν αὐτοῦ ἐπ' ἐμὲ λέγων  
Μὴ φοβοῦ· ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος 18 καὶ 18

16 om οξεῖα 46 48 arm | ο ἥλιος] om ο 37 46 47 69 88 97 100 | φαίνει pon ante ως  
N h Cyp Prim | om ἐν τῇ δυνάμει αὐτοῦ arm 17 ἰδον CQ 7 | ἐπεσον min<sup>sat</sup> mu Ar |  
πρὸς] εἰς N 13 ἐπὶ 72 syr<sup>pw</sup> | ως] ὡσει N<sup>(\*)c.a</sup> om 130 | ἐθηκεν] ἐπεθηκεν N i 28 49 79  
93<sup>mg</sup> al<sup>nonn</sup> | τὴν δεξιὰν αὐτοῦ] + χεῖρα i 28 91 92 96 al<sup>nonn</sup> syr Andr τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ  
130 | om μὴ φοβοῦ N\* (hab N<sup>c.a</sup>) | πρῶτος] πρωτοτοκος A 18 om καὶ i<sup>o</sup> N\* (hab  
N<sup>c.a</sup>) | om καὶ ο ζων...των αἰωνων arm

cf. Eph. iv. 29, Apoc. ix. 17 f., xi. 5.

καὶ ἡ ὄψις αὐτοῦ ὡς ὁ ἥλιος κτλ.] Cf. Jud. v. 31 οἱ ἀγαπῶντες αὐτόν ὡς ἔξοδος (ἀνατολή, A) ἡλίου ἐν δυνάμει αὐτοῦ, Mt. xiii. 43 οἱ δίκαιοι ἐκλάμψουσιν ὡς ὁ ἥλιος, Apoc. x. 1 τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ὡς ὁ ἥλιος. Slav. Enoch i. 5, ed. Charles, p. 2, "their faces shone like the sun." If the John of the Apocalypse is the son of Zebedee, he could scarcely have failed to think of the Transfiguration which anticipated the glory of the ascended Christ, when ἔλαμψεν τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ὡς ὁ ἥλιος (Mt. xvii. 2). Andreas refers to Mal. iv. 2: ἥλιος γάρ ἐστι δικαιοσύνης. "Ὁψις=πρόσωπον, though fairly common in the LXX., occurs in the N.T. only here and in Jo. xi. 44 (cf. vii. 24). Ὡς φαίνει, a *constructio praeognans*: "as the sun shines [when he shines] in his light."

17. καὶ ὅτε εἶδον αὐτόν, ἔπεσα κτλ.] Cf. Isa. vi. 5, Ez. i. 28, Dan. viii. 17, x. 9, 11, Enoch xiv. 14, 24, Lc. v. 8. Beatus: "fragilitatis suae et humilitatis et subiectionis pavore perterritus corruit." As a whole the passage is moulded on Dan. x. 8 f. LXX. ἰδοὺ πνεῦμα ἐπεστράφη ἐπ' ἐμὲ εἰς φθοράν, καὶ οὐ κατίσχυσα...ἐγὼ ἤμην πεπτωκὼς ἐπὶ πρόσωπόν μου ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν. καὶ ἰδοὺ χεῖρα προσήγαγέ μοι (Th. χεῖρ ἀποτόμην μου), καὶ ἤγειρέν με. That the right hand holds seven stars does not hinder

it from being laid on the Seer, for the whole representation is symbol and not art. The Hand which sustains Nature and the Churches at the same time quickens and raises individual lives. With ἔθηκεν τὴν δεξιὰν αὐτοῦ κτλ., cf. Mt. xvii. 7 προσήλθεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς καὶ ἀψάμενος αὐτῶν εἶπεν Ἐγέρθητε καὶ μὴ φοβεῖσθε—another point of contact between this vision and the history of the Transfiguration. Irenaeus (iv. 20. 11) reminds us that the awful Form which John saw was that of Him on whose breast he had lain at the Last Supper.

μὴ φοβοῦ· ἐγὼ εἰμι κτλ.] The words recall another scene in the Gospels (Mc. vi. 50); both μὴ φοβοῦ and ἐγὼ εἰμι were familiar sounds to the ear of an Apostle. On the other hand ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος go back to Isa. xlv. 6 (יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה), xlviii. 12, ■ title of the God of Israel ascribed, according to the writer's habitual practice, to the exalted Christ (cf. vv. 5 f., 8 notes and the Introduction, p. clxi.). It is given to Him again in c. xxii. with enlargements which leave no doubt as to its significance (xxii. 13 ἐγὼ εἰμι τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ, ὁ πρ. καὶ ὁ ἔ., ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος; see note *ad l.*). The reading of A (πρωτότοκος) here and in ii. 8 is probably a mere reminiscence of i. 5.

18. καὶ ὁ ζῶν, καὶ ἐγενόμεν νεκρός κτλ.] Ὁ ζῶν is another Divine title



ὁ ζῶν, καὶ ἐγενόμην νεκρὸς καὶ ἰδοὺ ζῶν εἰμι εἰς  
τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων, καὶ ἔχω τὰς κλεῖς τοῦ

18 om των αιωνων vg aeth Ir<sup>int</sup> Cyr του αιωνος me | αιωνων] + αμην B<sup>c</sup>Q min<sup>pl</sup>  
syrr Andr Ar | εχω] ο εχων arm<sup>4</sup> | κλεις BACP min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar<sup>txt</sup> κλειδας Q min<sup>pl</sup> 480 | του  
αδου και του θανατου I 28 36 99 al του θανατου και του αδου τας κλεις 91

based on the O.T., cf. θεὸς ζῶν (יְיָ חַי) in Jos. iii. 10, Ps. xli. (xlii.) 3, lxxxiii. (lxxxiv.) 3, Hos. i. 10 (ii. 1), and the formulae ἐγὼ Κύριος, ζῶ ἐγώ (יְיָ חַי) in Deut. xxxii. 40, Isa. xlix. 18, Jer. v. 2, Dan. xii. 7. In the N.T. θεὸς ζῶν or ὁ θεὸς ὁ ζ. is used freely (Mt. xvi. 16, xxvi. 63, Acts xiv. 15, Rom. ix. 26, 2 Cor. iii. 3, vi. 16, 1 Th. i. 9, 1 Tim. iii. 15, iv. 10, Heb. iii. 12, ix. 14, x. 31, 1 Pet. i. 23). A fuller phrase is ὁ ζῶν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα (Sir. xviii. 1) or εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων (Apoc. iv. 9 f., x. 6, xv. 7). On ὁ ζῶν as applied to Christ we have a comment in words ascribed to Christ Himself, Jo. v. 26: ὡς περ γὰρ ὁ πατὴρ ἔχει ζωὴν ἐν ἑαυτῷ, οὕτως καὶ τῷ υἱῷ ἔδωκεν ζωὴν ἔχειν ἐν ἑαυτῷ. According to the Johannine Christology, the Son is ὁ ζῶν by the communication of the Father's Life; He is ὁ ζῶν ἐκ τοῦ ζῶντος.

As a title of the God of Israel and of the Church ὁ ζῶν places Him in sharp contrast with the dead or inanimate gods of heathenism. Here, in its reference to Christ, it draws another contrast scarcely less pointed: ἐγώ εἰμι... ὁ ζῶν, καὶ ἐγενόμην νεκρός. The antithesis is twofold; ἐγενόμην is opposed to εἰμί as in Jo. i. 1, 14, viii. 58, and νεκρός to ζῶν (Orig. *in Joann.* t. i. 31 (34)), cf. Phil. ii. 5 ἐν μορφῇ θεοῦ ὑπάρχων... γεγόμενος ὑπὸ φόβου θανάτου, where however the shock of the contrast is broken by the intervening clause σχήματι εὑρεθεὶς ὡς ἄνθρωπος. Νεκρός takes up ὡς νεκρός of v. 17; the Lord Who says Μη φοβοῦ, had experience, not of the semblance of death, but of its reality. Καὶ ἰδοὺ ζῶν εἰμι (Burton, § 409); not here ὁ ζῶν, for it is the restored human life

which is now in view, not the essential life of Godhead; nor again ζῶν ἐγενόμην or ἐξῆσα (Rom. xiv. 9), for attention is directed to the life which the Lord still lives, and not to the historical fact of His resurrection. The risen life of Jesus Christ is henceforth concurrent with His Divine life, εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων; cf. Rom. vi. 9 ἐγερθεὶς ἐκ νεκρῶν οὐκέτι ἀποθνήσκει.

καὶ ἔχω τὰς κλεῖς τοῦ θανάτου καὶ τοῦ ᾄδου] Death and Hades are joined again in vi. 8, xx. 13 f.; the conception fluctuates between two localities (xx. 13), and two personalities (vi. 8); here it is difficult to determine which view is uppermost. Other instances of quasi-personification of Death and Hades (θνήσκω) are Ps. xlviii. (xlix.) 15, Hos. xiii. 14 (cited 1 Cor. xv. 54 f.). The 'gates of Death' appear in Ps. ix. 14, cvi. (cvii.) 18, and the 'gates of Hades' in Isa. xxxviii. 10, Sap. xvi. 13, Mt. xvi. 18; see also Job xxxviii. 17 πύλῳροι δὲ ᾄδου ἰδόντες σε ἐπηξάν, a passage connected by Christian interpreters with the *descensus ad inferos*. To "have the keys of Death and of Hades" is to possess authority over their domain; cf. Mt. xvi. 19, Apoc. iii. 7, ix. 1, xx. 1 (notes). According to Rabbinical teaching, this is the sole prerogative of God; see *Targ. Jon.* on Deut. xxviii. 12 "quatuor sunt claves in manu Domini, clavis vitae et sepulchrorum et ciborum et pluviae"; *Sanhedrin* f. 113. 1 "Elias petiit ut daretur sibi clavis pluviae, petiit ut daretur sibi clavis resurrectionis mortuorum; dixerunt ipsi: 'tres claves in manu legati non dantur, clavis partus, pluviarum, et resurrectionis mortuorum.'" The claim to possess potentially the keys of death is made

θανάτου καὶ τοῦ ἄδου. <sup>19</sup>γράφον οὖν ἃ εἶδες καὶ <sup>19</sup> ἃ εἰσὶν καὶ ἃ μέλλει γίνεσθαι μετὰ ταῦτα. <sup>20</sup>τὸ 20 μυστήριον τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀστέρων οὓς εἶδες ἐπὶ τῆς δεξιᾶς μου, καὶ τὰς ἑπτὰ λυχνίας τὰς χρυσᾶς· οἱ ἑπτὰ

19 om ουν 1 38 97 al<sup>nonn</sup> Ar | εἶδες <sup>19</sup> Ar | εἶδες AQ 7 | om και α εἰσιν και με | μελλει] δει μελλει(ν) <sup>19</sup> N\*(C) | γινεσθαι <sup>19</sup> N<sup>c</sup>.A 1 17 38 al<sup>pl</sup> Ar] γενησθαι <sup>19</sup> N\*CPQ min<sup>nonn</sup> 20 ους] ων Q 6 7 14 38 91 al<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar | εἶδες Q 7 36 | ἐπὶ τῆς δεξιᾶς <sup>19</sup> NCPQ syrr Andr Ar min<sup>omn</sup>vid] ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ A vg arm Prim (in dextera) | om τας χρ. 97 syr<sup>sw</sup>

by Christ Himself in Jo. v. 28; the Apoc. connects the actual possession of the keys with His victory over death; they are from that moment in His keeping (ἐχω). For κλείς = κλείδας see Blass, *Gr.* p. 26; κλείν is beyond dispute in iii. 7, xx. 1. In the Gospels, on the other hand, κλείδα, κλείδας are well supported (Mt. xvi. 19, Lc. xi. 52), though there also cod. D gives the shorter form.

19. γράφον οὖν ἃ εἶδες κτλ.] Οὖν resumes (Blass, *Gr.* p. 273) the direction given in v. 11, enforcing it with the authority of One Who has declared Himself conqueror of Death: cf. Mt. xxviii. 18 ἐδόθη μοι πάντα ἐξουσία... πορευθέντες οὖν κτλ. ἃ εἶδες, i.e. the vision of the Glorified Christ. Besides this the book contains a revelation of the present state of the Church and the world (ἃ εἰσὶν), and a revelation of the future (ἃ μέλλει γίνεσθαι μετὰ ταῦτα). The former is chiefly to be found in cc. ii., iii.; the latter begins at c. iv. 1 δείξω σοι ἃ δεῖ γενέσθαι μετὰ ταῦτα. But the division is rough and superficial; for cc. ii., iii. look forward to the future, while cc. iv.—xxii. are by no means limited to it. On εἰσὶν, μέλλει see WM. p. 645 f.; things present are seen distinctly and separately, while things future are blended in a more or less confused whole. For μέλλει followed by a pres. inf. see Blass, *Gr.* pp. 197, 202.

20. τὸ μυστήριον τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀστέρων κτλ.] On μυστήριον in Biblical Greek see the note to Mc. iv. 11. Here τὸ μυστ. is the inner meaning of a sym-

bolical vision, as in Dan. ii. 47; cf. Apoc. xvii. 7 ἐγὼ ἐρῶ σοι τὸ μυστήριον τῆς γυναικός. The grammar presents some difficulty. Τὸ μυστήριον...τὰς λυχνίας are not governed by γράφον or in apposition to ἃ...γίνεσθαι (WM. p. 290), for the secret about to be revealed relates only to certain points of interpretation. A new sentence begins with v. 20, yet the verse opens with two accusatives without a verb. There are partial parallels in Rom. viii. 3 τὸ γὰρ ἀδύνατον τοῦ νόμου...ὁ θεός κτλ. (see SH. *ad l.*), and 2 Cor. vi. 13 τὴν δὲ αὐτὴν ἀντιμισθίαν...πλατύνθητε, where the acc. anticipates the contents of the sentence which it opens. In the present instance the construction is further complicated by a second accusative; for τὰς ἑ. λυχνίας we expect τῶν ἑ. λυχνίων. Translate: 'As for the secret of the seven stars... and as for [the secret of] the seven lampstands.' Ἐπὶ τῆς δεξιᾶς interprets ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ χειρὶ (v. 16); the stars rested on the open palm; cf. v. 1 ἐπὶ τὴν δεξιάν...βιβλίων.

οἱ ἑπτὰ ἀστέρες ἄγγελοι τῶν ἑ. ἐκκλησιῶν εἰσιν] The usage of the N.T. permits us to translate ἄγγελοι as 'messengers'; cf. Mt. xi. 10, Lc. vii. 24, ix. 52, Jac. ii. 25. The seven stars, therefore, might represent certain delegates from the Asiatic Churches (cf. 2 Cor. viii. 23 ἀπόστολοι ἐκκλησιῶν), presumably delegates sent to Patmos who were returning with the book of the Apocalypse. Or we might accept the interpretation of Primasius (followed by Bede): "angeli ecclesiarum

ἀστέρες ἄγγελοι τῶν ἑπτὰ ἐκκλησιῶν εἰσιν, καὶ αἱ  
 λυχνῖαι αἱ ἑπτὰ ἑπτὰ ἐκκλησίαι εἰσίν.

20 αγγελοι] pr επτα me | om εισιν 1° N\* (hab N°) | και αι λυχνιαι αι επτα] και (αι)  
 επτα λ. N\*<sup>10</sup> 38 91 130 al<sup>1</sup> om αι επτα apm<sup>4</sup> h Prim + as ειδες P 1 14<sup>ms</sup> 79 91 92<sup>ms</sup>  
 93 al<sup>muvid</sup> me syr<sup>ew</sup>

hic intellegendi sunt rectores populi," i.e. either the Bishops, or if the monarchical episcopate had not yet established itself in Asia, the presbyteral colleges, in the several cities. In support of the view that the rulers of the Churches are intended it has been usual to quote Mal. ii. 7 ἄγγελος Κυρίου (יהוה אלהיו) Παντοκράτορός ἐστιν [ὁ ἱερεύς], or to refer to the title מַלְאָכֵי הַבְּרִית borne by the messenger of the Synagogue; this person however was in no sense a Church-ruler, and offers no true analogy (see Schürer<sup>3</sup>, ii. p. 442, and cf. Lightfoot, *Philippians*, p. 199 note). And tempting as it is to discover in these ἄγγελοι an allusion to the rising order of the Episcopate, the invariable practice of our writer forbids such an interpretation. The Apocalypse uses ἄγγελος some sixty times, excluding those in which it is followed by τῆς ἐκκλησίας or τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν, and always in the technical sense of a superhuman being employed in the service of God or of Satan. There is therefore a strong presumption that the ἄγγελοι τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν are 'angels' in the sense which the word bears elsewhere throughout the book. In Dan. x. 13, xii. 1 a προστασία over particular nations is ascribed to certain angelic beings, and a like relation to individuals is implied in Mt. xviii. 10 οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν μικρῶν τούτων), Acts xii. 15 ὁ ἄγγελός ἐστιν αὐτοῦ. That John should have extended this conception to Churches (Andreas: τούτων δὲ ἑκάστη ἄγγελος φύλαξ ἐφέστηκε) is not surprising, especially in view of the highly developed angelology of the book; cf. *Ascension of*

*Isaiah* iii. 15, "the descent of the angel of the Christian Church, which is in the heavens." The objection that the angel is in that case unduly credited with the praise or blame which belongs to his Church had occurred to Origen, who however was not deterred by it; *hom. in Num.* xx. 3 "admiratione permoveor quod in tantum Deo cura de nobis sit ut etiam angelos suos culpari pro nobis et confutari patiatur." As a παιδαγωγός is blamed if his pupils go wrong, so, he adds (§ 4), "venient enim angeli ad iudicium nobiscum... ne forte minus erga nos operis et laboris expenderint quo nos a peccatorum labe revocarint." But in this symbolical book the angel of a Church may be simply an expression for its prevailing spirit, and thus be identified with the Church itself (Beatus: "ecclesias et angelos earum intellegas unum esse"). An interesting parallel to this idea is presented by the *fravashis* of Zoroastrianism: cf. Hastings, *D.B.* iv. p. 991, *J. Th. St.* iii. p. 521.

αἱ λυχνῖαι αἱ ἑπτὰ ἐκκλησίαι εἰσίν] If the angels of the Churches are represented by stars, the Churches themselves are lampstands, both giving light in their own measure and degree; cf. Lightfoot, *Philippians* l.c.: "[the] contrast between the heavenly and the earthly fires...cannot be devoid of meaning. The star is the suprasensual counterpart, the heavenly representative; the lamp, the earthly realisation, the outward embodiment." For the use of stars as symbols of angelic beings see Enoch lxxxvi. 1 ff., and cf. Ramsay, *Letters to the Seven Churches*, p. 62 ff. On ἑπτὰ (2°) cf. WH.<sup>2</sup> *Notes*, p. 156.

<sup>1</sup> Τῷ ἀγγέλῳ τῷ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ ἐκκλησίας γράψον I II.

II 1 τω 2<sup>o</sup> AC (36) 130 syr<sup>8w</sup>] της NPQ min<sup>rell</sup>: cf. Hort, *Apoc.* p. 38 sqq. | εν Εφεσω] Εφεσου 16 syr<sup>8w</sup> Prim Εφεσιων 1 28 arm Or<sup>ms</sup>

II. 1—7. THE MESSAGE TO THE ANGEL OF THE CHURCH IN EPHESUS.

1. τῷ ἀγγέλῳ...γράφον] A formula repeated at the head of each address. The mss. fluctuate between τῷ ἐκκλ. and τῆς ἐκκλ.; the former has the best support in ii. 1, and is found in ii. 8, 18, iii. 1, 7, but is without ms. authority in ii. 12, iii. 14. WH., who (*Notes*, p. 136 f.) believe τῷ to be the original reading in all the seven occurrences of the phrase, compare the title of the highpriests of the Augustan cult (ἀρχιερεὺς τῆς Ἀσίας ναοῦ τοῦ ἐν [Ἐφέσῳ]), where ναοῦ is anarthrous as ἐκκλησίας in the form τῷ ἀγγ. τῷ ἐν...ἐκκλ. κτλ.

τῷ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ ἐκκλησίας] In primitive Christian letters to Churches this is the usual mode of locating a Church, e.g. 1 Cor. i. 2 τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ τῇ οὔσῃ ἐν Κορίνθῳ, Phil. i. 1 τοῖς ἁγίοις...τοῖς οὔσιν ἐν Φιλίπποις, Ign. Eph. ad inii. τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ...τῇ οὔσῃ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ: less frequent forms are to be found in Gal. i. 2 ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τῆς Γαλατίας, 1 (2) Thess. i. 1 τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Θεσσαλονικέων, Clem. R. Cor. ad inii. τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ τῇ παροικοῦσῃ Κόρινθον. The Christian communities had as yet no territorial settlements; there was a 'Church in Ephesus,' but no *ecclesia Ephesina* in the stricter sense.

Ephesus stands first among the cities to which addresses are sent. Thither the messenger from Patmos would sail by an easy course of 60 miles. Moreover on many grounds this city took first rank. In a series of inscriptions found at Ayasuluk, near the site of Ephesus, it receives the proud title ἡ πρώτη καὶ μεγίστη μητρόπολις τῆς Ἀσίας (Hicks, *Inscriptions* III. ii., dxli., dxlvii., dli., dlv., dlxiii.). A *libera urbs*, with its own βουλή, γερουσία, and ἐκκλησία, and the head

of a *conventus*—an assize town,—Ephesus was also a seat of proconsular government (Acts xix. 38). Its commercial prosperity kept pace with its political importance; cf. Strabo c. 641 ἐμπορίον οὕσα μεγίστη τοῦ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τὴν ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου. The great road which brought the trade of the East from the Euphrates to the Aegean reached the sea at Ephesus; and though the port of Ephesus suffered from the silting up of the mouth of the Cayster, this process had been arrested for a time by works undertaken in A.D. 65. Ephesus was not less conspicuous as a centre of religious life. It was proud to be known as Warden (μεωκόρος) of the Temple of Artemis, a shrine of world-wide reputation (Acts xix. 27, 35). Further it was the headquarters of the magical arts which at this time were widely practised in Asia Minor (cf. Acts xix. 19); the Ἐφέσια γράμματα were famous everywhere. The city was a hotbed of cults and superstitions, a meeting-place of East and West, where Greeks Romans and Asiatics jostled one another in the streets. See further the Introduction to this commentary, p. lix. ff.

The founder of the Ephesian Church was the Apostle Paul. As early as A.D. 50 (? 51, ? 52) he made an ineffectual effort to reach the province of Asia (Acts xvi. 6), and his first visit to Ephesus (xviii. 19 ff.) was too brief to bear permanent fruit. But he realized the importance of the place as a field of Christian work, and in 53 (? 54, ? 55) returned to spend over two years there (xix. 8, 10). Though he does not seem to have visited any other city in Asia, his Ephesian residence was the occasion of a general evangelization of the province (*l. c.* ὥστε πάντας τοὺς κατοικοῦντας τὴν



Τάδε λέγει ὁ κρατῶν τοὺς ἑπτὰ ἀστέρας ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ  
αὐτοῦ, ὁ περιπατῶν ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἑπτὰ λυχνιῶν τῶν  
2 χρυσεῶν. <sup>2</sup>οἶδα τὰ ἔργα σου καὶ τὸν κόπον καὶ τὴν

1 δεξιά αὐτοῦ]+χειρι N\* (35 87) | ἐν μέσῳ (εἰμ. AC)] ἐπὶ 1 | om ἑπτα 38 66 97  
syr<sup>sw</sup> arm | χρυσεῶν AC] χρυσῶν NPQ min<sup>omn</sup>vid 2 τὸν κόπον]+σου NQ min<sup>pl</sup>  
me syr<sup>sw</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> aeth Andr Ar

Ἀσίαν ἀκοῦσαι τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου). St Paul's work at Ephesus was carried on by Timothy (1 Tim. i. 3) and, after the Apostle's death and the withdrawal of Timothy, by St John, if we may believe the traditions of the second century; see Iren. iii. 1. 1, 3. 4; Polycrates *ap.* Eus. *H.E.* iii. 31, v. 24, and cf. the Introduction, c. vi.

γράφον Τάδε λέγει] Another part of the introductory formula. It is followed in each case by a description of the Speaker, in which He is characterised by one or more of the features in the vision of ch. i. (ii. 1, 12, 18, iii. 1, 7), or by one or more of His titles (ii. 8, iii. 7, 14); the features or titles selected appear to correspond with the circumstances of the church which is addressed. With τάδε λέγει ("perhaps from Am. i. 6" (Hort)) cf. λέγει Ἰησοῦς, with which each of the Oxyrhynchus Sayings begins. The seven so-called letters are not 'epistles of Christ,' but rather utterances, pronouncements, judgements passed upon the churches as they pass in succession under the eye of the supreme Ἐπίσκοπος. See p. 65 f., *infra*.

ὁ κρατῶν...ὁ περιπατῶν κτλ. recalls i. 13, 16 ἐν μέσῳ τῶν λυχνιῶν...ἔχων ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ ἀστέρας ἑπτὰ but in a stronger form; ἔχων has become κρατῶν, and ἐν μέσῳ is qualified by περιπατῶν. Κρατεῖν, the opposite to ἀφιέναι, is to hold in one's grip (e.g. Mt. xxvi. 4, Acts ii. 24), whether for the purpose of retaining (Jo. xx. 23) or of restraining (Apoc. vii. 1); here the former meaning is evidently in view, as in ii. 13 ff., 25, iii. 11; the acc. follows, because the Church as a whole is thus firmly

grasped, and not only a part of it (cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 101). As the Enemy περιπατεῖ ζῳτῶν καταπιεῖν (1 Pet. v. 8, cf. Job i. 7), so the Lord patrols the ground, is ever on the spot when He is needed; His Presence is not localized, but coextensive with the Church (Mt. xviii. 20, xxviii. 20, 2 Cor. vi. 16 ff.); cf. Arethas: ἐν μέσῳ ὁ ἐνοικεῖν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐμπεριπατεῖν ἐπαγγειλάμενος Κύριος. The two images are complementary, representing the security which comes from strength and vigilance.

To the Church in Ephesus, the mother of the Churches of Asia, the Lord writes under titles which express His relation to the Churches generally. As Ephesus represented the Province (cf. Ἀσία ἡ Ἐφεσος, cited by Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 238), so the Ephesian Church stands here for the seven. Yet the message shews the special need which the Ephesian Church had both of a firm grasp and a watchful safeguarding.

2. οἶδα τὰ ἔργα σου] Οἶδα is a note often struck in these letters (cf. ii. 9, 13, 19, iii. 1, 8, 15). The Apostles were deeply impressed by the Master's knowledge of men; see Jo. ii. 25, xxi. 15 ff., Acts i. 24. The Apocalypse does not use γινώσκω of Christ; οἶδα emphasizes better the absolute clearness of mental vision which photographs all the facts of life as they pass. The distinction is well seen in Jo. xxi. 17 Κύριε, πάντα σὺ οἶδας· σὺ γινώσκεις ὅτι φιλῶ σε, where the universal knowledge passes into the field of special observation. Οἶδα τὰ ἔ. σου is in itself neither praise nor blame, for 'works' may be either good (καλά,

ὑπομονήν σου, καὶ ὅτι οὐ δύνη βαστάσαι κακούς, καὶ ἐπέirasas τοὺς λέγοντας ἑαυτοὺς ἀποστόλους, καὶ

2 υπομ. σου] om σου arm<sup>1</sup> Prim | και οτι] om και A me | βασταζει P 1 38 81 | αποστολους]+ειναι N<sup>c</sup>.cQ min<sup>tere</sup>50 vg syt\* syre<sup>w</sup> Viet Prim Andr Ar

ἀγαθά, Mt. v. 16, Jo. x. 32, Acts ix. 36, Eph. ii. 10) or bad (πονηρά, ἄκαρπα, τοῦ διαβόλου, τῆς σαρκός, Jo. iii. 19, viii. 41, Gal. v. 19, Eph. v. 11); blame is conveyed by it in iii. 1, 15, but praise in iii. 8; here and in ii. 19, while praise predominates, it is not unmixed. The spirit, the ἥθος of each Church, represented as its 'angel,' is judged by its results, according to Christ's invariable rule (Mt. vii. 16f., Apoc. ii. 23, xxii. 12).

καὶ τὸν κόπον καὶ τὴν ὑπομονήν σου] The single pronoun after ὑπομ. links κόπος and ὑπομονή together, as indicating the character of the ἔργα; they were signalized by two notes of excellence, self-denying labour and perseverance. Compare (with Lightfoot's note) 1 Th. i. 3 μνημονεύοντες ὑμῶν τοῦ ἔργου τῆς πίστεως καὶ τοῦ κόπου τῆς ἀγάπης καὶ τῆς ὑπομονῆς τῆς ἐλπίδος, where however ἔργον, κόπος, and ὑπομονή are strictly coordinated. Κόπος, often found with μόχθος (2 Cor. xi. 27, 1 Th. ii. 9, 2 Th. iii. 8), is with its cognate κοπιᾶν almost a technical word for Christian work; cf. Rom. xvi. 6, 12, 1 Cor. iii. 8, xv. 10, 58, xvi. 16, 2 Cor. vi. 5, xi. 23; Gal. iv. 11, Phil. ii. 16, Col. i. 29, 1 Th. v. 12, 1 Tim. v. 17, Apoc. xiv. 13. On ὑπομονή see i. 9, note, and cf. Lc. viii. 15 καρποφοροῦσιν ἐν ὑπομονῇ.

καὶ ὅτι οὐ δύνη βαστάσαι κακούς] Another good thing which has not escaped the eye of Christ. The ὑπομονή of the Ephesians did not imply indifference to sin; they could not bear the company of bad men; cf. Ps. cxxxix. 21 f., Rom. xii. 9, 2 Jo. 10 f., and the story of St John's attitude towards Cerinthus (Iren. iii. 3. 4). These κακοί (cf. Phil. iii. 2 τοὺς κακοὺς ἐργάτας) who tried the patience of the Ephesians were not their pagan

neighbours (Eph. iv. 17 ff.), but the false brethren mentioned in the next clause; cf. Ign. *Eph.* 9 οὓς οὐκ εἰλάσατε σπείραι [τὴν κακὴν διδαχὴν] εἰς ὑμᾶς, βύσαντες τὰ ὅτα εἰς τὸ μὴ παραδέξασθαι τὰ σπειρόμενα ὑπ' αὐτῶν. Βαστάζειν is to carry a burden (βάρος, Mt. xx. 12; σταυρόν, Lc. xiv. 27, Jo. xix. 17; φορτίον, Gal. vi. 5). Hort compares Epict. i. 3, 2, οὐδεὶς σου τ. ὀφρὺν βαστάσει. The form δύνη = δύνασαι, condemned by Phrynichus, occurs also in Mc. ix. 22 f., Lc. xvi. 2 (Blass, *Gr.* p. 49).

καὶ ἐπέirasas τοὺς λέγοντας κτλ.] The λύκοι βαρεῖς foreseen by St Paul (Acts xx. 29) had come, and in sheep's clothing (Mt. vii. 15); cf. 2 Cor. xi. 13 οἱ γὰρ τοιοῦτοι ψευδαπόστολοι, ἐργάται δόλιοι, μετασχηματιζόμενοι εἰς ἀποστόλους Χριστοῦ. The false teachers claimed to be ἀπόστολοι in the wider sense, itinerant teachers with a mission which placed them on a higher level than the local elders (1 Cor. xii. 28, Eph. iv. 11; cf. Lightfoot, *Galatians*, 'The name and office of an Apostle,' Harnack, *Die Lehre der zwölf Apostel*, p. 93 ff.). When such itinerants, whether 'Apostles' or 'Prophets,' visited a church where they were unknown, unless they brought 'commendatory letters' (2 Cor. iii. 1), it was necessary to test their claims (1 Th. v. 20 f., 1 Jo. iv. 1). A strangely superficial test, such as that enjoined in *Didache* c. 11 (πᾶς δὲ ἀπόστολος ἐρχόμενος πρὸς ὑμᾶς δεχθήτω ὡς Κύριος ... τρεῖς δὲ ἔαν μείνῃ [ἡμέρας], ψευδοπροφήτης ἔστιν), or by *Hermas mand.* 11 (μισθὸν λαμβάνει τῆς προφητείας αὐτοῦ [ὁ ψευδοπροφήτης]), is not to be thought of here; ἐπέirasas (= ἐδοκίμασας, as in 2 Cor. xiii. 5 ἑαυτοὺς πειράζετε εἰ ἐστὲ ἐν τῇ πίστει) doubtless refers to such a probation as the Lord



3 οὐκ εἰσὶν, καὶ εὔρες αὐτοὺς ψευδεῖς· <sup>3</sup>καὶ ὑπομονὴν  
 ἔχεις, καὶ ἐβάστασας διὰ τὸ ὄνομά μου, καὶ οὐ  
 4 κεκοπίακες. <sup>4</sup>ἀλλ' ἔχω κατὰ σοῦ ὅτι τὴν ἀγάπην

3 καὶ υπομονήν...μου] καὶ εβαστας (με) καὶ υπομ. εχεις (P) (7 16) 28 38 (45 46)  
 49 79 (88) 91 om καὶ υπομ. εχεις 33 34 35 om καὶ εβαστας 37 Vict | καὶ οὐ κεκοπιακες  
 (-kas 51) AC 51] καὶ οὐκ εκοπιασας NPQ min<sup>fero 50</sup> καὶ κεκοπιακας (1) 16 37 38 39 69 arm  
 4 αλλα BQ min<sup>13</sup> | τὴν πρώτην σου ἀγάπην A

prescribes in Mt. vii. 16 ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν αὐτῶν γνῶσεσθε αὐτούς, and the *Didache* itself regards as the ultimate test (*infra*, εἰν ἔχη τοὺς τρόπους Κυρίου. ἀπὸ οὖν τῶν τρόπων γνωσθήσεται); cf. *Hermas* l.c. ἀπὸ τῆς ζωῆς δοκίμαζε τὸν ἄνθρωπον τὸν ἔχοντα τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ θεῖον.

With τοὺς λέγοντας ἑαυτοὺς ἀπ. cf. ii. 20 ἡ λέγουσα ἑαυτὴν προφήτιν; the full form appears in ii. 9 τῶν λεγόντων 'Ιουδαίους εἶναι ἑαυτοὺς. Καὶ οὐκ εἰσὶν, a parenthesis=καὶ οὐκ ὄντας: cf. i. 6, ii. 9, iii. 9.

καὶ εὔρες αὐτοὺς ψευδεῖς: not merely false apostles, for such might be self-deceived, but deceivers; for this use of ψευδής, cf. xxi. 8 πᾶσι τοῖς ψευδέσι.

3. καὶ ὑπομονὴν ἔχεις, καὶ ἐβάστασας κτλ.] With ὑπομ. ἔχεις cf. v. 6 τοῦτο ἔχεις, ὅτι κτλ., iii. 11 κράτει ὃ ἔχεις. Endurance was one of the best assets of the Ephesian angel. Unable to bear the society of the deceivers, the faithful at Ephesus had for the sake of Christ (διὰ τὸ ὄνομα, cf. Mc. xiii. 13, note) patiently borne the labour of resisting them or enduring their taunts (*Arethas*), and had not grown weary of the task. The play in vv. 2, 3 on βαστάζειν and κοπιᾶν (οὐ δύνη βαστάσαι...ἐβάστασας, οἶδα τὸν κόπον σου...οὐ κεκοπίακες) has perplexed the scribes; see *app. crit.* Καὶ οὐ κέκμηκας of the T. R. appears to rest on no better authority than a conjecture of Erasmus, but it gives the sense; for κοπιᾶν, to be weary, cf. Mt. xi. 28, Jo. iv. 6, and for the form κεκοπίακες see W. Schm. p. 113, note 16, and cf. ἀφῆκες, πέπτωκες (vv. 4, 5). Ἐχεις

...ἐβάστασας...κεκοπ.: such combinations are frequent in the Apoc. (e.g. v. 7, vii. 13 f., viii. 5) and not always easy to explain; here the perf. κεκοπ. indicates a condition which continued when the endurance (ἐβάστασας) was at an end.

4. ἀλλ' ἔχω κατὰ σοῦ ὅτι κτλ.] Yet on the other hand (ἀλλά) there is ground for complaint; for ἔχειν (τι) κατὰ τινος cf. Job xxxi. 35 (lxx.), Mt. v. 23, Mc. xi. 25, note, and below, vv. 14, 20. Patience and unremitting toil in His cause are not all that Christ requires, and indeed are of little value, if the spirit of love is absent. But at Ephesus love was waning, perhaps as the result of the controversies through which the Church had passed. Τὴν ἀγάπην σου τὴν πρώτην: the adj. in this position limits and corrects: 'thou hast left thy love, at least the love of the first days,' i.e. the days of St Paul's ministry at Ephesus; how fervent it was appears from Acts xix. 20, xx. 37, cf. Eph. i. 3 ff. Another generation has taken the place of the first converts; the loyalty and activity of the Church have been well maintained, but there is some falling off in the greatest of Christian gifts (cf. Mt. xxiv. 12 ψυγῆσεται ἡ ἀγάπη τῶν πολλῶν), shown perhaps, as the Greek commentators suggest, by a comparative indifference to the necessities of the poorer brethren. The phrase τὴν ἀγ. τ. πρ. ἀφῆκες is probably a reminiscence of Jer. ii. 2, Ez. xvi. 8 ff. The new Israel had begun too soon to follow the example of the ancient people of God.

σου τὴν πρώτην ἀφῆκες. ὁ μνημόνευε οὖν πόθεν πέπτωκες, καὶ μετανόησον καὶ τὰ πρῶτα ἔργα ποίησον· εἰ δὲ μή, ἔρχομαί σοι καὶ κινήσω τὴν λυχνίαν σου ἐκ τοῦ τόπου αὐτῆς, ἐὰν μὴ μετανόησης.

4 ἀφῆκες <sup>N<sup>\*c,ac</sup></sup> [αφηκας <sup>N<sup>c</sup>APQ</sup> min<sup>omn</sup> vid] 5 μνημονευουσιν 38 130 | om ουν  
syr<sup>8w</sup> Prim | πεπτωκες <sup>N</sup> (-kas ACQ min<sup>plq</sup> 40) ] εκπεπτωκας P 1 7 28 49 79 91 96 al g  
vg syr<sup>8w</sup> | om και τα πρ. ε. ποιησον με | σοι]+ταχυ Q min<sup>fereomn</sup> vg<sup>harl</sup>\* syr Prim |  
om εκ του τοπου αυτης syr<sup>8w</sup>

5. μνημόνευε οὖν πόθεν πέπτωκες κτλ.] Comp. iii. 3 μνημόνευε οὖν πῶς εἴληφας καὶ ἤκουσας. The commentators contrast Cic. *ad Attic.* iv. 16 "non recordor unde ceciderim sed unde resurrexerim," a fine sentiment which is not really in conflict with the call to remember 'unde cecideris' as a motive to repentance. St Paul's τὰ μὲν ὀπίσω ἐπιλανθανόμενος (*Phil.* iii. 14) refers to past successes which must be disregarded in view of τὰ ἔμπροσθεν—an entirely different case from that which is contemplated by this 'Remember.' Μνημόνευε, μετανόησον, ποίησον answer to three stages in the history of conversion; the pres. imper. perhaps represents the first as continuous or habitual, but it is noteworthy that while μνημόνευε occurs seven times in the N.T., there is no well-supported instance of μνημόνευσον.

For πίπτειν in reference to a moral fall, cf. Rom. xi. 11, 1 Cor. x. 12, and the use of παραπίπτειν, παράπτωμα in Ps. xviii. (xix.) 13, Sap. x. 1, xii. 2, Mt. vi. 14 f., Heb. vi. 6. Ποίησον τὰ πρῶτα ἔργα: the Lord does not say ἀγάπησον τὴν πρώτην ἀγάπην, a precept which perhaps could not have been fulfilled; the last may be better or worse than the first, but never can be the same.

This verse is frequently quoted by Cyprian when he urges repentance upon those who had lapsed in the Decian persecution (*de laps.* 16, *ep.* 19. 1, 34. 1, 55. 22); and with other passages from the Apoc. it became a

commonplace in the Novatianist controversy (*ad Novatian.* 13).

εἰ δὲ μή, ἔρχομαί σοι] Εἰ δὲ μή, i.e. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ μετανόησης, as the phrase is written in full just below; on the elliptical form (= 'otherwise'), see WM. pp. 729, 757; Burton, § 275. Ἐρχομαι refers to a special coming or visitation, affecting a Church or an individual, as in v. 16, iii. 11; throughout the Apoc. the present of this verb is used in a quasi-future sense; cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 189. Σοί is a *dativus incommodi* (WM. p. 265); for another view, see Blass, *Gr.* p. 113.

Καὶ κινήσω τὴν λυχνίαν σου, i.e. thy church. Since the λυχνίαί are separate and do not form a single candelabrum, any one of them can be removed at pleasure. Κινεῖν (cf. vi. 14) is preferred to ἀφαιρεῖν, perhaps as indicating deliberation and judicial calmness; there would be no sudden uprooting as in anger, but a movement which would end in the loss of the place that the Church had been called to fill; unless there came a change for the better, the first of the seven lamps of Asia must disappear; its place must be filled by another (cf. Apoc. iii. 11, Mt. xxi. 43). This warning seems to have been taken to heart, since in the next generation Ignatius (*Eph.* prol. 1) could pronounce the 'church in Ephesus' to be ἀξιομακάριστος, and speak of its πολυαγάπητον ὄνομα. But though deferred, the visitation came at last. The Greek commentators mention the curious fancy that the removal of the candlestick from

6 ἄλλα τοῦτο ἔχεις, ὅτι μισεῖς τὰ ἔργα τῶν Νικο-  
7 λαϊτῶν, ἀ καὶ γὰρ μισῶ. ὁ ἔχων οὖς ἀκουσάτω τί

6 om α A sicut aeth Prim | καγω] εγω syr<sup>ew</sup> 7 ους] aures vg<sup>codd</sup> Prim + ακουειν  
me (ita pene ubique)

Ephesus had its fulfilment in the rise of the See of Constantinople, which eclipsed the glory of the older Church. But the Church and See of Ephesus lived on for centuries after the creation of the patriarchate of Constantinople. After the eleventh century however the line of Ephesian Bishops seems to have become extinct (Gams, *series episc.* p. 443; see however Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 243), and in 1308 the place was finally surrendered to the Turks (Murray, *Handbook*, p. 280). The little railway station and hotel and few poor dwelling-houses of Ayasuluk ("Ἄγιος Θεολόγος"), which now command the ruins of the city, are eloquent of the doom which has overtaken both Ephesus and its church.

6. ἀλλὰ τοῦτο ἔχεις, ὅτι μισεῖς κτλ.] This second ἀλλά modifies the ἀλλά of v. 4. If the loss of her first love was a heavy charge against the Church in Ephesus, there must be set against it and in her favour her hatred of deeds which Christ hated.

Irenaeus (i. 26. 3, iii. 10. 7), followed by Hippolytus (*philos.* vii. 36), asserts that the Nicolaitans of the Apocalypse were founded by Nicolaus the proselyte of Antioch who was one of the Seven (Acts vi. 5): ἀποστὰς τῆς κατ' εὐθείαν διδασκαλίας ἐδίδασκεν ἀδιαφορίαν βίου τε καὶ βρώσεως (Hipp. l. c.). There was a sect which bore the name at the end of the second century, but its identity with the Νικολαῖται of the Apoc. cannot be assumed (Tert. *de praescr.* 33 "sunt et nunc alii Nicolaitae") and its claim to be spiritually descended from Nicolaus of Antioch was questioned (Clem. Al. *strom.* ii. 20, § 118 φάσκοντες ἐαυτοὺς Νικολάφ ἐπεσθαι, ἀπομνημόνευμά τι τάνδρὸς φέροντες: cf. ib. iii. 4, § 25; Eus. *H. E.* iii. 29; *Constitutions* vi. 8 οἱ νῦν

ψευδώνυμοι Νικολαῖται, with which cf. the interpolated Ignatius, *Trall.* 11, *Philad.* 6; Victorinus *ad l.* "ficti homines et pestiferi qui sub nomine Nicolai ministri fecerunt sibi haeressim"). A modern conjecture (due to C. A. Heumann, 1712) takes Νικολαῖται in Apoc. ii. 6, 15 as = Βαλααμίται (cf. v. 14), בעל בעל being derived either from בעל בעל or בעל בעל. But (1) a play upon the etymology of Greek and Hebrew words is perhaps too subtle for the genius of the writer, and (2) no etymology has been suggested which makes Νικόλαος a true equivalent of בעל בעל. On the whole it seems best to fall back upon the supposition that a party bearing this name existed in Asia when the Apoc. was written, whether it owed its origin to Nicolaus of Antioch, which is not improbable (see Lightfoot, *Galatians*, p. 297, n.), or to some other false teacher of that name. According to Ps.-Dorotheus he was a Samaritan Christian who joined the party of Simon Magus, but the statement lacks confirmation. On the teaching of this sect see v. 14, note, and the Introduction, c. vi.

Ἀ καὶ γὰρ μισῶ. Hatred of evil deeds (ἀ, not οὖς; contrast Ps. cxxix. 21 f.) is a true counterpart of the love of good, and both are Divine; cf. Isa. lxi. 8, Zech. viii. 17. There is a μῖσος as well as an ὀργή (Mc. iii. 5, Apoc. vi. 16 f.) which can be predicated of Christ. To share His hatred of evil is to manifest an affinity of character with Him, which is a sign of grace in Churches and in individuals.

7. ὁ ἔχων οὖς ἀκουσάτω κτλ.] Another formula common to the seven messages preceding the promise to the conqueror in the first three, and following it in the last four. It

τὸ πνεῦμα λέγει ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις. τῷ νικῶντι δώσω αὐτῷ φαγεῖν ἐκ τοῦ ξύλου τῆς ζωῆς, ὃ ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ τοῦ θεοῦ.

7 ἐκκλησίαις] pr επτα A + ταις επτα C | νικουντι A | om αυτω N 10 17 46 49 88 91 96 g vg<sup>cl</sup> harilippas syr<sup>sw</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> | εν τω παραδεισω] εν μεσω τω π. N<sup>ce</sup>P εν μεσω του παραδεισου I 28 35 36 49 79 91 92<sup>ms</sup> 96 al me Andr | του θεου] + μου Q min<sup>pl</sup> 45 g vg me syr arm aeth Or<sup>int</sup> Cyr Prim al

recalls a familiar saying of Christ which is found in the three Synoptists (Mt. xi. 15, xiii. 9, 43; Mc. iv. 9, 23; Lc. viii. 8, xiv. 35), but not in the Gospel of St John. On variations in the form of the saying see Mc. iv. 9, note; the consistent use of οὖς for ὄρα in the Apoc., even in xiii. 9, shews independence; yet see Mt. x. 27, Lc. xii. 3. At the end of each of these instructions ὁ ἔχων οὖς is an individualizing note, calling upon each of the hearers of the book (i. 3) to appropriate the warnings and promises addressed to the Churches. Ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις, not τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ: cf. Primasius: "Si quae singulis partiliter ecclesiis praedicat universam generaliter convenire dicatur ecclesiam. neque enim dicit 'Quid spiritus dicat ecclesiae' sed 'ecclesiis.'" Bede: "quae singulis scribit universis se dicere demonstrat ecclesiis."

Τὸ πνεῦμα λέγει, cf. Acts viii. 29, xiii. 2, Apoc. xiv. 13, xxii. 17. According to the opening formula (ii. 1) the Speaker is Christ; but the Spirit of Christ in the prophet is the interpreter of Christ's voice.

τῷ νικῶντι δώσω αὐτῷ φαγεῖν κτλ.] In τῷ νικ. there is a possible allusion to Νικολαῖτων, but νικᾶν is a characteristically Johannine word (Jo. xvi. 33, 1 Jo. ii. 13 f., iv. 4, v. 4 f.), and specially frequent in the Apoc. (ii. 7, 11, 17, 26, iii. 5, 12, 21, v. 5, xii. 11, xv. 2, xvii. 14, xxi. 7); the book is a record and a prophecy of victories won by Christ and the Church. The note of victory is dominant in St John, as that of faith in St Paul; or rather, faith presents itself to St John in

the light of a victory (1 Jo. v. 4). Τῷ νικῶντι: so or with ὁ νικῶν the promise at the end of each utterance begins, not τῷ νικήσαντι or τῷ νενικηκότι. The pres. part. here is timeless, like ὁ βαπτίζων, ὁ πειράζων (Mc. i. 4 note, Mt. iv. 3); ὁ νικῶν (*vincens*, *qui vincit*) is 'the conqueror,' the victorious member of the Church, as such, apart from all consideration of the circumstances; cf. Tert. *scorp.* 12 "victori cuique promittit nunc arborem vitae." Δώσω is another Apocalyptic word (ii. 10, 17, 23, 26, 28, iii. 21, xxi. 6). There is here nothing inconsistent with Mc. x. 40 οὐκ ἔστιν ἐμὸν δοῦναι; Christ gives it as Judge to those for whom it has been prepared by the Father; see Mt. xxv. 34, 2 Tim. iv. 8, and cf. Rom. vi. 23 τὸ δὲ χάρισμα τοῦ θεοῦ ζωὴ αἰώνιος ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ. The hands of the ascended Christ are full of gifts (cf. Eph. iv. 7 ff.). With the promise δώσω αὐτῷ φαγεῖν κτλ., cf. xxii. 14 ἵνα ἔσται ἡ ἐξουσία αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὸ ξύλον τ. ζ. and Test. *xii patr.*, Levi 18 δώσει τοῖς ἁγίοις φαγεῖν ἐκ τοῦ ξύλου τ. ζ.; for the construction see vi. 4 ἐδόθη αὐτῷ λαβεῖν, vii. 2, xiii. 7, 14, xvi. 8. Τὸ ξύλον τῆς ζωῆς κτλ. (cf. xxii. 2, 14, 19) is of course from Gen. ii. 9; on ξύλον = δένδρον see WM., p. 23. In the LXX. παράδεισος represents either 𐤓𐤁𐤕 (Gen. ii., iii., *passim*), or 𐤓𐤁𐤕𐤕 a pleasaunce (2 Esdr. xii. 8, Eccl. ii. 5, Cant. iv. 13) "from the old Persian *pairidaēza*" (*Encycl. Bibl.* s.v.); and once 𐤓𐤁𐤕 (Isa. li. 3); τοῦ θεοῦ has been added from Gen. xiii. 10 or Ez. xxviii. 13, xxxi. 8. The Rabbinical writers use the word of the heavenly 𐤓𐤁𐤕 𐤓𐤁𐤕 which



8 <sup>8</sup> Καὶ τῷ ἀγγέλῳ τῷ ἐν Σμύρνῃ ἐκκλησίας γράψον  
Τάδε λέγει ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος, ὃς ἐγένετο

8 τω 2<sup>ο</sup> A] της ΝCΡQ tell | εν Σμυρνη (Ζμ. Ν) εκκλησίας] εκκλ. Σμυρναίων 1 (28 79)  
arm της εκκλησίας Σμυρνης (8. Ζμυρνης) vg me syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim | πρῶτος] πρωτοτοκος A | om  
os min<sup>20</sup>

is the opposite state to their  $\text{עֲלֵי}$  <sup>א</sup>; see Weber, *Jüd. Theol.* p. 344 ff. Of the idealized Tree of Life we read already in Prov. iii. 18 (cf. Isa. lxv. 22, LXX., 4 Macc. xviii. 16), but its first appearance is in a vision of the celestial Paradise is in *Enoch* xxiv. f. τὰ φύλλα αὐτῆς καὶ τὸ ἄνθος καὶ τὸ δένδρον οὐ φθίνει εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα...καὶ οὐδεμία σὰρξ ἐξουσίαν ἔχει ἄψασθαι αὐτοῦ μέχρι τῆς μεγάλης κρίσεως...τότε δικαίοις καὶ ὁσίοις δοθήσεται ὁ καρπὸς αὐτῶν; cf. Slavonic *Enoch* 8, and Ps. Sol. xiv. 3. In the N.T. 'Paradise' is either the state of the blessed dead (Lc. xxiii. 43), or a supra-mundane sphere identified with the third heaven into which men pass in an ecstasy (2 Cor. xii. 2 f.); or, as here, the final joy of the saints in the presence of God and of Christ. On the history of the subject generally see Tennant, *Sources of the Doctrine of the Fall and of Original Sin*, passim.

The general sense of the promise δῶσω κτλ. is clear. Man's exclusion from the Tree of Life (Gen. iii. 22 f.) is repealed by Christ on condition of a personal victory over evil. To eat of the Tree is to enjoy all that the life of the world to come has in store for redeemed humanity. Apringius: "pomum ligni vitae aeternitatem immarcescibilem subministrat." Bede: "lignum vitae Christus est, cuius in caelesti paradiso visione sanctae reficiuntur animae."

8—II. THE MESSAGE TO THE ANGEL OF THE CHURCH IN SMYRNA.

8. τῷ ἐν Σμύρνῃ] The road from Ephesus—a distance of about 35 miles—entered Smyrna by the 'Ephesian Gate.' The city, which had been rebuilt by Lysimachus, was now the finest of the Asiatic towns (Strabo, 646), and

boasted of being τὸ τῆς Ἀσίας ἄγαλμα. Situated at the head of a well protected gulf, with an ample harbour, it possessed an export trade second only to that of Ephesus, while like Ephesus it was the terminus of a great road, which tapped the rich valley of the Hermus and penetrated to the interior. As far back as the reign of Tiberius the loyalty of Smyrna to Rome procured for it the privilege of erecting a temple to the Emperor, and the city henceforth claimed the title of νεακόρος of the new cult. She disputed with her neighbour Ephesus the honour of being styled πρώτη τῆς Ἀσίας and μητρόπολις. But the writer of the Apocalypse follows an order to which Ephesus itself would have assented, when he assigns to Smyrna the second place among the seven.

The N.T. throws no light on the origin of the Church in Smyrna beyond the general statement as to the evangelization of Asia in Acts xix. 10; see Lightfoot, *Ignatius*, i. p. 462. But according to *Vita Polycarpi* 2 St Paul visited Smyrna on his way to Ephesus (cf. Acts xix. 1 διελθόντα τὰ ἀνωτερικὰ μέρη), and found disciples there, as he did at Ephesus. The Church is still strong at Smyrna; out of a population of perhaps 250,000 more than half are Christians, while the Εὐαγγελικὴ Σχολή with its fine library witnesses to the vigour and intelligence of the Orthodox community.

On the form Σμύρνα see WH.<sup>2</sup>, *Notes*, p. 155; Blass, *Gr.* p. 10. It occurs on coins of the period and in inscriptions (see e.g. *CIG* iii. 3276 ff.). On Smyrna itself see further the Introduction, p. lxi. f.

τάδε λέγει ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος κτλ.] These titles (from i. 17 f.) are

νεκρὸς καὶ ἔζησεν. οἰδά σου τὴν θλίψιν καὶ τὴν ὀ  
πτωχίαν, ἀλλὰ πλούσιος εἶ, καὶ τὴν βλασφημίαν  
ἐκ τῶν λεγόντων Ἰουδαίους εἶναι ἑαυτούς, καὶ οὐκ

9 τὴν θλίψιν] pr τα εργα σου και BQ min<sup>pl</sup> syr Andr<sup>txt</sup> Ar pr τα ε. σ. και τὴν υπομονην  
και arm | πτωχίαν BAC 11 97] πτωχειαν PQ min<sup>fero om</sup> + σου g vg syr<sup>g</sup> | εκ] om P 1  
28 36 49 79 91 96 130 al arm aeth Andr pr τὴν B syrr | Ἰουδαιων B\* (-ους B<sup>c.8</sup>) CP |  
om εαυτους Q 16 69 arm

chosen with the view of inspiring confidence into a Church threatened with suffering and death; cf. Bede: "apta praefatio patientiam suasuro." Ramsay (*Exp.*, 1904, i. p. 321 f.) finds a reference also to the early struggles of the city (Strabo, 646 ἀνηγυρίζει αὐτὴν Ἀντίγονος). Ἐζησεν takes the place of ζῶν εἰμι, the purpose being to fix attention upon the fact of the Resurrection. As the Lord rose, so will His martyrs triumph over death; cf. 2 Tim. ii. 8 μνημόνευε Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν ἐγηγερμένον ἐκ νεκρῶν. The parallel in Apoc. xiii. 14 is instructive: τῷ θηρίῳ ὃς ἔχει τὴν πληγὴν τῆς μαχαίρης καὶ ἔζησεν (see note *ad l.*).

9. οἰδά σου τὴν θλίψιν κτλ.] The Church in Smyrna was characterized by its endurance of suffering and poverty in the cause of the Gospel. With the paradox οἰδά σου...τὴν πτωχείαν, ἀλλὰ πλούσιος εἶ comp. Jac. ii. 5 οὐχ ὁ θεὸς ἐξελέξατο τοὺς πτωχοὺς τῷ κόσμῳ πλουσίους ἐν πίστει; 2 Cor. vi. 10 ὡς πτωχοί, πολλοὺς δὲ πλουτίζοντες, and contrast Apoc. iii. 17 λέγεις ὅτι Πλούσιός εἰμι καὶ πεπλούτηκα...καὶ οὐκ οἶδας ὅτι σὺ εἶ ὁ...πτωχός. The nature of the wealth possessed by the Church in Smyrna but lacking to the Church in Laodicea is well shewn in Lc. xii. 21 εἰς θεὸν πλουτῶν, 1 Tim. vi. 18 πλουτεῖν ἐν ἔργοις καλοῖς. The poverty (πτωχία, not merely πείνι; cf. Mc. xii. 42, note) of the Apostolic Churches, even in so rich a city as Smyrna, is remarkable; it may have been due partly to the fact that the converts were drawn chiefly from the poorer classes (Jac. i. c., 1 Cor. i. 26), partly to the demands made upon them

by their faith (cf. 2 Cor. viii. 2 ἡ κατὰ βάθους πτωχεία αὐτῶν ἐπερίσσευσεν εἰς τὸ πλοῦτος τῆς ἀπλότητος αὐτῶν); but also in some cases to the pillage of their property by a Jewish or pagan mob (Heb. x. 34 τὴν ἀρπαγὴν τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ὑμῶν μετὰ χαρᾶς προσεδέξασθε). The context suggests that the poverty of the Smyrnaean Church was at least aggravated by the last of these causes.

καὶ τὴν βλασφημίαν κτλ.] Andreas: κατὰ κοινῆν δὲ τὸ οἶδα καὶ τὴν βλασφημίαν...φησὶν, ἐπίσταμαι. The Jews at Smyrna were both numerous and aggressively hostile; see Lightfoot, *Ignatius*, i. p. 468 f., Schürer, *Geschichte*<sup>3</sup>, iii. pp. 11, 29, 34. In the martyrdom of Polycarp they took a leading part, even surpassing the heathen in their zeal, and this, it is added, was their wont: Polyc. *mart.* 13 f. μάλιστα Ἰουδαίων προθύμως, ὡς ἔθος αὐτοῖς, εἰς ταῦτα ὑπουργοῦντων. At present they contented themselves with blaspheming, railing at Christ and Christians (cf. Vg. "et blasphemaris ab his"), as they had done from the first days of St Paul's synagogue preaching in Asia Minor (Acts xiii. 45). Against their sharp tongues the Christians are fortified by the reflexion that these blasphemers are Jews in name only. They called themselves Jews (for the constr. see v. 2, note), but were not so in truth; comp. Rom. ii. 28 οὐ γὰρ ὁ ἐν τῷ φανερῷ Ἰουδαῖός ἐστιν...ἀλλ' ὁ ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ Ἰουδαῖός, καὶ περιτομὴ καρδίας ἐν πνεύματι οὐ γράμματι, Gal. vi. 15 f. οὔτε γὰρ περιτομὴ τι ἔστιν οὔτε ἀκροβυστία, ἀλλὰ καινὴ κτίσις...εἰρήνη ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ ἔλεος, καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰσραὴλ



10 εἰσὶν, ἀλλὰ συναγωγὴ τοῦ σατανᾶ. <sup>10</sup> μὴ φοβοῦ  
 ἃ μέλλεις πάσχειν. ἰδοὺ μέλλει βάλλειν ὁ διάβολος  
 ἐξ ὑμῶν εἰς φυλακὴν, ἵνα πειρασθῆτε καὶ ἔχητε  
 θλίψιν ἡμερῶν δέκα. γίνου πιστὸς ἄχρι θανάτου,

9 σατανα]+εἰσιν <sup>N<sup>c</sup></sup> 10 μὴ ACQ 1 38 49] μὴδεν <sup>NP</sup> min<sup>P1</sup> vg syrr | πασχειν]  
 παθειν Q min<sup>tere</sup> 35 Ar | ἰδου]+δὴ Q min<sup>30</sup> Ar | βαλλειν] βαλειν Q min<sup>P1</sup> Ar (βαλλειν  
 βαλιν <sup>N\*</sup> βαλλειν <sup>N<sup>c</sup></sup>) | ἐξ] αφ 130 | εχητε A 36 130 Prim] εχετε CP 1 11 12 εξετε <sup>NQ</sup>  
 min<sup>P1</sup> syrr vg Ar | ημερας Q min<sup>tere</sup> 40 g vg syrr Ar | om γινου <sup>N\*</sup> (hab <sup>N<sup>c</sup></sup>)

τοῦ θεοῦ. So far from being ἀληθῶς Ἰσραηλείται (Jo. i. 47), such men were a συναγωγὴ τοῦ Σατανᾶ (Jo. viii. 44 ὑμεῖς ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ διαβόλου ἐστέ), not a συναγωγὴ Κυρίου (Num. xvi. 3, 24, xxvi. 9, xxxi. 16). On συναγωγὴ in its relation to ἐκκλησία see Hort, *Ecclesia*, p. 4 ff. Ἡ συναγωγὴ τοῦ σατανᾶ occurs again in iii. 9; comp. ii. 13 ὁ θρόνος τοῦ σ., ii. 24 τὰ βασεῖα τοῦ σ.

The commentators refer to an inscription of the time of Hadrian which has been thought to mention Jewish renegades (*CIG* 3148 οἱ ποτε Ἰουδαῖοι, cf. Lightfoot, *Ignatius*, i. p. 470; see however Ramsay in Hastings, *D.B.* iv. p. 555, for another view of the words, and cf. *Letters*, p. 272). But the 'synagogue of Satan' at Smyrna professed Judaism and perhaps sincerely, though their hostility may have been partly due to a desire to curry favour with the pagan mob or the Imperial authorities.

10. μὴ φοβοῦ ἃ μέλλεις πάσχειν κτλ.] There were worse things in store than πτωχεῖα or even βλασφημία; imprisonment, perhaps death, might await the faithful at Smyrna. Behind the 'synagogue of Satan' was the Devil himself (ὁ διάβολος=ὁ κατήγωρ τῶν ἀδελφῶν, xii. 10=ὁ Σατανᾶς, xii. 9, xx. 2), who by means of false charges laid before the magistrates would cast certain members of the Church (ἐξ ὑμῶν) into prison. His purpose was to try the faith of the whole body (ἵνα πειρασθῆτε): cf. Lc. xxii. 31 ὁ Σατανᾶς ἐξητήσατο ὑμᾶς τοῦ σιναῖσαι ὡς τὸν σίτον. That its Jewish and pagan adversaries were prompted by

Satan was the firm belief of the early Church; cf. e.g. Polyc. *mart.* 2 πολλὰ γὰρ ἐμνηχανᾶτο κατ' αὐτῶν ὁ διάβολος, Eus. *H. E.* v. 1 ἐτέρας μηχανὰς ὁ διάβολος ἐπενόει, τὰς κατὰ τὴν εἰρκτὴν ἐν τῷ σκότει καὶ τῷ χαλεπωτάτῳ χωρίῳ συγκελεύσεις κτλ.

καὶ ἔχητε θλίψιν ἡμερῶν δέκα] "And that ye may have affliction for ('during,' the temporal gen., see Blass, *Gr.* p. 109) ten days." A further disclosure of Satan's plans; it was his purpose to prolong the persecution if the faithful did not yield at once. This point is missed by *ἐξετε*, doubtless a correction made in the interests of the sense. Δέκα has perhaps been suggested by Dan. i. 14 ἐπέρασεν αὐτοὺς δέκα ἡμέρας; cf. Gen. xxiv. 55, Num. xi. 19, xiv. 22, Job xix. 3. Beatus thinks of the 'ten persecutions,' but it is unnecessary to seek for any historical fulfilment. Equally wide of the mark is the interpretation preferred by Bede: "totum tempus significat in quo Decalogi sunt memoriae mandata." The number ten is probably chosen because, while it is sufficient to suggest continued suffering, it points to an approaching end. Ten days of suffering and suspense might seem an eternity while they lasted, yet in the retrospect they would be but a moment (2 Cor. iv. 17 τὸ παραντίκα ἐλαφρὸν τῆς θλίψεως: cf. Arethas: ἐφήμερος ἡ ἐπιφορά, καὶ ὅσον εἰ καὶ ἡμερῶν δέκα ἐξισουμένη). The trial might be prolonged, but it had a limit known to God.

γίνου πιστὸς ἄχρι θανάτου κτλ.] 'Prove thyself loyal and true, to the extent of being ready to die for My

καὶ δώσω σοι τὸν στέφανον τῆς ζωῆς. <sup>11</sup> ὁ ἔχων <sup>11</sup> οὓς ἀκουσάτω τί τὸ πνεῦμα λέγει ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις.  
ὁ νικᾷν οὐ μὴ ἀδικηθῇ ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου τοῦ δευτέρου.

11 οὓς] *aures* vg<sup>codānonn</sup> Prim | om του δευτερου 130

sake.' Γίνου π., cf. iii. 2 γίνου γρηγορῶν, Jo. xx. 27 μὴ γίνου ἄπιστος ἀλλὰ πιστός. Here πιστός is 'trustworthy' rather than 'believing,' as in Mt. xxv. 21, 23, Lc. xvi. 10 f., Apoc. ii. 13, iii. 14. "Ἀχρι θανάτου hints that the supreme trial of martyrdom may follow; comp. Phil. ii. 8 γενόμενος ὑπήκοος μέχρι θ., and contrast Heb. xii. 4 οὐπω μέχρις αἵματος ἀντικατέστητε. "Ἀχρι occurs in this book eleven times, μέχρι not once; the other Johannine writings, as it happens, have neither, but in the rest of the N.T. the proportion is a little over 2 to 1.

καὶ δώσω σοι τὸν στέφανον τῆς ζωῆς] 'And so,' the consecutive καὶ which is "specially found after imperatives" (Blass, *Gr.* p. 262). - Ζωῆς stands in sharp contrast with θανάτου, and τ. στέφανον comes naturally after the prophecy of a coming struggle. The exact phrase ὁ στέφανος τ. ζ. occurs in the very similar passage, Jac. i. 12 μακάριος ἀνὴρ ὃς ὑπομένει πειρασμόν, ὅτι δοκιμος γενόμενος λήμψεται τὸν στ. τ. ζ., ὃν ἐπηγγέλατο τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν αὐτόν: elsewhere we have ὁ στ. τῆς ἐλπίδος (Isa. xxviii. 5), τῆς καυχήσεως (Ez. xvi. 12, xxiii. 42, 1 Th. ii. 19), τῆς δικαιοσύνης (2 Tim. iv. 8), τῆς δόξης (1 Pet. v. 4), τῆς ἀφθαρσίας (Polyc. *mart.* 17, 19, Eus. *H.E.* v. 1). So familiar a metaphor need not have been suggested by local circumstances, yet it is noteworthy that Smyrna was famous for its games (Paus. vi. 14. 3, cited in *Enc. Bibl.*, 4662) in which the prize was a garland. There may be a reference to this, or again, as Ramsay thinks (Hastings, *D.B.* iv. p. 555 ff.) the writer may have in his mind the garlands worn in the service of the pagan temples, or the circle of buildings and towers which 'crowned'

the fairest city in Asia (Ramsay, *Lett.* pp. 256 f., 275). In any case the στέφανος is not a royal diadem, but an emblem of festivity: cf. Mc. xv. 17, note. Τῆς ζωῆς is epexegetical: the crown consists of life, so that the promise is practically equivalent to that of v. 7, though it is presented under another aspect.

11. ὁ νικῶν οὐ μὴ ἀδικηθῇ κτλ.] The special promise of the second message, appropriate to a Church which may presently be called to martyrdom. He who conquers by proving himself faithful unto death shall possess immunity from the second death. Ὁ δεύτερος θάνατος occurs again in c. xx. 6, 14, xxi. 8, where it is defined as ἡ λίμνη τοῦ πυρός; see notes *ad l.* The conception is partly anticipated in Dan. xii. 3 and Jo. v. 29, and yet more distinctly by Philo, *de praem. et poen.* ii. 419 θανάτου γὰρ διττὸν εἶδος, τὸ μὲν κατὰ τὸ τεθάναι... τὸ δὲ μετὰ τὸ ἀποθνήσκειν, ὃ δὴ κακὸν πάντως. But the exact expression was probably current in Jewish circles, for it occurs frequently in the Targums; cf. e.g. *Targ. Hieros.* on Deut. xxxiii. 6 "vivat Reuben in hoc saeculo et non moriatur morte secunda"; other exx. may be seen in Wetstein. Οὐ μὴ ἀδικηθῇ, 'shall in no wise be hurt'; see Blass, *Gr.* p. 209 f. For ἀδικεῖν in this sense see Isa. x. 20, Apoc. vi. 6, vii. 2 f., ix. 4, 10, 19, xi. 5 bis. The attempt to retain in these contexts the etymological meaning of ἀδικεῖν (Benson, *Apocalypse*, pp. xvi. f., 73 n.) cannot be regarded as successful; in usage ἀδικεῖν, like our 'injure,' has acquired a weaker sense and is nearly a synonym of βλάπτειν (cf. Thuc. ii. 71, Xen. *de re equ.* vi. 3).

12 <sup>12</sup> Καὶ τῷ ἀγγέλῳ τῆς ἐν Περγάμῳ ἐκκλησίας  
 γράψον Τάδε λέγει ὁ ἔχων τὴν ῥομφαίαν τὴν  
 13 δίστομον τὴν ὀξείαν. <sup>13</sup> οἶδα ποῦ κατοικεῖς, ὅπου

12 τῆς] τω syr<sup>g</sup> | ἐν Περγαμῳ] Περγαμου vg syr<sup>g</sup> Or<sup>int</sup> Prim al  
 κατοικεῖς] pr τα εργα σου και Q min<sup>fere omn</sup> syr Andr Ar

13 ποῦ

12—17. THE MESSAGE TO THE  
 ANGEL OF THE CHURCH IN PERGAMUM.

12. τῆς ἐν Περγάμῳ] After leaving Smyrna the road from Ephesus followed the coast for about 40 miles and then struck N.E. up the valley of the Caicus, for a further distance of 15 miles, when it reached Pergamum. Pergamum in Mysia, on the Caicus (ἡ Πέργαμος in Xenophon, Pausanias, and Dion Cassius, but τὸ Πέργαμον in Strabo and Polybius and most other writers and in the inscriptions; the termination is left uncertain in Apoc. i. 11, ii. 12), now Bergama, the capital of the Attalid Kingdom (B.C. 241—133), held a similar position in Roman Asia (Plin. *H. N.* v. 30 “longe clarissimum Asiae”) until its place was taken by Ephesus. If Pergamum had no Artemision, it was richer in temples and cults than Ephesus. Zeus Soter, Athena Nikephoros, Dionysos, Asklepios were the chief local deities; the temple of Athena crowned the steep hill of the Acropolis, and beneath it on the height was a great altar of Zeus. Beside these, the city possessed as early as A.D. 29 a temple dedicated to Rome and Augustus (Tac. *ann.* iii. 37); a second temple was erected in the time of Trajan, when Pergamum acquired the title of δις νεακόρος. At so strong a centre of paganism the Church was confronted with unusual difficulties, and to these the message to Pergamum refers (v. 13 f.). See further the Introduction, c. v.

Τάδε λέγει ὁ ἔχων τὴν ῥομφαίαν: the ῥομφαία of c. i. 16, where see note. To what use it is to be put at Pergamum appears below, v. 16.

13. οἶδα ποῦ κατοικεῖς κτλ.] The

special point in the life of the Church at Pergamum which the Lord singles out for notice. She resided in a city which was also Satan's residence (ὅπου ὁ σατανᾶς κατοικεῖ), nay more, where he had set his throne. Θρόνος in the N.T. is always the seat of office or chair of state, whether of a judge (Mt. xix. 28), or a king (Lc. i. 32, 52), or of God or Christ (Mt. v. 34, xxv. 31); in the Apoc. the word occurs 45 times in this sense. At Pergamum Satan was enthroned and held his court. The question arises what there was at Pergamum to gain for it this character. The Nicolaitans were there, but they were also at Ephesus; the Jews, who at Smyrna formed a 'synagogue of Satan,' are not mentioned in the Pergamene message. It remains to seek a justification of the phrase in some peculiarly dangerous form of pagan worship. Pergamum was the chief seat in Asia of the worship of Asklepios (cf. Philostratus, *Vit. Apollon.* iv. 34 ἡ Ἀσία εἰς τὸ Πέργαμον... ἐξυνεφοῖτα, Herodian, iv. 4. 8 ἡ πείχθη εἰς Π. τῆς Ἀσίας χρήσασθαι βουλόμενος θεραπείας τοῦ Ἀσκληπίου, Mart. ix. 1 “Aesculapius Pergamensis deus”: according to Galen a common form of oath was μὰ τὸν ἐν Περγάμῳ Ἀσκληπίον), and the serpent which was the symbol of the god (Paus. *Cor.* 27 κάθηται δ' ἐπὶ θρόνον βακτηρίαν κρατῶν, τὴν τε ἐτέραν τῶν χειρῶν ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς ἔχει τοῦ δράκοντος) is in this book (xii. 9) the symbol of Satan. But attractive as this explanation is, it does not altogether satisfy; the Aesculapian cult, with its therapeutic aims, would scarcely have been marked out for special reprobation by the Christian brotherhood. It is better to find in 'Satan's throne' an allusion

ὁ θρόνος τοῦ σατανᾶ· καὶ κρατεῖς τὸ ὄνομά μου,  
καὶ οὐκ ἡρνήσω τὴν πίστιν μου καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις

13 μου 1<sup>o</sup>] σου N\* (μ. N<sup>c.e</sup>) | om και 3<sup>o</sup> NPQ min<sup>fero 30</sup> vg<sup>dem</sup> aeth Prim Andr Ar  
(hab AC 91 vg<sup>rell</sup> me) | ημεραις] + ais Q 6 14 29 31 36 38 41 47 51 82 92<sup>txt</sup> al<sup>fero 25</sup> vg<sup>dem</sup>  
syr aeth + εν ais N\* (εν tais N\*) P (1) 7 10 12<sup>fort</sup> 16 17 28 34 35 36 37 45<sup>fort</sup> 46<sup>fort</sup>  
79 80 81 87 91 96 121 130 161 g vg<sup>am fu harl total</sup>

to the rampant paganism of Pergamum (Arethas: ὡς κατείδωλον οὖσαν ὑπὲρ τὴν Ἀσίαν πᾶσαν), symbolized by the great altar which seemed to dominate the place from its platform cut in the Acropolis rock, but chiefly perhaps to the new Caesar-worship in which Pergamum was preeminent and which above all other pagan rites menaced the existence of the Church. The insidious plea τί κακὸν ἔστιν εἰπεῖν 'Κύριος Καῖσαρ,' καὶ ἐπιθῆσαι, καὶ τὰ τοῦτοις ἀκόλουθα, καὶ διασώζεσθαι; (*mart. Polyc.* 8), must have appealed to many Christians who would have stood firm against the grosser idolatries of heathenism. If the worship of the Emperor is in view, ὁ θρόνος τοῦ σατανᾶ may be an occult reference to the agents of this false Imperialism, corresponding with συναγωγή τοῦ σατανᾶ, which refers to the hostile Jews.

For ποῦ = ὅπου see WM. p. 640. Κατοικεῖς, κατοικεῖ, point to settled residence. There was no possibility of escaping from the situation; the local Church could not migrate in a body, and Satan would not quit his vantage ground. From another point of view even the residents in any place are, from the Christian standpoint, 'strangers and pilgrims,' and such words as παροικεῖν, πάροικος, παρεπίδημος are usually preferred in describing the relations of the Church to the locality where she is placed; see 1 Pet. i. 1 (with Hort's note), 17; ii. 11, Heb. xi. 9, and the opening words of Clem. R. *Cor.* cited in the note to v. 1.

καὶ κρατεῖς τὸ ὄνομά μου κτλ.] The Church in Pergamum maintained her Κύριος Ἰησοῦς (1 Cor. xii. 3), and refused to say Κύριος Καῖσαρ and to

revile her Master; cf. *mart. Polyc.* 9. For κρατεῖν see ii. 1 note, and for οὐκ ἀρνεῖσθαι cf. Jo. i. 20 ὁμολόγησεν καὶ οὐκ ἡρνήσατο. Τὴν πίστιν μου, 'thy faith in Me'; μου is the gen. of the object as in Mc. xi. 22 ἔχετε πίστιν θεοῦ, Apoc. xiv. 12 οἱ τηροῦντες...τὴν πίστιν Ἰησοῦ.

Καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις Ἀντίπα: 'even in the days of Antipas.' The reading Ἀντίπας (ἀντίπας) must be ascribed to itacism, while the proposal to treat Ἀντίπας as a *nom de guerre* (ἀντί, πᾶς, a primitive *Athanasius contra mundum*) can scarcely be taken seriously. The name is an abbreviated form of Ἀντίπατρος, as Κλεόπας of Κλεόπατρος, and occurs frequently in Josephus (e.g. *antt.* xix. 1. 3 οὗτος τοῖνυν ὁ Ἀντίπατρος Ἀντίπας τὸ πρῶτον ἑκαλεῖτο). There is little to be gleaned about this primitive martyr from post-canonical writings. Tertullian's allusion to him (*scorp.* 12 "de Antipa fidelissimo martyre, interfecto in habitatione Sata-nae") shews no independent knowledge. Andreas had read his 'acts' (οὐπερ ἀνέγνων τὸ μαρτύριον) and there are acts under his name printed by the Bollandists (April 11), according to which he was burnt to death in a brazen bull in the reign of Domitian. But the date at least is probably wrong, for ἐν ταῖς ἡμ. Ἀ. throws the time of the martyrdom back some years before the writing of the Apocalypse; cf. Lc. i. 5, Acts v. 37. Other martyrs connected with Pergamum in the first two centuries were Carpus, Papyrus, and Agathonice, mentioned by Eusebius (*H. E.* iv. 15); Attalus, also, the 'pillar and ground' of the persecuted Viennese, was Περγαμηνὸς τῷ γένει (*H. E.* v. 1). Yet, as Ramsay



† Ἀντίπα†, ὁ μάρτυς μου ὁ πιστός μου, ὃς ἀπεκτάνθη  
 14 παρ' ὑμῖν, ὅπου ὁ σατανᾶς κατοικεῖ. 14 ἄλλ' ἔχω  
 κατὰ σοῦ ὀλίγα, ὅτι ἔχεις ἐκεῖ κρατοῦντας τὴν

13 Ἀντίπας N\*CPQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg Prim Ἀντειπας (αντ.) N<sup>c</sup>.A 2 9 13 19 23 41 42 50<sup>corr</sup>  
 97 al ut vid me syrr arm<sup>4</sup> + καὶ 68 87 syr<sup>gw</sup> | μου 3<sup>o</sup> | om NPQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg me syr<sup>gw</sup> arm  
 aeth Prim Andr Ar + οτι πας μαρτυς μου πιστος (152) syr<sup>gw</sup> | om μου 4<sup>o</sup> me | om os 6  
 31 87 vg<sup>dem</sup> syr<sup>gw</sup> aeth | υμων 95 syr<sup>gw</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> | om οπου...κατοικει 38 syr<sup>gw</sup> 14 αλλα  
 Q min<sup>pl</sup> 10 Ar | om κατα σου N\* (hab N<sup>c</sup>.a) | om οτι C 130 vg<sup>am</sup> fu harl\* al syr Prim |  
 om οτι εχεις εκει με | ολιγα ονοματα κρατουντας me<sup>vid</sup>

observes (Hastings, *D. B.* iii. 75 f.), it is not certain that Antipas was a member of the Pergamene Church; he suffered at Pergamum, but may have been brought thither from one of the smaller towns.

Ἀντίπας is indeclinable, if we accept the reading of the best mss. WH., however [but see Hort, *Apoc.* p. 28], are disposed to favour Lachmann's conjecture that the final c arose from an accidental doubling of the following o, while Nestle (*Text. Crit.* p. 331) thinks that Ἀντίπα was written Ἀντίπας in order to conform it to ὁ μάρτυς. The anomaly, however it may have arisen, has misled the scribes, who have sought to save the grammar by inserting αἰς or omitting ὃς: see *app. crit.* For ὁ μάρτυς μου cf. Acts i. 8 ἔσεσθέ μου μάρτυρες, xxii. 20 ἐξεχύννεται τὸ αἷμα Στεφάνου τοῦ μάρτυρός σου, Apoc. xvii. 6 μεθύουσιν...ἐκ τοῦ αἵματος τῶν μαρτύρων Ἰησοῦ. It is tempting to translate μάρτυς by 'martyr' in the last two passages, and even R. V. yields to the temptation in Apoc. l. c., though it is content to call Stephen and Antipas 'witnesses.' But it may be doubted whether the word had acquired a technical sense at the end of the first century; Clem. *Cor.* 5 μαρτυρήσας ἐπορεύθη εἰς τὴν ὀφειλόμενον τόπον τῆς δόξης is not decisive. Even in the second half of the second century the title could be given to confessors at Lyons and Vienne, though it is significant that they disclaimed it as due only to the Lord (Apoc. i. 5) and to those who had

died for Him. By that time the technical sense had nearly established itself (see Lightfoot's note on Clem. l. c., and Benson's *Cyprian*, p. 90 f.); but in the N. T. this stage has not been reached, though the course of events was leading up to it. The Lord gives Antipas His own title, ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός (i. 5, iii. 14), qualifying it by a double μου, 'my witness, my faithful one'; Antipas bore witness to Christ, was loyal to Christ even unto death, as Christ to the Father (1 Tim. vi. 13 τοῦ μαρτυρήσαντος ἐπὶ Ποντίου Πειλάτου τὴν καλὴν ὁμολογίαν). Ἀπεκτάνθη, see Mc. viii. 31 note; in Attic Greek ἀπέθανεν would have been preferred, cf. Blass, *Gr.* pp. 44, 55. Παρ' ὑμῖν...κατοικεῖ recalls at the end of the sentence the solemn fact with which it began: the home of this Church was also the residence of Satan.

14. ἄλλ' ἔχω κατὰ σοῦ ὀλίγα] At Ephesus the attitude of the Church towards the Nicolaitans was matter for praise, but at Pergamum it invited censure; contrast ἔχω κατὰ σοῦ with v. 6 τοῦτο ἔχεις. The Church which could resist Satan in the form of the Emperor-cult was not equally proof against an insidious heresy within its own ranks.

ὅτι ἔχεις ἐκεῖ κρατοῦντας τὴν διδαχὴν Βαλαάμ, κτλ.] A party in the Church at Pergamum (ἐκεῖ = παρ' ὑμῖν) taught as Balaam had done; cf. J. B. Mayor, *St Jude*, p. clxxvi. Balaam made it his aim to teach (ἐδίδασκεν) Balak how to beguile Israel into the double sin of idolatry and fornication. The

διδασχὴν Βαλαάμ, ὃς ἐδίδασκεν τῷ Βαλακ βαλεῖν  
σκάνδαλον ἐνώπιον τῶν υἱῶν Ἰσραήλ, φαγεῖν εἰδωλό-  
θυτα καὶ πορνεῦσαι. <sup>15</sup>οὕτως ἔχεις καὶ σὺ κρατοῦντας 15

14 ἐδίδαξε Q min<sup>pl</sup>44 ine syrr arm Or<sup>int</sup> Ar | τῷ Βαλακ A(C) 11] ἐν τῷ Βαλακ  
1 18 92<sup>ms</sup> ἐν τῷ Βαλακ τῶν Βαλακ P Andr<sup>comm</sup> Βαλαακ Q (ita et C 95<sup>\*\*</sup> 130) om B<sup>\*</sup>  
τῶν Βαλακ B<sup>c.a</sup> 95 al<sup>pl</sup> | βαλεῖν] βαλλεῖν B<sup>c.a</sup> βασιλεῖ A | φαγεῖν] pr καὶ Q min<sup>tere</sup>30  
Ar | om εἰδωλόθυτα vg εἰδωλοθυτον 130

reference is to Num. xxxi. 16, where the sin of Peor is traced to Balaam's suggestion (cf. Philo, *vit. Moys.* i. 54, *Jos. antt.* ix. 6. 6, Origen in *Num. hom.* xx.). Modern O.T. scholars (e.g. Driver, *Introd.* p. 62 f., F. H. Woods in *Hastings, D.B.* i. 233) point out that the story of Balaam blends two accounts, Num. xxii. 1—xxv. 5 belonging to JE, while Num. xxv. 6 ff. is from P; in the former Balaam after blessing Israel returns to Pethor (Num. xxiv. 25), in the latter he is the author of Balak's later policy and eventually is slain by Israel in battle (Num. xxxi. 8, cf. *Josh.* xiii. 22). Josephus *l.c.* reconciles the two stories by supposing that Balaam on reaching the Euphrates sent for Balak and imparted his scheme; some such addition to the history was doubtless in the mind of the writer of the Apoc. There is an interesting parallel in the stratagem suggested by Achior in *Judith* v. 20, xi. 11 ff.

For the construction ἐδίδ. τῷ B. reference has been made to *Job* xxi. 22 (נָתַן תּוֹכְחָתִי לְבַלְעָה); but διδάσκειν with the dative is found in Plutarch and other later Greek writers (Hort). βαλεῖν σκάνδαλον, cf. τίθεναι σκ. in *Ps.* xlix. (l.) 20, *Judith* v. 1, *Hos.* iv. 17, *Rom.* xiv. 13. A σκάνδαλον (*Att. σκανδάληθρον*) is any object that is apt to trip up one who is walking carelessly; see Hort on *1 Pet.* ii. 8. The women of Moab were deliberately thrown in the way of unsuspecting Israel, in the hope of bringing about the downfall of the latter. The order φαγεῖν...καὶ πορνεῦσαι is the opposite of that in *Num.* xxv. 1 ff., which is

followed below, v. 20; but it doubtless answers to the experience of the Church at Pergamum, where the mixed company at pagan feasts was the occasion of the greater evil. εἰδωλόθυτον, see 4 *Macc.* v. 2, *Acts* xv. 29, xxi. 25, *1 Cor.* viii. 1 ff.; cf. *ιερόθυτον* in *1 Cor.* x. 28.

15. οὕτως...ὁμοίως] Ἐχεις takes up the thread of v. 14 (ἔχεις ἐκεῖ κρατοῦντας κτλ.), while οὕτως καὶ σὺ compares the situation at Pergamum with that of Israel exposed to the wiles of Balaam; ὁμοίως at the end of the sentence emphasizes οὕτως, and keeps the parallel still in view. The general sense of vv. 14, 15 would have been clearer if the Apocalypticist had written: ὥσπερ γὰρ Βαλαὰμ ἐδίδασκεν...οὕτως ἔχεις καὶ σὺ, κτλ.; or ἔχεις ἐκεῖ κρατοῦντας...ἔχεις γὰρ κρατοῦντας τὴν διδασχὴν Νικολαίτων.

For the Nicolaitans see note on v. 6. As to their teaching, it is clear that they disregarded the restriction imposed upon the Gentile Churches by the Apostolic council held at Jerusalem in 49—50 (*Acts* xv. 29 ἀπέχεσθαι εἰδωλοθύτων, cf. 20 ἀπ. τῶν ἀλισγημάτων τῶν εἰδώλων) with the practical result that they encouraged a return to pagan laxity of morals (cf. v. 6). Writing to Corinth some fifteen years after the council St Paul had occasion to argue with Christians who regarded the eating of εἰδωλόθυτα as a thing indifferent; and though he does not take his stand on the Jerusalem decree, he opposes the practice on the ground that it gave offence to weak brethren (*1 Cor.* viii. 4, 9 f.), and also because of the connexion



16 τὴν διδαχὴν Νικολαϊτῶν ὁμοίως. <sup>16</sup>μετανόησον οὖν·  
εἰ δὲ μή, ἔρχομαί σοι ταχύ, καὶ πολεμήσω μετ’

15 Νικολαιτων] pr των NP I 7 28 38 91 al Andr Ar | ομοιως] ο μισω I 92<sup>ms</sup>  
arm+ο μισω P 12 13 17 vg<sup>cod</sup> om arm<sup>2</sup> aeth omws 130 16 om ουν NP I 14 28 36 49  
76 91 92 96 al vg syr Prim (hab ACQ min<sup>fore 45</sup> me syr<sup>sw</sup> arm aeth Ar)

which he regarded as existing between idol-worship and unclean spirits (1 Cor. x. 20 ἃ θύουσιν τὰ ἔθνη δαιμονίοις καὶ οὐ θεῷ θύουσιν, οὐ θέλω δὲ ὑμᾶς κοινωνοὺς τῶν δαιμονίων γίνεσθαι); to partake of the ‘table of unclean spirits’ (ib. 21 τραπέζης δαιμονίων) was inconsistent with participation in the Eucharist. In the face of these facts a perverse theory, originating with the Tübingen school, identifies the Nicolaitans with the followers of St Paul; cf. Renan, *Saint Paul*, p. 303 f.: “on s’habitue à désigner l’apôtre des gentils par le sobriquet de Nicolas...ses disciples du même coup furent appelés nicolaïtes”; and see van Manen’s art. *Nicolaitans* in *Enc. Bibl.* 3410 f. It would be nearer to the truth to say that they were the spiritual descendants of the libertines who perverted the Pauline doctrine and against whom St Paul strongly protests. In the next century these views were embraced by certain Gnostic teachers; see Justin, *dial.* 35 χριστιανούς ἐαυτοὺς λέγουσιν...καὶ ἀνόμοις καὶ ἀθέοις τελεταῖς κοινωνοῦσιν· καὶ εἰσὶν αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν τινες καλοῦμενοι Μαρκιανοί, οἱ δὲ Οὐαλεντινιανοί κτλ. *Iren.* i. 6. 3 καὶ γὰρ εἰδωλόθυτα ἀδιαφόρως ἐσθίουσι, μηδὲ μολύνεσθαι ὑπ’ αὐτῶν ἡγούμενοι...οἱ δὲ καὶ ταῖς τῆς σαρκὸς ἡδοναῖς κατακόρως δουλεύοντες κτλ. The Nicolaitans of the next century were of this class, cf. *Iren.* iii. 1. 3 “indiscrete vivunt”; *Hippol. philol.* vii. 36 Νικόλαος...ἐδίδασκεν ἀδιαφορίαν βίου τε καὶ βρώσεως; *Tert. adv. Marc.* i. 29 “aliqui Nicolaitae assertores libidinis atque luxuriae.” According to *Clement Alex. strom.* iii. 4 they quoted a saying of their founder, ὅτι παραχρήσασθαι τῇ σαρκὶ δεῖ, and acted upon it: ἐκπορευόμενοι

ἀναίδην οἱ τὴν αἵρεσιν αὐτοῦ μετίοντες. It is noteworthy that the party was strong at Ephesus and Pergamum; they had established themselves at the two most important centres in Asia, the ‘metropolis,’ and the ancient and perhaps still official capital.

16. μετανόησον οὖν] There was occasion not only for vigilance, but for an act of repentance (on μετανόησον see v. 5). The Church was already compromised by undue tolerance of the Nicolaitans; she had not purged herself of complicity with them as the Church at Ephesus had done (contrast v. 6 μισεῖς with v. 15 ἔχεις).

εἰ δὲ μή, ἔρχομαί σοι ταχύ κτλ.] For εἰ δὲ μή (=ἐὰν δὲ μή μετανόησῃ) see v. 5 note; ταχύ is now added, for the matter would brook no delay. Yet the Lord does not say πολεμήσω μετὰ σοῦ, but μετ’ αὐτῶν, i.e. μετὰ τῶν κρατούντων τὴν διδαχὴν τῶν Νικολαϊτῶν; if the Church had tolerated the Nicolaitans, and some of her members had listened to their teaching, yet she had not as a whole identified herself with the party; cf. *Andreas*: ἐν τῇ ἀπειλῇ δὲ ἡ φιλάνθρωπία· οὐ γὰρ ‘μετὰ σοῦ’ φησιν, ἀλλὰ ‘μετ’ ἐκείνων,’ τῶν νοσούντων ἀνιάτα. Πολεμεῖν μετὰ τινος, frequent in the LXX., is used in the N.T. only by the Apocalypticist (ii. 16, xii. 7, xiii. 4, xvii. 14), and the verb itself outside the Apoc. only in *Jac.* iv. 2. The glorified Christ is in this book a Warrior, who fights with the sharp sword of the word; cf. i. 16, xix. 13 ff., and see *Eph.* vi. 17, *Heb.* iv. 12. The idea of a Divine Warrior, which appears first in the Song of Miriam (*Exod.* xv. 3 מִרְיָם בְּשִׁיר הַיְיָ), equivocally rendered by the LXX. Κύ-

αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ ῥομφαίᾳ τοῦ στόματός μου. <sup>17</sup> ὁ ἔχων <sup>17</sup>  
 οὖς ἀκουσάτω τί τὸ πνεῦμα λέγει ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις.  
 τῷ νικῶντι δώσω αὐτῷ τοῦ μάννα τοῦ κεκρυμμένου,  
 καὶ δώσω αὐτῷ ψῆφον λευκὴν, καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν ψῆφον

17 ous] *aures* vg<sup>sm</sup> Amb Prim | νικουντι AC | αυτω (om N 92 g vg<sup>cle</sup> syr<sup>sw</sup>) + (του)  
 φαγειν P 1 7 (13 14) 28 (35) 49 79 (87) 91 92<sup>ms</sup> 96 al arm syrr | του μαννα AC min<sup>ferē</sup> 32  
 Ar] εκ του μαννα N 36 39 me syrr arm<sup>4</sup> Prim (*de manna*) το μ. Q Vict Amb απο του  
 μαννα 1 7 28 79 96 al απο του ξυλου P α. τ. ξ. της ζωης arm<sup>1</sup> | om δωσω αυτω 2° N 38

ριος συντρίβων πολέμους) is associated with the Logos in Sap. xviii. 15 ὁ παντοδύναμός σου λόγος ἀπ' οὐρανῶν ἐκ θρόνων βασιλείων ἀπότομος πολεμιστῆς ... ἦλατο. The ἀποτομία of the Divine Word is directed especially against those who "turn the grace of God into lasciviousness," as the Nicolaitans did. Possibly, as in v. 14, there is an allusion to the story of Balaam (Num. xxii. 23, xxxi. 8).

17. τῷ νικῶντι δώσω αὐτῷ τοῦ μάννα κτλ.] On τῷ νικ. δ. αὐτῷ see v. 7, note. Τοῦ μάννα is the partitive genitive, WM. p. 247; Blass, against the documentary evidence, discounts this solitary instance of the gen. after διδόναι as "not authentic" (*Gr.* p. 100, note 3). Μάννα (𐤇𐤍𐤏, Aram. 𐤇𐤍𐤏, LXX. μάν in Exod. xvi. 31 ff., μάννα elsewhere) has passed from the LXX. into the N.T. (Jo. vi. 31, 49, Heb. ix. 4) and Josephus (*antl.* iii. 1. 6). Τοῦ κεκρυμμένου refers no doubt to the golden pot "laid up before God" (Exod. xvi. 23), i.e. in the Ark (Heb. ix. 4); the Ark itself was believed to have been hidden by Jeremiah in a place where it would not be discovered until Israel was restored (2 Macc. ii. 5 ff.; cf. the Rabbinical traditions in Abarbanel on 1 Sam. iv. 4 "haec arca futuro tempore adveniente Messia nostro manifestabitur"; Tanchuma, 83. 2 "Elias Israelitis restituit... urnam mannae"; other passages may be seen in Wetstein). The Apoc. of Baruch has the story in c. vi. 7 ff. and adds in xxix. 8 (ed. Charles): "at that self-same time [when the Messiah is revealed] the treasury of

manna will again descend from on high, and they will eat of it in those years"; cf. *Orac. Sibyll.* vii. 148 f. κλήματα δ' οὐκ ἔσται οὐδὲ στάχυς, ἀλλ' ἅμα πάντες | μάννην τὴν δροσερὴν λευκοῖσιν ὁδοῦσι φάγονται. As for the interpretation of the promise, its full meaning is hardly covered by St Paul's θεοῦ σοφία ἐν μυστηρίῳ, ἡ ἀποκεκρυμένη (1 Cor. ii. 7), or by Origen's "intellectus verbi Dei subtilis et dulcis" (*hom.* on Exod. ix. 4); rather by τὸ μάννα τὸ κεκρυμμένον must be understood the life-sustaining power of the Sacred Humanity now "hid with Christ in God" (Col. iii. 3), of which the faithful find a foretaste in the Eucharist but which can be fully known only to the conqueror (Jo. vi. 31 f., 54 ff.). Victorinus: "*manna absconditum* immortalitas est." Primasius, followed by Bede: "panis invisibilis qui de caelo descendit." Arethas points out the fitness of this reference to the heavenly food at the end of a message which condemns participation in heathen feasts: τῷ νικῶντι δοθῆναι φαγεῖν τοῦ μάννα ἀντὶ τῆς ἀκαθάρτου βρώσεως [sc. τῶν εἰδωλοθύτων] ὑπέσχετο.

καὶ δώσω αὐτῷ ψῆφον λευκὴν κτλ.] Ψῆφος is a rare word in Biblical Greek (LXX.<sup>6</sup> N.T.<sup>3</sup>), where it is used to denote (1) a piece of rock (7<sup>8</sup>, Exod. iv. 25; 1<sup>8</sup> 7, Lam. iii. 16, cf. Sir. xviii. 10); (2) a counter or voting pebble, *calculus* (4 Regn. xii. 4 (5) A, Eccl. vii. 26, 4 Macc. xv. 26, Acts xxvi. 10). Here it is to be noted that the ψῆφος is white, and that it bears a mystical

ὄνομα καινὸν γεγραμμένον, ὃ οὐδεὶς οἶδεν εἰ μὴ ὁ λαμβάνων.

17 ο ουδεις οιδεν] om ο Ν\* (hab Ν<sup>c.8</sup>) ο ουδ. ειδεν me<sup>vi4</sup>

name which only the possessor can read. Few of the solutions hitherto proposed satisfy these conditions. The Rabbinical tradition that precious stones fell with the manna (*Joma* 8) may have suggested the collocation of the manna and the ψῆφος, but it carries us no further. Züllig's theory, adopted by Trench, that there is an allusion to the Urim (Exod. xxviii. 30), supposed to have been a diamond engraved with the Tetragrammaton, is too purely conjectural to be satisfactory, even if it were not open to other objections. If we turn to the Greek surroundings of the Asiatic Churches, which must not be excluded, as Trench maintains, from the field of Apocalyptic hermeneutics, there is a larger choice of interpretations. Ψῆφος may refer to the ballot thrown into the voting urn (Ovid, *met.* xv. 41 "mos erat antiquis niveis atrisque lapillis, | his damnare reos, illis absolvere culpa") or to the counters used for calculation (cf. Apoc. xiii. 18 ψηφισάτω τὸν ἀριθμόν); or the ψῆφος λευκή might be the symbol of a good time (Plin. *ep.* vi. 4. 3 "o diem notandum candidissimo calculo"), or of victory (Andreas, *τουτέστι νικῶσαν*; Arethas, *τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις καὶ τοῖς σταδίοις ἀγωνιζομένων γνώριμον οὔσαν, τοῖς νικῶσι παρεχομένην*). Or there may be a reference to the tickets which were sometimes distributed to the populace and entitled the holders to free entertainment or amusement (cf. Xiphilin. *epit.* 228 σφαῖρια γὰρ ξύλινα μικρὰ ἄνωθεν εἰς τὸ θέατρον ἐρρίπτει σύμβολον ἔχοντα τὸ μὲν ἐδωδίου τινός...ἀρπάσαντάς τινας ἔδει πρὸς τοὺς δοτήρας αὐτῶν ἀπενεγκεῖν καὶ λαβεῖν τὸ ἐπιγεγραμμένον), or to the *tessera frumentaria* or the *t. hospitalis* of Roman life (cf. Plaut. *Poen.* v. 1. 8). Each of these explanations, however,

leaves something to be desired; either the ψῆφος is not inscribed or it is not necessarily white. Prof. Ramsay (Hastings, *D. B.* iii. 751) supposes a contrast with the parchment which took its name (*charta Pergamena*) from the city, and interprets: "the name is written not on white parchment such as Pergamum boasts of, but on an imperishable white *tessera*." "The white stone," he writes elsewhere (*Letters*, p. 302), "was, doubtless, a *tessera*." But the *tessera* does not suggest imperishableness. Possibly ψῆφος λευκή may refer to the engraved stones which were employed for magical purposes and bore mystic names; see King, *Engraved Gems*, p. 97 ff.: *Gnostics and their remains*, passim. Magic in all its forms entered largely into the life of the great cities of Asia; for its prevalence at Ephesus see Acts xix. 19. The Divine magic which inscribes on the human character and life the Name of God and of Christ is placed in contrast with the poor imitations that enthralled pagan society.

It may be that the precise reference will be ascertained in the course of explorations which are still in progress in Asia Minor and in particular at Pergamum. Meanwhile the general sense is fairly clear. The white stone is the pledge of the Divine favour which carries with it such intimate knowledge of God and of Christ as only the possessor can comprehend: cf. iii. 12 ὁ νικῶν...γράφω ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ μου...καὶ τὸ ὄνομά μου τὸ καινόν, and on this knowledge as the gift of Christ see Mt. xi. 27. The alternative is to regard the ὄνομα καινόν as the symbol of the new life and relations into which moral victory transports the conqueror, an interpretation supported by Isa. lxii. 2

<sup>18</sup> Καὶ τῷ ἀγγέλῳ τῷ ἐν Θυατείροις ἐκκλησίας ἰδὲ γράψον Τάδε λέγει ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, ὁ ἔχων τοὺς

18 τω 2<sup>o</sup> A syrr Prim] της ΝΡQ min<sup>omn</sup>vid om C | Θυατειροις (-τεροις AC -τηροις P)] Θυατηρα 79 me Θυατειρη 1 7 8 9 16 19 23 al Θυατιρη (-ρα) Q g vg Prim (Thyatirae) me | om εκκλησιας A .

καλέσει σε τὸ ὄνομα τὸ καινὸν ὃ ὁ κύριος ὀνομάσει αὐτό, lxv. 15 τοῖς δὲ δουλεύουσίν μοι κληθήσεται ὄνομα καινόν, and suggesting a reference to the mysteries and the prevalent magical rites (Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 306; see also his reference to a σύνθημα received by Aristides of Smyrna from Asklepios, *ib.* p. 312 ff.). If this view be accepted—and it is perhaps the more probable—the victorious disciple is represented as resembling in his measure the victorious Master; cf. xix. 12 ἔχων ὄνομα γεγραμμένον ὃ οὐδεὶς οἶδεν εἰ μὴ αὐτός. The 'new name' is one of a series of καινά which belong to the Church (καινὸς ἄνθρωπος, καινὴ διαθήκη, διδαχὴ, ἐντολή, Ἱερουσαλήμ, κτίσις, ᾧδὴ, καινὸς οὐρανὸς καὶ καινὴ γῆ); cf. 2 Cor. v. 17, Apoc. xxi. 5. Νέος is used in this connexion only in Heb. xii. 24; it is not the recent origin of the Gospel—its νεότης, but its καινότης, its unfailing freshness, to which attention is called. The Christian 'name,' i.e. the character or inner life which the Gospel inspires, possesses the property of eternal youth, never losing its power or its joy.

18—29. MESSAGE TO THE ANGEL OF THE CHURCH IN THYATIRA.

18. τῷ ἐν Θυατείροις] Some 40 miles S.E. of Pergamum lay Thyatira (τὰ Θυάτειρα), a Lydian city on the borders of Mysia and sometimes claimed by the latter (Strabo, 625 βαδίζουσιν ἐπὶ Σάρδεων πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν ἀριστερᾷ Θυάτειρα... ἣν Μυσῶν ἐσχάτην τινὲς φασίν). It was founded by the Seleucidæ, but since B.C. 190 it had been in the hands of the Romans, and was included in the province of Asia. Though not the equal of Ephesus, Smyrna, or Pergamum (Pliny, *H. N.*

v. 33 "Thyatireni aliaeque inhonrae civitates"), Thyatira was a thriving centre of trade (Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 324 ff.); the inscriptions shew that the city was remarkable even among Asiatic towns for the number of its guilds (Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics*, i. p. 105), among which may be mentioned the ἀρτοκίποι, βαφεῖς, βυρσεῖς, ἱματεύμενοι (clothiers), κεραμεῖς, λανάριοι, λινουργοί, σκυτοτόμοι, χαλκεῖς, χαλκοτύποι; to the βαφεῖς there is a reference in Acts xvi. 14 γυνὴ ὀνόματι Λυδία (was she so called as coming from a Lydian town?), πορφυρόπωλις πόλεως Θυατείρων. There were temples of the Tyrimnaean Apollo (Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 319 ff.) and Artemis in the city, and near it the shrine of Sambathe (τὸ Σαμβαθείον), an Oriental (Chaldean or Persian) Sibyl; but Thyatira had no temple dedicated to the Emperors. The Church in Th. was probably small, even relatively to the population; according to Epiphanius (*haer.* li. 33) the Alogi towards the end of the second century asserted that no Church was then to be found there. Its dangers arose from within rather than from Jews or pagans. Epiphanius (*l.c.*) represents the place as having become at a later date a stronghold of Montanism. See further the Introduction, p. lxxiii. f.

τάδε λέγει ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ κτλ.] 'Ο υἱὸς τ. θ. occurs here only in the Apoc., but the title is implied in i. 6, ii. 27, iii. 5, 21, xiv. 1; on its import see Dr Sanday's art. *Son of God* in Hastings' *D. B.* iv. 570 ff. In this place it adds solemnity to the quasi-human features which are recited from the vision of ch. i. For ὁ ἔχων τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς...καὶ οἱ πόδες κτλ., see the notes on i. 14 f. This mention of



ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ ὡς φλόγα πυρός, καὶ οἱ πόδες  
 19 αὐτοῦ ὅμοιοι χαλκολιβάνῳ. <sup>19</sup>οἶδά σου τὰ ἔργα καὶ  
 τὴν ἀγάπην καὶ τὴν πίστιν καὶ τὴν διακονίαν καὶ  
 τὴν ὑπομονήν σου, καὶ τὰ ἔργα σου τὰ ἔσχατα  
 20 πλείονα τῶν πρώτων. <sup>20</sup>ἀλλ' ἔχω κατὰ σοῦ ὅτι

18 om αυτου 1° A 36 38 syr<sup>ew</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> vg Prim | φλογα] φλοξ & vg<sup>fu</sup> λαμπαδας 130 |  
 χαλκω λιβανω P<sup>vid</sup> 7 aetamento Tyrin<sup>q</sup> Quaest<sup>102</sup> 19 κ. τ. αγαπην κ. τ. πιστιν κ. τ.  
 διακονιαν & (\*) (c.a.) c.c ACPQ 6 7 8 24 28 29 31 36 (38) 48 49 87 a] fere 25 vg<sup>amfual</sup> me syrr  
 aeth Or<sup>int</sup> Prim Andr Ar] και την πιστιν κ. τ. αγαπην κ. τ. διακονιαν 32 51 90 95 κ. τ.  
 αγαπην κ. τ. διακονιαν κ. τ. πιστιν 1 | om και την αγαπην arm | om σου 2° & 49 vg<sup>codd</sup>  
 Or<sup>int</sup> Quaest<sup>102</sup> Prim | τα εσχατα] pr και 1 20 αλλ & CP 6 7 14 28 29 31 38 80 a] ]  
 αλλα AQ 8 13 18 19 30 33 35 36 al | κατα σου] + πολυ & 12 17\* 36 43 81 g syr<sup>ew</sup> arm  
 + πολλα 28 79 80 arm<sup>1</sup> Cyr Prim + ολιγα 1 vg<sup>codd cle</sup>

the eyes that flash with righteous indignation and the feet that can stamp down the enemies of the truth prepares the reader for the severe tone of the utterance which follows.

19. οἶδά σου τὰ ἔργα καὶ κτλ.] A fuller and ampler tribute of praise than that awarded to the Church in Ephesus (v. 2): τὴν ἀγάπην καὶ τὴν πίστιν καὶ τὴν διακονίαν enumerates the motive forces of Christian activity and their most characteristic result. Love is characteristically placed first in a Johannine book, though faith is not overlooked (cf. ii. 13, xiii. 10, xiv. 12); the Pauline order is the reverse (1 Th. iii. 6, v. 8; 1 Tim. i. 14, ii. 15, vi. 11; 2 Tim. i. 13, ii. 22; Tit. ii. 2; the only exception is Philem. 5). The scribes, as the *apparatus* shews, have endeavoured to conform St John's order to St Paul's. What kind of 'service' is intended by διακονία may be gathered from Rom. xv. 25, 31, 1 Cor. xvi. 15, 2 Cor. viii. 4, ix. 1, Heb. vi. 10. The acts of service had shewn no tendency to diminish, as at Ephesus (cf. vv. 4, 5); on the contrary they were still increasing in number, "the last more than the first." It is noteworthy that in these addresses praise is more liberally given, if it can be given with justice, when blame is to follow; more is said of the good deeds of the Ephesians and Thyatir-

ans than of those of the Smyrnaeans and Philadelphians, with whom no fault is found.

20. ἀλλ' ἔχω κατὰ σοῦ ὅτι ἀφείς τὴν γυναικα Ἰεζάβελ κτλ.] Like the Pergamenes, the Thyatiran Christians were harbouring an enemy of Christ, but their guilt seems to have been greater, since ἀφείς implies a tolerance of evil which is not suggested by ἔχεις (v. 14); and their attitude was certainly the very opposite of that of the Ephesians towards the Nicolaitans; cf. vv. 2, 6 οὐ δύνῃ βαστάσαι, μισεῖς. On the form ἀφείς see WH<sup>2</sup>, *Notes*, p. 174, W. Schm. p. 123; it occurs already in Exod. xxxii. 32 LXX. Jezebel (Ἰζαβελ, LXX. Ἰεζάβελ, Josephus Ἰεζαβέλ, *Isabel*), the Phoenician wife of Ahab (1 Kings xvi. 31), who sought to force upon the northern kingdom the worship of Baal and Astarte and (2 Kings ix. 22) the immoralities and magical practices connected with it, doubtless represents some person or party at Thyatira in whose doings the writer saw a resemblance to those of Ahab's wife; cf. his use of the name Balaam in v. 14. But while 'Balaam' is identified by the context with the Nicolaitans, there is no such clue to the meaning of 'Jezebel.' There is much to be said for Schürer's suggestion (in *Th. Abh. Weizsäcker gewidmet*,

ἀφείς τὴν γυναῖκα Ἰεζάβελ, ἡ λέγουσα ἑαυτὴν  
προφῆτιν, καὶ διδάσκει καὶ πλανᾷ τοὺς ἐμοὺς δούλους  
πορνεῦσαι καὶ φαγεῖν εἰδωλόθυτα. <sup>21</sup> καὶ ἔδωκα αὐτῇ 21  
χρόνον ἵνα μετανοήσῃ, καὶ οὐ θέλει μετανοῆσαι ἐκ

20 αφεις] αφικας N<sup>c.a</sup> 26 36 syrr arm Cyp<sup>ad</sup> | τὴν γυναῖκα] + σου AQ min<sup>40</sup> syrr  
arm<sup>1,4</sup> Ar Cyp<sup>r</sup> Prim (om NCP 1 7 36 38 95 al vg me arm<sup>2,3</sup> aeth Tert Quaest<sup>102</sup>) | ἡ  
λέγουσα N<sup>\*AC</sup> | ἡ λέγει Q min<sup>45</sup> Andr Ar τὴν λεγουσαν N<sup>c.a</sup>P 1 36 38 130 al | ἑαυτὴν  
ACP min<sup>pl</sup> syr<sup>sw</sup> Prim] αὐτὴν NQ 7 16 40 69 | προφῆτιν (-τειαν N<sup>\*</sup> -την PQ 7 36 87  
96\*) + εἶναι N<sup>c.a</sup> syrr<sup>sw</sup> arm | καὶ διδάσκει καὶ πλανᾷ NACPQ min<sup>pl</sup> 50 syrr (me) aeth  
Andr] διδάσκειν καὶ πλανᾷ vg Cyp<sup>r</sup> Prim Ar 21 αὐτῇ] αὐτοῖς arm | καὶ οὐ θέλει...  
αὐτῆς] ἐκ τῆς πορνείας αὐτῆς καὶ οὐ μετενοήσεν 1 (arm) | θέλει] ἠθελήσεν A Prim

1892), that the Thyatiran Jezebel is the Sibyl of the Σαμβαθεῖον (see v. 18, note). Her shrine was situated in the 'Chaldean' quarter (CIG 3509 πρὸ τῆς πόλεως πρὸς τῷ Σαμβαθείῳ ἐν τῷ Χαλδαίων περιβόλῳ) and she is variously described as Chaldean, Hebrew, Egyptian, Persian, and Babylonian (Paus. x. 12. 9 γυνὴ χρησμολόγος, ὄνομα δὲ αὐτῇ Σάββη...οἱ δὲ αὐτὴν Βαβυλωνίαν, ἑτέροι δὲ Σίβυλλαν καλοῦσιν Αἰγυπτίαν: cf. Suidas s.v. Σίβυλλα; Σ. Χαλδαία, ἡ καὶ πρὸς τινῶν Ἑβραία ὀνομαζομένη ἢ καὶ Περσίς). But it is difficult to believe that this person, even if of Semitic origin, could have gained admission to the Church under the guise of a Christian prophetess (ἡ λέγουσα ἑαυτὴν προφῆτιν). More probably her success as a χρησμολόγος was emulated by some female member of the Church who claimed the gift of prophecy and exercised it in the interests of the Nicolaitan party (vv. 14 f.); cf. Tert. *de pudic.* 19, "haeretice feminam quae quod didicerat a Nicolaitis docere susceperat." In the O.T. prophetesses are not infrequent; προφῆτις occurs in Exod. xv. 20 (Miriam), Jud. iv. 4 (Deborah), 4 Regn. xxii. 14 (Huldah), Isa. viii. 3 (Isaiah's wife); cf. Lc. ii. 36 ἦν Ἄννα προφῆτις. Moreover, notwithstanding St Paul's rule (1 Cor. xiv. 34 αἱ γυναῖκες ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις σιγάτωσαν, οὐ γὰρ ἐπιτρέπεται αὐταῖς λαλεῖν, 1 Tim. ii. 12 διδάσκειν δὲ γυναικὶ οὐκ ἐπιτρέπω), female prophets

were not unknown in the early Church; cf. Acts xxi. 9, and the cases of Priscilla and Maximilla (Eus. *H. E.* v. 14) and Ammia (*ib.* 17). This Jezebel of the Thyatiran brotherhood was still teaching when the Apocalypse was written (διδάσκει), and making converts to her immoral creed; with πλανᾷ τοὺς ἐμοὺς δούλους comp. Mc. xiii. 22 ἐγερθήσονται γὰρ...ψευδοπροφῆται...πρὸς τὸ ἀποπλανᾶν εἰ δυνατόν τοὺς ἐκλεκτοὺς. Πορνεῦσαι is here perhaps significantly placed before φαγεῖν εἰδωλόθυτα, as justifying the use of the name Jezebel; cf. 4 Regn. ix. 22 αἱ πορνεῖαι Ἰεζάβελ. The well supported reading τὴν γυναῖκά σου (Vg. *uxorem tuam*) was perhaps suggested by 3 Regn. xix. 1, xx. (xxi.) 5, 7, 26; the Angel of the Church is regarded as the weak Ahab who allows himself to be the tool of a new Jezebel. Grotius, who accepted this reading and believed the Angels of the Churches to be their Bishops, was driven to the strange but logical conclusion that the false prophetess was the wife of the Bishop of the Church at Thyatira.

21. καὶ ἔδωκα αὐτῇ χρόνον κτλ.] Arethas: ἐγώ, φησὶν, ὃ μὴ θέλων τὸν θάνατον τοῦ ἀμαρτωλοῦ ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν ζητῶν, ἔδωκα αὐτῇ μετανόας καιρὸν. On this use of ἵνα cf. Jo. xii. 23 ἐλήλυθεν ἡ ὥρα ἵνα δοξασθῇ, xvi. 32. The evil had been going on for some time (cf. v. 13, note), not necessarily, however, at Thyatira, since the prophets were itinerant, though



22 τῆς πορνείας αὐτῆς. <sup>22</sup>ἰδοὺ βάλλω αὐτὴν εἰς κλίνην,  
καὶ τοὺς μοιχεύοντας μετ' αὐτῆς εἰς θλίψιν μεγάλην,  
23 ἐὰν μὴ μετανοήσουσιν ἐκ τῶν ἔργων αὐτῆς. <sup>23</sup>καὶ τὰ  
τέκνα αὐτῆς ἀποκτενῶ ἐν θανάτῳ· καὶ γινώσκονται  
πᾶσαι αἱ ἐκκλησίαι ὅτι ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ἐραυνῶν νεφροῦς

21 πορνείας NA | αὐτῆς] ταύτης N<sup>c</sup> 22 ἰδου] + ἐγώ I arm | βαλλω AC I al<sup>p</sup>  
syrr vg<sup>amfual</sup> Cyr Prim Andr Ar] βαλω N<sup>c,a</sup> (καλω N\*) PQ 38 me vg<sup>cle</sup> (mittam) Tert  
(dabo) | κλινην] φυλακην A καμινον arm<sup>1</sup> luctum 'alia transl' ap Prim (cf. arm<sup>4</sup>) |  
μετανοήσουσιν NA] μετανοήσωσιν CPQ min om<sup>n</sup>vid | om εκ τ. ἔργων αὐτῆς me | αὐτῆς]  
αὐτων A I 12 36 49\* 79 92<sup>ms</sup> al vg<sup>cle</sup> am dom harl\* \*lipes 4, 6 syrg<sup>w</sup> arm aeth Cyr Prim Andr  
23 om και ιο A me | το τεκνον arm<sup>4</sup> | αὐτῆς] αὐτων 46 88 arm<sup>1</sup> | ἐραυνων AC] ἐρευνων  
NPQ min<sup>omn</sup>

they might settle in a locality where the Church was willing to provide for them; see *Didache* 11 f. 'Jezebel,' who was prospering at Thyatira, had up to the present moment shewn no disposition to change her course (οὐ θέλει μετανοῆσαι, cf. Mt. xxiii. 37 οὐκ ἠθελήσατε). Μετανοεῖν ἐκ is the usual construction in this book (cf. ii. 22, ix. 20 f., xvi. 11); elsewhere we find μετανοεῖν ἀπό Jer. viii. 6, Acts viii. 22.

22. ἰδοὺ βάλλω αὐτὴν εἰς κλίνην κτλ.] The time for repentance having expired, judgement follows; βάλλω is preferred to βαλῶ, since the event is regarded as imminent (cf. v. 5, note). Κλίνη may be either a bed (Mt. ix. 2, 6, Mc. vii. 30), or the couch of a *triclinium*; or even (Hort) the funeral bier. Ramsay (*Exp.* 1901, p. 99 ff. and in Hastings, *D. B.* iv. 759), and J. H. Moulton (*Exp.* 1903, ii. p. 431) adopt the second meaning here, supposing the writer to refer to the guild-feasts. In this case there is a sharp contrast between the luxurious couch where the sin was committed and the bed of pain (Ps. xl. (xli.) 4 ἐπὶ κλίνης ὀδύνης αὐτοῦ) which the parallelism εἰς θλίψιν μεγάλην obviously suggests; cf. Sap. xi. 16 δι' ὧν τις ἀμαρτάνει, διὰ τούτων κολάζεται. Βάλλω does not imply violence, but merely the prostration of sickness, cf. Mt. l.c. παραλυτικὸν ἐπὶ κλίνης βεβλημένον. Καὶ τοὺς μοι-

χεύοντας μετ' αὐτῆς: cf. xvii. 2, xviii. 3. Μοιχεύοντες suggests a reference to the charges of unfaithfulness laid against Israel by the O.T. prophets (see Hosea ii. 2 (4), Ezek. xvi. 17 f., 32). Members of the Church who were led into pagan vices by the teaching of 'Jezebel' were guilty of spiritual adultery (cf. 2 Cor. xi. 2). 'Εὰν μὴ μετανοήσουσιν ἐκ τῶν ἔργων αὐτῆς leaves a door of hope open still for the dupes of the false prophetess; for the fut. after ἐὰν μὴ, see Blass, *Gr.* p. 215. Αὐτῆς is doubtless right, for πορνεία and μοιχεία are Jezebel's works, not those of the members of Christ (Gal. v. 19, Eph. v. 3 ff.).

23. καὶ τὰ τέκνα αὐτῆς ἀποκτενῶ ἐν θανάτῳ] Her children, i.e. her spiritual progeny, as distinguished from those who have been misled for a time; the σπέρμα μοιχῶν καὶ πόρνῆς (Isa. lvii. 3), who inherit the parent's character and habits; contrast Gal. iv. 19 f. The children of the Thyatiran Jezebel are doomed like those of Ahab (2 Kings x. 7). 'Αποκτενῶ ἐν θανάτῳ is an O.T. phrase; cf. Ez. xxxiii. 27 θανάτῳ (𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤍𐤏𐤔) ἀποκτενῶ. Θάνατος is probably 'pestilence,' as in vi. 8 f., where see note.

καὶ γινώσκονται πᾶσαι αἱ ἐκκλησίαι κτλ.] Remote as Thyatira was from the greater cities of Asia, the news would spread through the province, and reach "all the churches." The phrase

καὶ καρδίας, καὶ δώσω ὑμῖν ἐκάστω κατὰ τὰ ἔργα ὑμῶν. <sup>24</sup> ὑμῖν δὲ λέγω τοῖς λοιποῖς τοῖς ἐν Θυατεί- 24  
ροις, ὅσοι οὐκ ἔχουσιν τὴν διδαχὴν ταύτην, οἵτινες  
οὐκ ἔγνωσαν τὰ βαθέα τοῦ σατανᾶ, ὡς λέγουσιν.

23 καρδιαν syr<sup>8w</sup> Prim | om ὑμιν me | τα εργα] om τα C | ὑμων N<sup>c.a</sup> ACP min<sup>1</sup>  
vgam<sup>fual</sup> syrr arm<sup>4</sup> aeth Prim Andr Ar] αυτου Q 38 vg<sup>cle</sup> cod<sup>a</sup> nonn me arm<sup>1</sup> Cyrp  
Quaest<sup>102</sup> Prim om N<sup>\*</sup> 24 τοις λοιποις (τους εν λ. N<sup>\*</sup>) ] και λοιπ. 92<sup>mg</sup> vg<sup>cle</sup> harl<sup>1</sup> tol  
Quaest<sup>102</sup> Ar λοιποις 2 3 17 18 96 al<sup>fort</sup> om arm | Θυατειροις (-τεροις AC -τηροις P)  
N<sup>\*o.c</sup> ACP] Θυατειραις 14 92 (-τηραις Q) Θυατειρη N<sup>c.a</sup> Θυατηρα me Thyatirae vg  
Prim | βαθεα ACQ min<sup>fere</sup> 50 syrr Ar<sup>txt</sup>] βαθη NP 1 28 36 79 Andr<sup>comm</sup> Ar<sup>comm</sup>

γνώσκονται κτλ. is from the O.T. (cf. e.g. Exod. vii. 5 καὶ γν. πάντες οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι ὅτι ἐγὼ εἰμι Κύριος), and the same is true of ὁ ἑραυνῶν νεφροὺς καὶ καρδίας (cf. Ps. vii. 10 ἐτάζων καρδίας καὶ νεφροὺς ὁ θεός; Jer. xvii. 10 ἐγὼ Κύριος ἐτάζων καρδίας καὶ δοκιμάζων νεφρούς, τοῦ δοῦναι ἐκάστω κατὰ τὰς ὁδοὺς αὐτοῦ; ἰδ. xi. 20, xx. 12). By νεφροί (*renes*, 'reins,' i.e. the kidneys, רִיָּה) are denoted the movements of the will and affections, and by καρδία the thoughts; see Delitzsch, *Biblical Psychology*, p. 317. Both are subject to the scrutiny of Him Whose eyes are as a flame of fire (v. 18), the καρδιογνώστης of the Church; cf. Jo. xxi. 17, Acts i. 24, xv. 8. Ἐραυνῶν is said to be an Alexandrian form (Blass, *Gr.* p. 21; cf. *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, i. 67. 18, ii. 294. 9f.); for its use in the N.T. see WH<sup>2</sup>, *Notes*, p. 157. Ὁ ἑραυνῶν τὰς κ. occurs also in Rom. viii. 27, cf. 1 Cor. ii. 10; the LXX. use ἐτάζειν or ἐξετάζειν in this connexion.

δώσω ὑμῖν ἐκάστω κτλ.] Not σοί, the Angel, i.e. the Church collectively, but ὑμῖν: 'to you, members of the Church, even to each individual.' Another Divine prerogative (Ps. lxi. (lxii.) 13 σὺ ἀποδόσεις ἐκάστω κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ, Jer. l. c.), but one which was claimed by the Lord even in the days of His Flesh; see Mt. xvi. 27 ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου... ἀποδοῖσει ἐκάστω κατὰ τὴν πρᾶξιν αὐτοῦ.

24. ὑμῖν δὲ λέγω τοῖς λοιποῖς κτλ.]

'The rest,' i.e. the members of the Church who had not been deceived by 'Jezebel,' not necessarily a minority; see 1 Thess. iv. 13, where οἱ λ. are the heathen world; Apoc. ix. 20, where they are two-thirds of the whole, and xix. 21, where they are contrasted with οἱ δύο. Τὴν διδαχὴν ταύτην, i.e. the teaching of the prophetess, whether professedly Nicolaitan or not; cf. v. 20 with vv. 14 f. The age was one in which διδασκαίαι ποικίλαι καὶ ξέναι abounded (Heb. xiii. 9). 'Doctrine' is an unfortunate rendering, suggestive of a logical system rather than a heterogeneous mass of wild speculations and loose views of life.

οἵτινες οὐκ ἔγνωσαν τὰ βαθέα τοῦ σατανᾶ] A definition of the faithful borrowed from the taunts of the Jezebelites; they were such as (cf. i. 7, note) "knew not the deep things," were lacking in the intuition which penetrated below the surface of things, and reached the deeper mysteries of the Nicolaitan creed: depths, the writer adds, not of God (1 Cor. ii. 10 τὰ βάθη τοῦ θεοῦ) but of Satan (cf. ii. 9, 13, iii. 9). Ὡς λέγουσιν, sc. οἱ κρατοῦντες τὴν διδαχὴν ταύτην: "the deep things," as they speak" or "as they call them." The term, perhaps taken over from St Paul (see 1 Cor. l. c., Rom. xi. 33, Eph. iii. 18) was used by more than one Gnostic sect in the second century; cf. Iren. ii. 21. 2 "profunda Bythi adinvenisse se dicunt"; 22. 3 "pro-

25 οὐ βάλλω ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἄλλο βάρος, <sup>25</sup> πλὴν ὃ ἔχετε  
 26 κρατήσατε ἄχρι οὗ ἂν ἤξω. <sup>26</sup> καὶ ὁ νικῶν καὶ ὁ  
 τηρῶν ἄχρι τέλους τὰ ἔργα μου, δώσω αὐτῷ ἔξουσίαν

24 βαλλω ACP min<sup>pl</sup> 40 syr Andr Ar Vict (mitto)] βαλω NQ (1) 10 14 28 33 37  
 47 49 82 91 92 96 vg syr<sup>ew</sup> me Prim 25 αχρι NC 14 15 82 (αχρισ PQ min<sup>pl</sup> Andr  
 Ar)] εως A 47 | αν ηξω] ανοιξω Q 2 8 13 14 29 82 93 al miscrear aeth 26 om και  
 1° 7 16 38 69 98

funda Dei adinvenisse se dicentes"; Hippol. *philos.* v. 6 ἐπεκάλεσαν [οἱ Ναασσηνοὶ] ἑαυτοὺς γνωστικούς; φάσκοντες μόνοι τὰ βάθη γινώσκειν; Tert. *adv. Valent.* 1 "nihil magis curant quam occultare quod praedicant (si tamen praedicant qui occultant)...si bona fide quaeras, concreto vultu, suspenso supercilio, 'Altum est' aiunt." They professed to commiserate those who remained in ignorance of their secrets: Tert. *de res. carn.* 19 "vae qui non dum in hac carne est cognoverit arcana haeretica."

οὐ βάλλω ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἄλλο βάρος] A scarcely doubtful reference to the Apostolic decree in Acts xv. 28 ἔδοξεν...μηδὲν πλέον ἐπιτίθεσθαι ὑμῖν βάρος πλὴν τούτων τῶν ἐπάναγκες, ἀπέχεσθαι εἰδωλοθύτων...καὶ πορνείας. The rest of the prohibitions imposed in the year 49-50 (ἀπέχεσθαι...αἵματος καὶ πικτικῶν) are not reimposed. Contrast this wise concession with the exacting spirit of the Pharisees: Mt. xxiii. 4 δεσμεύουσιν δὲ φορτία βαρέα καὶ ἐπιτιθέουσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ὤμους τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

25. πλὴν ὃ ἔχετε κρατήσατε κτλ.] After οὐ βάλλω...ἄλλο βάρος the reader expects πλὴν followed by the genitive (Gen. xxix. 6, 9, Mc. xii. 32, Acts, *l. c.*); but ἄλλο is left standing by itself, and πλὴν begins a new sentence as a conj. ('howbeit'). Neither ὃ ἔχετε nor κρατήσατε can well refer to burdens already being borne; rather they point back to v. 19 τὰ ἔργα καὶ τὴν ἀγάπην κτλ.: cf. iii. 11 κράτει ὃ ἔχεις: ■ single decisive effort seems to be indicated by κρατήσατε. "Ἡξω may be either the future ind. or the conj. of the aor. ἤξα (cf. W. Schm.

p. 109, n. 10); on the 'supposed fut. conj.' in the N.T. see WH.<sup>2</sup> *Notes*, p. 179, W. Schm. p. 107.

26 f. καὶ ὁ νικῶν καὶ ὁ τηρῶν κτλ.] Primasius rightly: *et qui vicerit et qui servaverit*. He who conquers is he who keeps, but the art. is repeated to emphasize the two conditions of success. At Thyatira the battle was to be won by resolute adherence to the 'works of Christ,' i.e. to the purity of the Christian life, as opposed to the 'works of Jezebel' (v. 22 τὰ ἔργα αὐτῆς). Τηρεῖν (a Johannine word, Ev.<sup>18</sup>, Ep. 17, Apoc.<sup>11</sup>) is usually followed by τὸν λόγον or τὰς ἐντολάς: τὰ ἔργα presents the same thought in a concrete form (cf. Jo. vi. 28 τὰ ἔργα τοῦ θεοῦ). 'Works' are in these addresses to the Churches constantly used as the test of character; cf. ii. 2, 5 f., 19, 22 f., iii. 1 f., 8, 15. "Ἀχρι τέλους corresponds with ἄχρι οὗ ἂν ἤξω, v. 25; cf. Mc. xiii. 7, note.

δώσω αὐτῷ ἔξουσίαν κτλ.] The construction reverts to that of vv. 7, 17, as if the sentence had begun τῷ νικῶντι καὶ τῷ τηροῦντι: comp. the similar anacoluthon in iii. 12, 21. The promise is based on Ps. ii. 8 f. δώσω σοι ἔθνη τὴν κληρονομίαν σου...ποιμανεῖς αὐτοὺς ἐν ῥάβδῳ σιδηρᾷ, ὡς σκεῦος κεραμέως συντρίψεις αὐτούς, where the LXX. read  $\text{D}\gamma\text{R}\eta$  as  $\text{D}\gamma\text{R}\eta$  (ποιμανεῖς), while M. T. has  $\text{D}\gamma\text{R}\eta$  (Symm. συντρίψεις s. συνθλάσεις). Cf. Apoc. xii. 5, xix. 15. Ποιμανεῖ, Prim. *pascet*, Vulg. *reget*, 'will do the part of the ποιμήν,' whether in the way of feeding (βόσκειν, Jo. xxi. 15 ff.) or of ruling ("pastoraliter reges," as Hilary on Ps. ii. 9 well expresses

ἐπὶ τῶν ἐθνῶν, <sup>27</sup>καὶ ποιμανεῖ αὐτοὺς ἐν ῥάβδῳ <sup>27</sup>  
 σιδηρᾷ, ὡς τὰ σκεύη τὰ κεραμικὰ συντρίβεται, ὡς  
 κἀγὼ εἴληφα παρὰ τοῦ πατρός μου· <sup>28</sup>καὶ δώσω <sup>28</sup>  
 αὐτῷ τὸν ἀστέρα τὸν πρωῒνόν. <sup>29</sup>ὁ ἔχων οὖς <sup>29</sup>  
 ἀκουσάτω τί τὸ πνεῦμα λέγει ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις.

26 om ἐπὶ N\* (hab N<sup>a</sup>) 27 καὶ ποιμανεῖ...ως] να ποιμανεῖ...καὶ ως syr<sup>ew</sup> |  
 ποιμαίνειν 130 | συντρίβεται NAC 17 36 38 40 51 80 81 130 g syr<sup>ew</sup> | συντριβησεται PQ  
 min<sup>fero</sup> 50 vg (me) syr (arm) aeth Prim Ar

it). Here the second point is emphasized by ἐν (instrumental) ῥάβδῳ σιδηρᾷ. The "rod of iron" (רֹדֶף לְיָדָא) is "the shepherd's oaken club, developed on the one hand into the sceptre (Gen. xlix. 10), and on the other into the formidable weapon" (Cheyne, *Psalms*, p. 6; cf. Hastings, *D. B.* iv. p. 291); in the latter case it would be capped with iron, and capable of inflicting severe punishment. Such is its character in the Psalm, l. c.; the Gentile nations are to be shattered like pottery by the Divine Shepherd of Israel. Τὰ σκεύη τὰ κεραμικά, i.e. τοῦ κεραμέως, cf. Vg. *vas figuli*; for κεραμικός cf. Dan. ii. 41, LXX. Ὡς κἀγὼ εἴληφα παρὰ τοῦ πατρός μου carries on the reference to Ps. ii. (cf. v. 7 Κύριος εἶπεν πρὸς μέ Υἱός μου εἰ σύ, ἐγὼ σήμερον γεγέννηκά σε). The Only Begotten Son imparts to His brethren, in so far as their sonship has been confirmed by victory, His own power over the nations; cf. Mt. xxv. 21, 28, 1 Cor. vi. 2, Apoc. xx. 4, xxi. 5. On the contrast between this promise and the outward conditions of life at Thyatira see Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 332, ii. 40 f. Historically the promise fulfils itself in the Church's influence upon the world; no other voluntary society can be compared with her as a factor in the shaping of national character and life, and the individual disciple, in proportion as he is loyal, bears his share in the subjugation of the world to Christ; cf. Rom. xv. 18 κατειργάσατο Χριστὸς δι'

ἐμοῦ εἰς ὑπακοὴν ἐθνῶν. But the deeper fulfilment of this promise, as of the rest of the series, awaits the Parousia; cf. Lc. xix. 15 ff. ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ ἐπανελθεῖν αὐτὸν λαβύντα τὴν βασιλείαν καὶ εἶπεν φωνηθῆναι αὐτῷ τοὺς δούλους... καὶ εἶπεν... Ἰσθι ἐξουσίαν ἔχων ἐπάνω δέκα (πέντε) πόλεων. The new order must be preceded by the breaking up of the old (συντρίβεται), but the purpose of the Potter is to reconstruct; out of the fragments of the old life there will rise under the Hand of Christ and of the Church new and better types of social and national organization.

28. καὶ δώσω αὐτῷ τὸν ἀστέρα τὸν πρωῒνόν] The conqueror is not only to share Christ's activities; he is to possess Christ. The ancient expositors offer a choice of interpretations; the morning star is "the first resurrection" (Victorinus), or it is the fallen Lucifer put under the feet of the saints (Andreas, citing Isa. xiv. 12 πῶς ἐξέπεσεν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὁ ἑωσφόρος, and adding ὃν δώσειν ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας τῶν πιστῶν ἐπήγγελται); or it is Christ Himself (Beatus: "id est, Dominum Jesum Christum quem numquam suscepit vesper, sed lux sempiterna est, et ipse super in luce est"; and Bede: "Christus est stella matutina qui nocte saeculi transacta lucem vitae sanctis promittit et pandet aeternam"). The last explanation is surely right, on the evidence of the Apocalypse itself; see xxii. 16 ἐγὼ εἰμι... ὁ ἀστὴρ ὁ λαμπρὸς ὁ πρωῒνός. If the Churches are λυχνίαι and their

III. 1 <sup>1</sup>Καὶ τῷ ἀγγέλῳ τῆς ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἐκκλησίας  
γράψον Τάδε λέγει ὁ ἔχων τὰ ἑπτὰ πνεύματα τοῦ  
θεοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἑπτὰ ἀστέρας. οἶδά σου τὰ ἔργα, ὅτι

III 1 τῆς] τῷ syrr Prim | om ἐκκλησίας syr | οἶτι 1<sup>o</sup> καὶ Q 6 8 14 29 92<sup>txt</sup> 95 a1 Ar  
καὶ οἶτι syrr<sup>ew</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> Prim

angels ἀστέρες, the Head of the Church may fitly be the ἀστὴρ ὁ πρῶτός, the brightest of stars, whose advent ushers in the day; cf. 2 Pet. i. 19 ἕως οὗ ἡμέρα διαυγάσῃ καὶ φωσφόρος ἀνατείλῃ ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ὑμῶν. Thus the promise points to the Parousia, and yet does not exclude the foretastes which are given to the faithful in the growing illumination of the mind and the occasional flashings upon it of the yet distant light of "the perfect day" (Prov. iv. 18).

III. 1—6. THE ADDRESS TO THE ANGEL OF THE CHURCH IN SARDIS.

1. τῆς ἐν Σάρδεσιν] A little over 30 miles S.E.S. of Thyatira the messenger would reach Sardis (Σάρδιες, Σάρδεις, Σάρδης; *Sardis*), now Sart, the old capital of Lydia, lying at the foot of Mount Tmolus. Under Roman rule it recovered some of its ancient importance, becoming head of the local *conventus* (Ramsay, *Hist. Geogr.* p. 120); and though in A.D. 17 it suffered severely from an earthquake, through the liberality of Tiberius (Tac. *ann.* ii. 47) Sardis rose rapidly from its ruins, so that Strabo (625) is able to characterize it as πόλις μεγάλη. Like Thyatira, it was famous for its woollen manufactures and dyeing industry (cf. Smith, *D. B.* p. 1140), and the ancient system of roads of which it was a meeting-point secured for it the trade of central Asia (cf. Ramsay, *Hist. Geogr.* p. 42 ff., *Encycl. Bibl.* 4286). The chief cult of Sardis was that of Cybele, two columns of whose temple are still visible (Murray, *Turkey in Asia*, p. 305). The inhabitants bore a bad name in antiquity for luxury and loose living, as indeed did the Lydians generally (Herod. i. 59,

Aesch. *Pers.* 41). The Church of Sardis lingered to the fourteenth century, but did not play a distinguished part in Christian history; among its early Bishops, however, appears the name of Melito (fl. 165—195; Eus. *H. E.* iv. 13, 26; v. 24), the earliest interpreter of the Apocalypse. See the Introduction, p. lxiiv.

τάδε λέγει ὁ ἔχων κτλ.] Cf. ii. 1 τ. λ. ὁ κρατῶν τοὺς ἑπτὰ ἀστέρας. Here ἔχων is preferred to κρατῶν because τὰ ἑπτὰ πνεύματα precedes. Not only are the churches in the hand of Christ, but the spirits also belong to Him; it is His to guide or withhold the powers of the πνεῦμα ζωοποιόν, on which the life of the Churches depends. The Ascended Christ 'has' the spirits of God in virtue of His exaltation, cf. Acts ii. 33 ὑψωθείς τὴν τε ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ πνεύματος τοῦ ἁγίου λαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐξέχεεν τοῦτο, Eph. iv. 7 f. ἐνὶ δὲ ἐκάστῳ ἡμῶν ἐδόθη ἡ χάρις κατὰ τὸ μέτρον τῆς δωρεᾶς τοῦ χριστοῦ κτλ. A further view of the relation of the seven Spirits to the glorified Christ is given in c. v. 6, where see notes.

οἶδά σου τὰ ἔργα, ὅτι κτλ.] On οἶδά σ. τ. ἔ. see ii. 2 note. Here the words introduce almost unqualified censure: the Church at Sardis presented to the eye of Christ the paradox of death under the name of life. For the constr. ὄνομα ἔχεις ὅτι ζῆς cf. Herod. vii. 138 οὐνομα εἶχε ὡς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἐλαύνει, and for the general sense 2 Tim. iii. 5 ἔχοντες μὀρφωσιν εὐσεβείας τὴν δὲ δύναμιν αὐτῆς ἡρνημένοι. Καὶ νεκροὶ εἰ: cf. Mt. viii. 22 ἄφες τοὺς νεκροὺς θάψαι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκρούς, Lc. xv. 24 οὗτος ὁ υἱός μου νεκρὸς ἦν καὶ ἀνέζησεν, Jo. v. 25 ἔρχεται ὥρα καὶ νῦν ἐστὶν ὅτε οἱ νεκροὶ...ζήσουσιν, Rom. vi. 13



ὄνομα ἔχεις ὅτι ζῆς, καὶ νεκρὸς εἶ. <sup>2</sup> γίνου γρηγορᾶν, 2  
καὶ στήρισον τὰ λοιπὰ ἃ ἔμελλον ἀποθανεῖν· οὐ γὰρ  
εὔρηκά σου ἔργα πεπληρωμένα ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ

2 γενου 130 | στηρισον ACP 93\* 95 96<sup>corr</sup> al (-ξον BQ 1 14 37<sup>fort</sup> 80 al)] τηρησον 9  
13 25 27 28 29 30 al syr<sup>sch</sup> | τους λοιπους οι syr arm<sup>4</sup> | εμελλον BACP min<sup>for8</sup> (-λλεν  
1 2 (7) 16 vg syr Vist Prim Ar -λλες Q (ημ.) 2 6 8 14 19 91 (94 97) al<sup>plq20</sup> (me) syr<sup>sw</sup>) |  
αποθανειν BACP 1<sup>mg</sup> 7 38 al<sup>mu</sup> vg me syr aeth (-θνησκειν 28 36 79 Ar)] αποβαλλειν Q  
2 6 8 14 (91) 95 al<sup>plq20</sup> (-βαλειν 17 49 91 96) | ευρηκαν Q | εργα AC 1<sup>mg</sup>] pr τα BPC  
min<sup>fere om</sup> Andr Ar

ὥσεί ἐκ νεκρῶν ζῶντας. Sardis, while retaining the Christian name, had relapsed into the state of spiritual death from which Christ had raised her (Eph. ii. 1, 5; Col. ii. 13). Victorinus: "non satis est Christianum dici et Christum confiteri, ipsum vero in opere non habere."

2. γίνου γρηγορᾶν, καὶ στήρισον κτλ.] After νεκρὸς εἶ we expect the call ἀνάστα ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν (Eph. v. 14). But amid the general reign of spiritual death Christ detected vestiges of life, though they were on the point of becoming extinct (τὰ λοιπὰ ἃ ἔμελλον ἀποθανεῖν). There was therefore still room for a final appeal. For γίνου γρ. (Syr.<sup>sw</sup> ܠܝܬܝܢ ܕܥܪܐ) see ii. 10 note: an effort must be made to restore vigilance, and to maintain it when restored; on γρηγορεῖν cf. Mc. xiii. 34 note. The word is frequently on the lips of Christ in the Synoptic narrative of the last days of His intercourse with the Twelve. It has been pointed out that it is specially suitable in an address to the Church at Sardis; twice during the history of that city the acropolis had fallen into the hands of an enemy through want of vigilance on the part of its citizens (viz. in B.C. 549, 218; see Hastings, *D. B.* iv. 49; Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 376 ff.); and a similar disaster now threatened the Church of Sardis from a similar cause. But more than vigilance was needed; the Church must set herself to work for the establishment of any faith, love, or works of piety that were left: cf. Ez. xxxiv. 4, 16 τὸ ἡσθενηκὸς οὐκ

ἐνισχύσατε...τὸ ἐκλιπὸν ἐνισχύσω κτλ. Τὰ λοιπὰ = τὰ λελειμμένα, not = τοὺς λοιπούς (v. 4), but more generally, whatever remained at Sardis out of the wreck of Christian life, whether persons or institutions: all must be preserved and set on a firmer basis—a principle of reconstruction worthy of the notice of Christian teachers who are called to deal with corrupt or decaying branches of the Church. Στηρίζειν, like βεβαιοῦν and θεμελιοῦν, is a technical word in primitive *pastoralia*; cf. Acts xviii. 23, Rom. i. 11, xvi. 25, 1 Th. iii. 2, 13, 2 Th. ii. 17, iii. 3, Jac. v. 8, 1 Pet. v. 10, 2 Pet. i. 12. This frequent reference to the need of στηριγμός in Christian communities planted in the heart of a heathen population will readily explain itself to those who are familiar with the history of Missions.

On the form στήρισον see WH.<sup>2</sup> *Notes*, p. 177; W. Schm. p. 105, Blass, *Gr.* pp. 40, 42. <sup>a</sup> Ἀ ἔμελλον ἀποθανεῖν: the imperfect looks back from the standpoint of the reader to the time when the vision was seen, and at the same time with a delicate optimism it expresses the conviction of the writer that the worst would soon be past; for another explanation see Burton § 28. The plural is used because the things that remain are regarded as living realities; on the augment see W. Schm. p. 99, and on the aor. inf. after μέλλω, Blass, *Gr.* p. 197.

οὐ γὰρ εὔρηκά σου ἔργα κτλ.] Cf. Dan. v. 27 Th. ἐστάθη ἐν ζυγῷ καὶ εὐρέθη ὑστεροῦσα. Works were not



3 μου· <sup>3</sup>μνημόνευε οὖν πῶς εἴληφας καὶ ἤκουσας, καὶ  
τῇρει καὶ μετανόησον. εἰάν οὖν μὴ γρηγορήσης, ἕξω  
ὡς κλέπτῃς, καὶ οὐ μὴ γνῶς ποίαν ὥραν ἕξω ἐπὶ σέ.

2 om μου 1 81 161 syr<sup>ew</sup> arm Prim 3 μνημονευσον 130 | om ουν 1° N 14 syr<sup>ew</sup>  
arm aeth Prim Ar | ηκουσας και ειληφας syr<sup>ew</sup> | om και τηρει Q 2 6 14 49 al<sup>sat mu</sup>  
aeth<sup>utr</sup> Ar | ουν 2° δε 36 syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim | γρηγορησης] μετανοησης N\* (γρ. N<sup>c.a</sup>) (me) arm  
Prim μεταν. και μη γρηγ. me<sup>vid</sup> | ηξω] + επι σε NQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>cleam lips</sup> 4, 6 syrr arm Ar |  
γνως CP 1 10 28 31 32 36 37 48 49 51 80 81 91 96 161 Ar] γνωση NAQ 2 7 8 14 29  
35 38 al vg (nescies) Prim (non scies) | ποιαν] οιαν N | ηξα 95

wanting to this Church, but they lacked the πλήρωμα which makes human actions acceptable in the sight of God; in some unexplained way they were 'deficient.' Cf. the use of πληροῦσθαι in Col. ii. 10 ἐστὲ ἐν αὐτῷ πεπληρωμένοι, and the Johannine phrase ἵνα ἡ χαρὰ ὑμῶν ᾗ πεπληρωμένη (Jo. xvi. 24, 1 Jo. i. 4, 2 Jo. 12): here οὐ...πεπληρωμένα may be interpreted by νεκρὸς εἶ above; 'works' are 'fulfilled' only when they are animated by the Spirit of life. Οὐχ εὗρηκα recalls Mc. xi. 13 ἦλθεν εἰ ἄρα τι εὕρησει ἐν αὐτῇ, καὶ...οὐδὲν εὗρεν εἰ μὴ φύλλα, Lc. xiii. 7 ἔρχομαι ζητῶν καρπὸν...καὶ οὐχ εὕρισκω: the perf. implies that at Sardis the search was not yet ended. Σου ἔργα, 'works of thine,' i.e. 'any of thy works'; a more sweeping censure than σ. τὰ ἔ., 'thy works as a whole.' Τοῦ θεοῦ μου: cf. Mc. xv. 34, Jo. xx. 17, Eph. i. 17, Heb. i. 9, and the phrase ὁ θεὸς καὶ πατὴρ τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν 1. X. (Rom. xv. 6, etc.; see Hort on 1 Pet. i. 3). The Son of God (ii. 18) does not forget that He is also Son of Man, and as such stands in a creaturely relation to God. Yet this relation is in some sense unique, as μου shews (not ἡμῶν); cf. Jo. i. c. θεὸν μου καὶ θεὸν ὑμῶν.

3. μνημόνευε οὖν πῶς εἴληφας κτλ.] Οὖν resumes and coordinates, as often in the Fourth Gospel (Blass, *Gr.* p. 272 f.) and in the Apoc. (i. 19, ii. 5, 16, iii. 19). In order to stimulate the Church in her work of self-recovery, her thoughts are sent back to the first days; cf. the appeal to the Church at Ephesus, ii. 5 μν. οὖν

πόθεν πέπτωκες. Εἴληφας represents the faith as a trust; cf. Mt. xxv. 20 ff. ὁ τὰ πέντε τάλαντα λαβών...ὁ τὰ δύο...ὁ τὸ ἐν τάλαντον εἰληφώς: 1 Cor. iv. 7 τί δὲ ἔχεις ὁ οὐκ ἔλαβες; Even the Son confesses (ii. 28), Εἴληφα παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς μου. Εἴληφας καὶ ἤκουσας: the aor. looks back to the moment when faith came by hearing (Rom. x. 17, cf. 1 Th. i. 5 f., ii. 13); the perf. calls attention to the abiding responsibility of the trust then received. Τῇρει καὶ μετανόησον: 'keep that which thou hast received, and promptly turn from thy past neglect.'

εἰάν οὖν μὴ γρηγορήσης κτλ.] Οὖν is again resumptive, looking back to v. 2 γίνου γρηγορῶν, to which the succeeding imperatives (στήρισον, μνημόνευε etc.) are subordinate. ἕξω ὡς κλέπτῃς, not speedily only (ταχύ, ii. 16), but stealthily, at an unexpected moment. For the figure cf. Mt. xxiv. 43, Lc. xii. 39, 1 Th. v. 2, 2 Pet. iii. 10, Apoc. xvi. 15. Κλέπτῃς is doubtless preferred to the less ignoble ληστῃς, because the point of comparison is the stealthiness of the thief's approach. In His relation to the faithful the Lord is the opposite of both (Jo. x. 1, 7).

καὶ οὐ μὴ γνῶς κτλ.] Οὐ οὐ μὴ γνῶς see Blass, *Gr.* p. 209 f.; γνώση (NQ) is a grammatical correction. The whole sentence is another echo of the Synoptic tradition; cf. Mc. xiii. 35 οὐκ οἴδατε γὰρ πότε ὁ κύριος τῆς οἰκίας ἔρχεται, Lc. xii. 39 εἰ ᾔδει...ποῖα ὥρα ὁ κλέπτῃς ἔρχεται, ἐγγήγορῃσεν ἄν. Ποίαν ὥραν (Prim., Vulg. *qua hora*), strictly 'during what hour'; but the acc. is

⁴ ἀλλὰ ἔχεις ὀλίγα ὀνόματα ἐν Ἐσάρδεσιν ἃ οὐκ ἐμόλυναν τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτῶν, καὶ περιπατήσουσιν μετ' ἐμοῦ ἐν λευκοῖς, ὅτι ἄξιοί εἰσιν. ⁵ ὁ νικῶν, οὕτως 5

4 ἀλλα] ἀλλ PQ min<sup>pl</sup> om 1 al<sup>vid</sup> arm | εχω me arm | εν Σαρδεσιν] pr και 1 Prim | α] α 1 17 28 37 38 46 79 80 81 88 161 vg me arm Tert Prim Ar | αυτων C + cum mulieribus me aeth | om μετ εμου arm 5 ουτως N\*AC min<sup>20</sup> vg me syrr arm aeth Prim] ουτος N\*PQ 1 6 7 8 14 (16) 28 29 31 34 36 38 47 48 50 al

used occasionally even in classical Greek in answer to *πότε*; (see Blass, *Gr.* p. 94).

4. ἀλλὰ ἔχεις ὀλίγα ὀνόματα ἐν Ἐσάρδεσιν κτλ.] Beatus: "notandum est quod Dominus ait: *Multi sunt vocati, sed pauci electi*; et *pusillus est grex* cui compromittit dare hereditatem." Bede: "*proprias enim oves vocat nominatim*." For ὀνόματα = 'persons,' see Acts i. 15 ὄχλος ὀνομάτων, Apoc. xi. 13 ἀπεκτάνθησαν... ὀνόματα ἀνθρώπων. Deissmann (*Bible Studies*, p. 196 f.) shews that ἕκαστον ὄνομα was freely used in papyri of the second century A.D. in the sense of 'each individual.' Oī is a needless correction; the sense is clear from the context (ἐμόλυναν, ἄξιοί εἰσιν). Οὐκ ἐμόλυναν τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτῶν: even in days of general defilement they remained pure. Μολύνειν differs from μαιίνειν as *inquinare* from *maculare* (Trench); in the LXX., while μαιίνειν usually represents legal defilement (ΣΜΒ), μολύνειν (ΛΝΙ, ΛΒΒ) stands for actual pollution, as with blood (Gen. xxxvii. 31, Isa. lix. 3, Thren. iv. 14) or with pitch (Sir. xiii. 1). Here the reference is doubtless to heathen impurities into which the Sardians had plunged, spiritual deadness having issued in indifference to moral evil. For the metaphor μ. τὰ ἱμάτια see Jude 23 μισοῦντες καὶ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς σαρκὸς ἐσπιλωμένον χιτῶνα, Apoc. vii. 14, xxii. 14; the ἱμάτια of the Christian life are the profession made in Baptism (Gal. iii. 27) which at Sardis had been besmirched by too many in the mire of the streets. The few who had kept them clean and white (cf. Tob. iii.

15 οὐκ ἐμόλυνα τὸ ὄνομά μου... ἐν τῇ γῇ τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας μου) should be suitably rewarded: περιπατήσουσιν μετ' ἐμοῦ ἐν λευκοῖς (sc. ἱματίοις, cf. Mt. xi. 8 ἐν μαλακοῖς, and see vv. 5, 18, iv. 4; Latt. *in albis*). For the general sense of the promise see note on the next verse. In περιπατήσουσιν there may be a reference to the story of Enoch (Gen. v. 22 עֵנוֹךְ הָלַךְ אִתְּךָ בְּהִלְכֵּי אֱלֹהִים, LXX. εὐνρέστησεν δὲ Ἐνὼχ τῷ θεῷ, but Aq. περιεπάτει σὺν τ. θ.), but more probably the writer has in view the peripatetic ministry in Galilee (Jo. vi. 66), and the call δεῦρο ἀκολουθεῖ μοι. Cf. vii. 17, xiv. 1, 4.

Ἄξιοί εἰσιν: contrast c. xvi. 6. Ἀξιότης in the good sense is elsewhere in this book attributed only to God and Christ (e.g. iv. 11, v. 9): but a relative 'worthiness' is predicated of the saints in Lc. xx. 35, Eph. iv. 1, Phil. i. 27, Col. i. 10, 1 Th. ii. 12, 2 Th. i. 5.

5. ὁ νικῶν, οὕτως περιβαλεῖται κτλ.] The promise of v. 4 is repeated in general terms, corresponding with those of the promises appended to the other messages to the Churches. 'The conqueror, whoever he may be, shall be clad after the manner aforesaid (for this use of οὕτως cf. xi. 5, οὕτως δεῖ αὐτὸν ἀποκτανθῆναι: Jo. iv. 6, ἐκαθέζετο οὕτως, is not apposite, nor is there any need to read οὔτως for οὕτως), i.e. clad in white garments.' On the Roman use of the white *toga* see Ramsay, *Exp.*, 1904, ii. 164. In Scripture white apparel denotes (a) festivity (Eccl. ix. 8 ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ ἔστωσαν ἱμάτιά σου λευκά i.e. 'be always gay'), (b) victory (2 Macc. xi. 8 ἐφάνη

περιβαλεῖται ἐν ἱματίοις λευκοῖς, καὶ οὐ μὴ ἐξαλείψω  
τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῆς βίβλου τῆς ζωῆς, καὶ ὁμο-  
λογήσω τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ἐνώπιον τοῦ πατρός μου  
6 καὶ ἐνώπιον τῶν ἀγγέλων αὐτοῦ. ὁ ἔχων οὖς  
ἀκουσάτω τί τὸ πνεῦμα λέγει ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις.  
7 Καὶ τῷ ἀγγέλῳ τῆς ἐν Φιλαδελφίᾳ ἐκκλησίας

5 περιβαλλεται C syrr | ἐνώπιον 1<sup>o</sup>] ἐμπροσθεν N | ἐν τη βίβλῳ 91 7 της] τω  
Prim | ἐν Φιλαδελφία NCPQ (-φεια min<sup>p</sup>)] Philadelphiae g vg syrr<sup>8w</sup> Prim | ἐκκλησία A

προηγούμενος αὐτῶν ἔφιππος ἐν λευκῇ  
ἐσθῆτι κτλ.), (c) purity (Apoc. vii. 9 ff.);  
(d) the heavenly state, Dan. vii. 9 Th.  
τὸ ἔνδυμα αὐτοῦ ὡσεὶ χιῶν λευκόν; so  
Apoc. iv. 4, vi. 11, xix. 11, 14). All  
these associations meet here: the  
promise is that of a life free from  
pollution, bright with celestial glad-  
ness, crowned with final victory. The  
glory of the risen body may enter into  
the conception; see Mt. xiii. 43, 1 Cor.  
xv. 43, 49, 54, 2 Cor. v. 2, Phil. iii. 21,  
Enoch lxii. 15 f., xc. 32.

Περιβάλλεσθαι occurs again with a  
dat. but without ἐν in c. iv. 4; for the  
construction περιβ. τι see vii. 9, 13, x. 1,  
xi. 3, xii. 1, xvii. 4, xviii. 16, xix. 8, 13.

καὶ οὐ μὴ ἐξαλείψω τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ  
κτλ.] A Divine register of men is  
mentioned first in Ex. xxxii. 32 f.  
ἐξάλειψόν με ἐκ τῆς βίβλου σου ἧς  
ἔγραψας. As a civic register contains  
only the names of living citizens, so this  
Book of God is a βίβλος ζώντων (Ps.  
lxviii. (lxix.) 29), the 'living' being in  
this case the righteous (Mal. iii. 16, Dan.  
xii. 1). The conception established  
itself in Jewish thought (1 Sam. xxv.  
29, Ps. lxxviii. 29, cxxxviii. 16, Neh. xii.  
22 f., Isa. xlviii. 19, Jer. xxii. 30, Ez.  
xiii. 9, Enoch xlvii. 3 (where see Charles'  
note), *Pirge Aboth* 2, Targ. on Ez.  
l. c.), and appears in the N.T. (Lc. x.  
20 τὰ ὀνόματα ὑμῶν ἐνγέγραπται ἐν τοῖς  
οὐρανοῖς, Phil. iv. 3 ὧν τὰ ὀνόματα ἐν  
βίβλῳ ζωῆς, Apoc. xiii. 8, xx. 15, xxi.  
27). The blotting out of names from  
the Book of Life is frequently referred  
to; beside the passages cited above

see Deut. ix. 14, xxv. 19, xxix. 20.  
Οὐκ ἐξαλείψω implies that the book is  
in the hands of Christ; cf. xiii. 8, xxi.  
27 ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ ἀρνίου.

This promise is singularly appro-  
priate at the end of the present  
message. The 'few names' in Sardis  
which are distinguished by resisting  
the prevailing torpor of spiritual  
death find their reward in finally  
retaining their place among the living  
in the City of God.

καὶ ὁμολογήσω τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ κτλ.]  
A further grant to the conqueror.  
Not only shall his name be found in  
the register of the living; it shall be  
acknowledged before God and His  
Angels. Another reminiscence of the  
sayings of the Ministry (Mt. x. 32, Lc.  
xii. 8); ὁ νικῶν here answers to ὅστις  
(ὅς ἂν) ὁμολογήσει ἐν ἐμοί (Mt., Lc.).  
The reverse of the picture, ὁ δὲ ἀρνησά-  
μενός με... ἀπαρνηθήσεται, is mercifully  
withheld; even in the message to  
Sardis the last note is one of unmixed  
encouragement and hope. Ἐνώπιον  
τοῦ πατρός μου: cf. v. 2 ἐν τ. θεοῦ μου.  
7—13. THE MESSAGE TO THE  
ANGEL OF THE CHURCH IN PHILA-  
DELPHIA.

7. τῆς ἐν Φιλαδελφίᾳ] After a run  
of a little less than 30 miles from Sart  
the railway from Smyrna reaches Ala  
Shehr, 'the white city,' the modern  
representative of Philadelphia. The  
ancient city, founded by Attalus II.  
(Philadelphus) who died in B.C. 138,  
commanded the trade of the rich  
volcanic region lying to the N. and

γράψον Τάδε λέγει ὁ ἅγιος, ὁ ἀληθινός, ὁ ἔχων τὴν  
κλεῖν Δαυεῖδ, ὁ ἀνοίγων καὶ οὐδεὶς κλείσει, καὶ κλείων

7 ο αγιος ο αληθινος CPQ min<sup>ferre</sup> omn vg me syrr arm aeth Prim Ar | ο αληθινος ο  
αγιος NA | τὴν κλεῖν (om τὴν N\*) | τὴν κλεῖδα 1 al<sup>mu</sup> | Δαυεῖδ] αδου 7\* 16 33 45 codd  
ap Andr et Ar του παραδεισου arm pr του NPQ min<sup>ferre</sup> omn Andr Ar pr του ουκου me |  
ο ανοιγων] και αν. N Or<sup>1</sup> | κλεισει] κλειει 1 6 31 36 49 92<sup>mg</sup> al vg (me) syrr arm Prim  
+ αυτην Q min<sup>35</sup> + ει μη ο ανοιγων Q 7 14 91 93 94 95 al | om και 3<sup>o</sup> N<sup>cott</sup> A vg | om  
και κλειων 91 | κλειων] κλειει C 31 92<sup>mg</sup> al g vg syr arm anon<sup>aug</sup>

N.E. and known as the Katakekaumene (Burntland), from the cinders and *scoriae* with which the ground was strewn. Philadelphia itself was subject to frequent shocks of earthquake (Strabo, 628 πόλις Φιλαδέλφεια σεισμῶν πλήρης); like Sardis it was rebuilt by Tiberius after the great earthquake of A.D. 17 (Tac. *ann.* ii. 47), and subsequently it bore on coins for a time the name of Neocaesarea, but the old name reasserted itself or perhaps never went out of common use. The city was not a large one, the fear of earthquakes driving most of the inhabitants into the surrounding country (Strabo, *l. c.*), and the Church was probably proportionately small, at least within the walls. As was natural in a vine-growing district, the worship of Dionysos was the chief pagan cult; but the difficulties of this Church arose from Jewish rather than pagan antagonists, and the message contains no reference to direct persecution from without or heresy within the brotherhood. It offers a strong contrast to the Sardinian utterance which precedes it; for the Church at Philadelphia the Lord has no censure and scarcely a word of warning. It is interesting to note that in later times, "long after all the country round had passed finally under Turkish power, Philadelphia held up the banner of Christendom" (Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 400). The modern city has its resident Bishop, five churches, and about 1000 Christian inhabitants.

τάδε λέγει ὁ ἅγιος, ὁ ἀληθινός] 'The

Holy, the True,' Vg. *sanctus et verus*; not, as Arethas, ὁ ἀληθινός ἅγιος, 'the True Saint.' Cf. vi. 10 ὁ δεσπότης ὁ ἅγιος καὶ ἀληθινός. 'Ο ἅγιος, a Divine title (Hab. iii. 3, Isa. xl. 25), is applied to Christ with the qualifying words τοῦ θεοῦ or παῖς τ. θ. in Mc. i. 24, Jo. vi. 69, Acts iv. 27, 30, and here absolutely. 'Ο ἀληθινός is used of Him again in iii. 14 ὁ πιστός καὶ ἀληθινός, xix. 11 πιστός καλούμενος καὶ ἀληθινός. 'Αληθινός is *verus* as distinguished from *verax* (ἀληθής); cf. Orig. *in Joann.* t. ii. 6 πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν σκιᾶς καὶ τύπου καὶ εἰκόνας, i.e. the ideal, contrasted with all imperfect representations or approximations; see Jo. iv. 37, vii. 28, viii. 16, and see Lightfoot on 1 Th. i. 9, Westcott on Heb. x. 22, and Trench, *syn.* 8. The Head of the Church is characterised at once by absolute sanctity (Heb. vii. 26 τοιοῦτος γὰρ ἡμῖν ἔπρεπεν ἀρχιερεὺς, ὅστις ἄκακος ἁμίαντος κειχωρισμένος ἀπὸ τῶν ἁμαρτωλῶν), and by absolute truth; He is all that He claims to be, fulfilling the ideals which He holds forth and the hopes which He inspires.

ὁ ἔχων τὴν κλεῖν Δαυεῖδ κτλ.] Cf. Isa. xxii. 22, where it is said of Hezekiah's faithful vizier (2 K. xviii. 18 ff.), Eliakim the son of Hilkiab: δώσω τὴν κλεῖδα οἴκου Δαυεῖδ ἐπὶ τοῦ θύμου αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀνοίξει καὶ οὐκ ἔσται ὁ ἀποκλείων καὶ κλείσει καὶ οὐκ ἔσται ὁ ἀνοίγων (codd. QΓ, with M.T.). Eliakim, with his key of office (Andreas, σύμβολον τῆς ἐξουσίας) slung over his shoulder, is the antitype of the exalted Christ, set over the House of God (Eph. i. 22, Heb. iii. 6), and exercising all authority in



8 καὶ οὐδεὶς ἀνοίγει. <sup>8</sup>οἶδά σου τὰ ἔργα· ἰδοὺ δέδωκα ἐνώπιόν σου θύραν ἀνεωγμένην, ἣν οὐδεὶς δύναται κλεῖσαι αὐτήν· ὅτι μικρὰν ἔχεις δύναμιν, καὶ ἐτήρησάς

7 ανοίγει] ανοίξει (N) Q min<sup>40</sup> me Ar 8 τα εργα] + και την πιστιν me | δεδωκα] + σοι 130 | ανεωγμενην ACQ min<sup>pl</sup> | ηνεωγμενην NP 31 35 38 87 | ην] και ι 92<sup>ms</sup> a] pauc om N 49 vg | om αυτην M 49 vg arm Prim | μικραν] pr ου 38 μακραν 14

heaven and on earth (Mt. xxviii. 18), and even in Hades (Apoc. i. 18, cf. Rom. xiv. 9, Phil. ii. 9 ff.). Τὴν κλεῖν Δαυεὶδ, cf. v. 5 ἡ ῥίζα Δ., xxii. 16 ἡ ῥ. καὶ τὸ γένος Δ.; the reference to David recalls the long series of prophetic hopes now fulfilled in the exaltation of the Christ. Compare Mt. xvi. 19 δώσω σοι τὰς κλεῖδας τῆς βασιλείας τῶν οὐρανῶν. The grant to the Church in the person of St Peter is less comprehensive, for the keys of the Kingdom unlock but one of the great areas of the House of God; moreover it is significant that the Lord does not say to him ὁ ἐὰν κλείσῃς... κλεισθήσεται· ὁ ἐὰν ἀνοίξῃς ἀνοιχθήσεται, but ὁ ἐὰν δῇσῃς, ὁ ἐὰν λύσῃς, changing the metaphor; the supreme power of shutting and opening is kept in His own hands (cf. Mt. xxv. 10 f., and comp. the *Te Deum*: "tu devicto mortis aculeo aperuisti credentibus regna caelorum"). The ancient interpreters blend the present passage with c. v. 5 ff., and thus unduly limit the meaning of this power: cf. Hippolytus (Lag. 159): τὰ μὲν οὖν πάλαι ἐσφραγισμένα νῦν διὰ τῆς χάριτος τοῦ κυρίου πάντα τοῖς ἁγίοις ἠνέφχεν· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἦν ἡ τελεία σφραγὶς καὶ κλεῖς ἡ ἐκκλησία [ἡ ἐκκλησία], ὁ ἀνοίγων καὶ οὐδεὶς κλείει... ὡς Ἰωάννης λέγει· καὶ πάλιν ὁ αὐτὸς φησι· Καὶ εἶδον... βιβλίον... ἐσφραγισμένον. On κλεῖν = κλεῖσαι see i. 18 note; the v.l. ἄδου for Δαυεὶδ is from the same passage.

8. οἶδά σου τὰ ἔργα] No description follows as in ii. 2, 19, iii. 1. The Lord's οἶδα is here one of unqualified approval (Andreas: *τουτέστιν, ἀποδέχομαι*), needing no specification, since there are no deductions to be made. This tacit witness is the more remarkable

in view of His claim to be ὁ ἅγιος, ὁ ἀληθινός.

ἰδοὺ δέδωκα ἐν. σ. θύραν ἀνεωγμένην κτλ.] The 'key of David' has already unlocked a door, which now stands open before the Church. Cf. Isa. xlv. 1 f. ἀνοῖξω ἔμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ θύρας, καὶ πόλεις οὐ συνκλεισθήσονται... θύρας χαλκᾶς συντρίψω καὶ μοχλοὺς σιδηροὺς συνκλάσω. The metaphor of the 'open door' was familiar to the Apostolic age: cf. Acts xiv. 27 (the door of faith), 1 Cor. xvi. 9, 2 Cor. ii. 12, Col. iv. 3 (the door of speech and preaching); see Lightfoot on Col. 4. c. The latter is here probably in view (Arethas: ἡ τοῦ διδασκαλικοῦ κηρύγματος εἴσοδος); the faithfulness of the Philadelphian Church found its reward in fresh opportunities of service, on the principle of the Lord's familiar saying Ὅς ἔχει δοθήσεται αὐτῷ. The position of Philadelphia on the borders of Mysia, Lydia and Phrygia, and "on the threshold of the eastern country" (Ramsay, in Hastings iii. p. 831; *Letters*, p. 404 ff.), gave this Church peculiar opportunities for spreading the Gospel. If she had already availed herself of these, the 'open door' would readily explain itself; her opportunities were to be regarded as Christ's gift (δέδωκα) and she was assured of its continuance (οὐδεὶς δύναται κλεῖσαι αὐτήν).

Ὅτι μικρὰν ἔχεις δύναμιν resumes the thread broken by the parenthetical clause ἰδοὺ δέδωκα... κλεῖσαι αὐτήν. "I know thy works... that thou hast" etc.; cf. οἶδα... ὅτι in ii. 2, iii. 1, 15. The Church had little influence in Philadelphia; her members were probably drawn from the servile and com-

μου τὸν λόγον καὶ οὐκ ἡρνήσω τὸ ὄνομά μου. Ἰδὼν 9 διδῶ ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς τοῦ σατανᾶ, τῶν λεγόντων ἑαυτοὺς Ἰουδαίους εἶναι, καὶ οὐκ εἰσὶν ἀλλὰ ψεύδονται—ιδὼν ποιήσω αὐτοὺς ἵνα ἤξουσιν καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν ἐνώπιον τῶν ποδῶν σου, καὶ γνῶσιν ὅτι

9 διδῶ AC] διδῶμι PQ min<sup>omn</sup> vid δεδωκα N dabo vg Prim | ἤξωσι Q min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar ἤξω 1 | προσκυνήσουσιν Q 7 14 38 91 95 130 al Andr Ar | γνῶσιν ACPQ 1 6 7 38 91 95 al<sup>pl</sup> syr arm aeth Andr Ar] γνῶσονται 15 36 syr<sup>gwid</sup> γνῶση N 14 arm Prim + παντες me

mercial classes; cf. 1 Cor. i. 26 οὗ πολλοὶ δυνατοί. And under these circumstances (for the slightly adversative force of καὶ see WM. p. 545, Blass, *Gr.* p. 261), the word of Christ had been kept (cf. ii. 26, iii. 3), and there had been no backwardness in confessing His name (for οὐκ ἀρνέσθαι see ii. 13). Ἐτήρησας, οὐκ ἡρνήσω, point to some period of trial, now for the moment gone by; its character may be conjectured from the next verse.

9. Ἰδὼν διδῶ ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς κτλ.] Andreas: ἔξεις, φησί, μισθὸν τῆς ὁμολογίας τοῦ ἐμοῦ ὀνόματος τὴν τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐπιστροφὴν τε καὶ μετάνοιαν. The opposition implied in ἐτήρησας καὶ οὐκ ἡρνήσω came at Philadelphia, as at Smyrna, from the Jews; cf. ii. 9 οἶδα...τὴν βλασφημίαν ἐκ τῶν λεγόντων Ἰουδαίους εἶναι ἑαυτοὺς, καὶ οὐκ εἰσὶν, ἀλλὰ συναγωγὴ τοῦ σατανᾶ, a description repeated here with the addition of ἀλλὰ ψεύδονται, which contrasts the Philadelphian Jews with ὁ ἀληθινός (v. 7): they are ψευδώνυμοι, and their claim is a sin against truth. The construction is broken by the explanatory clauses τῶν λεγόντων κτλ., but starts afresh with ἰδὼν ποιήσω αὐτούς. For διδόναι and ποιεῖν in this sense see Blass, *Gr.* p. 226, and for the form διδῶ, WH. *Notes*, p. 174.

Ἰνα ἤξουσιν καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν κτλ. is a phrase borrowed from Isaiah (xliv. 14, xlix. 23, lx. 14, cf. Zech. viii. 20 ff.); the prophet's anticipations of the submission of the Gentile nations to Israel will find a fulfilment in the submission of members of the syna-

gogue (on ἐκ τ. σ. see ii. 9, note) to the Church, the Israel of God. Προσκυνεῖν ἐνώπιον τῶν ποδῶν describes the cringing attitude of a beaten foe, familiar to us through the Assyrian sculptures; in what sense the picture was realized in the conversion of Jews and pagans may be gathered from 1 Cor. xiv. 24, where an ἄπιστος entering a Christian assembly ἐλέγχεται ὑπὸ πάντων...καὶ οὕτως πεσὼν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον προσκυνήσει τῷ θεῷ, ἀπαγγέλλων ὅτι Ὅντως ὁ θεὸς ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστίν. It is noteworthy that twenty years later the Philadelphian Church was more in danger from Judaizing Christians than from Jews (Ign. *Philad.* 6 εἰς δὲ τις ἰουδαϊσμὸν ἐρμηνεύῃ ὑμῖν μὴ ἀκούετε αὐτοῦ· ἄμεινον γὰρ ἐστὶν παρὰ ἀνδρὸς περιτομῆν ἔχοντος χριστιανισμὸν ἀκούειν ἢ παρὰ ἀκροβύστου ἰουδαϊσμὸν). Was this the result of a large influx of converts from Judaism in the previous generation?

For other instances of the fut. ind. after ἵνα in the Apoc. see vi. 4, 11, viii. 3, ix. 4 f., xiii. 12, xiv. 13, xxii. 14; and cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 211 f.

καὶ γνῶσιν ὅτι ἐγὼ ἡγάπησά σε] The change to the aor. conj. perhaps indicates that the purpose of the whole action now comes into view. Both the phrase ἵνα...γνῶσιν and the words ἐγὼ ἡγάπησά σε are from Isaiah; for the former see Isa. xxxvii. 20, xlv. 3, *et passim*; for the latter Isa. xliii. 4. The aor. (contrast i. 5 τῷ ἀγαπῶντι) carries the love of Christ for the Church back into an indefinite past;



10 ἐγὼ ἠγάπησά σε. <sup>10</sup> ὅτι ἐτήρησας τὸν λόγον τῆς  
 ὑπομονῆς μου, καὶ γὰρ σε τηρήσω ἐκ τῆς ὥρας τοῦ  
 πειρασμοῦ τῆς μελλούσης ἔρχεσθαι ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης  
 ὅλης, πειράσαι τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.  
 11 <sup>11</sup> ἔρχομαι ταχύ· κράτει ὃ ἔχεις, ἵνα μηδεὶς λάβῃ

9 om ewa Q min<sup>35</sup> Prim Ar 10 om] και A pr και 33 | om τηρησω N | om της  
 ωρας me | τους κατοικουντας] pr παντας me 11 ερχομαι] pr ιδου 28 36 97 al  
 vg<sup>f</sup>udem harl 11ps arm aeth | ινα μηδεις λαβη] ινα μη λαβη τις ταχυ 7 16 45

cf. Jo. xiii. 1, 34, 1 Jo. iv. 10, where see Westcott's note.

10. ὅτι ἐτήρησας τὸν λόγον τῆς ὑπομονῆς μου] Not 'my word of patience,' i.e. my commandment to exercise patience, but 'the word of my patience,' i.e. the teaching which found its central point in the patience of Christ; cf. 2 Th. iii. 5 τὴν ὑπομονὴν τοῦ χριστοῦ, Heb. xii. 1 f. δι' ὑπομονῆς τρέχωμεν...ἀφορώμετες εἰς... Ἰησοῦν...ὃς ὑπέμεινεν σταυρόν, Ign. Rom. 10 ἔρωσθε εἰς τέλος ἐν ὑπομονῇ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. The ὑπομονὴ τῶν ἁγίων (Apoc. xiii. 10, xiv. 12) is the echo of the λόγος τῆς ὑπομονῆς τοῦ χριστοῦ. Κἀγὼ σε τηρήσω: by the *benigna talio* of the Kingdom of God (as Trenchard observes) one *τήρησις* is followed by another; Christ on His part (the καὶ of reciprocal action, as in Mt. x. 32 ὁμολογήσω καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ) pledges Himself to keep those who have kept His word. Cf. Jo. xvii. 6, 11 τὸν λόγον σου τετήρηκαν...πάτερ ἅγιε, τηρήσον αὐτούς. The promise, as Bede says, is "non quidem ut non teneris, sed ut non vincaris [ab] adversis." Ἐκ τῆς ὥρας τοῦ πειρασμοῦ τῆς μελλούσης ἔρχεσθαι: 'from that season (cf. Sir. xiii. 20 ὡ. ἐπισκοπῆς, Dan. xi. 40 ὡ. συντελείας, Apoc. xiv. 7 ἡ ὡ. τῆς κρίσεως) of trial which is coming upon the whole habitable earth'; i.e. the troublous times which precede the Parousia. In the foreshortened view of the future which was taken by the Apostolic age this final sifting of mankind was near at hand, not being as yet clearly differentiated from the im-

perial persecution which had already begun. Cf. Andreas: τὴν ὥραν δὲ τοῦ πειρασμοῦ· εἴτε ὡς αὐτίκα παρεσομένην τὴν τῶν ἀσεβῶν τῆς Ῥώμης τὸ τηνικαῦτα βασιλευσάντων κατὰ Χριστιανῶν διώξιν εἴρηκεν...ἣ τὴν ἐπὶ συντελείᾳ τοῦ αἰῶνος παγκόσμιον κατὰ τῶν πιστῶν τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου κίνησιν λέγει. To the Philadelphian Church the promise was an assurance of safekeeping in any trial that might supervene—an appropriate promise, see Ramsay, *Letters*, p. 408 ff. It is at least an interesting coincidence that in the struggle with the Turk Philadelphia held out longer than any of her neighbours, and that she still possesses a flourishing Christian community; see note on v. 1.

The phrase οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς (in LXX. = יְרֵאֲתָא 'עַל הָאָרֶץ') occurs again in vi. 10, viii. 13, xi. 10, xiii. 8, 14, xvii. 8, and always, as it seems, means either the pagan world or the world in contrast with the heavenly state. Cf. Enoch xxxvii. 5, with Charles' note.

11. ἔρχομαι ταχύ] The great πειρασμός will be followed by the Parousia, and the Parousia is near (cf. ii. 16, xxii. 7, 12, 20). The shortness of the interval is urged as a motive for persevering: the Advent is the limit of the Church's ὑπομονή.

κράτει ὃ ἔχεις κτλ.] The promise of safekeeping (v. 10) brings with it the responsibility of continual effort (κράτει). Each Church has its own inheritance (ὃ ἔχεις), which it is called to guard on pain of losing its proper crown (τὸν στέφανόν σου: cf. 2 Tim. iv. 8 ἀπόκειται μοι ὁ τῆς δικαιοσύνης

τὸν στέφανόν σου. <sup>12</sup> ὁ νικῶν, ποιήσω αὐτὸν στύλον <sup>12</sup>  
 ἐν τῷ ναῷ τοῦ θεοῦ μου, καὶ ἔξω οὐ μὴ ἐξέλθῃ ἔτι·  
 καὶ γράψω ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ μου καὶ τὸ  
 ὄνομα τῆς πόλεως τοῦ θεοῦ μου, τῆς καινῆς Ἱερου-

12 αὐτον 1<sup>o</sup>] αὐτω Ν\* (-τον Ν<sup>c.a</sup>) | om εν Ν\* (hab Ν<sup>c.a</sup>) | om μου 1<sup>o</sup> 11 29 36 syr<sup>ew</sup> |  
 om ετι Ν τις arm | om επ αὐτον C 28 | om του θεου μου και το ονομα Q | om και το  
 ονομα της πολεις του θεου μου I 12 syr<sup>sch</sup> | θεου 3<sup>o</sup>] πατρος me

στέφανος—on στέφανος see ii. 10 note), which may be taken from it and given to another; cf. Mt. xxv. 28 ἄρατε οὖν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ τάλαντον καὶ δότε τῷ ἔχοντι τὰ δέκα τάλαντα. Λάβῃ, Prim. *accipiat*, not ἀφέλῃται or ἀφαρπάσῃ; the picture is not that of a thief snatching away what is feebly held, but rather of a competitor receiving a prize which has been forfeited. The vacant room left by the lapse of a Church may be filled by the rise of another; cf. Rom. xi. 17 f.

12. ὁ νικῶν, ποιήσω αὐτὸν στύλον] The discourse turns, as at the end of each address, to the individual members of the Church. 'Ο νικῶν...αὐτόν, cf. ii. 26, iii. 21; the anacoluthon may in this case be "very awkward" from the grammarian's point of view (Blass, *Gr.* p. 283), but it adds to the movement of the sentence; it is only necessary to write τὸν νικῶντα ποιήσω στύλον in order to see what we have gained by the boldness of the Apocalypticist. In στύλον ἐν τῷ ναῷ a reference has been found to the brazen pillars 'Jachin' and 'Boaz' which stood before the sanctuary in Solomon's temple (1 K. vii. 15, 21, 2 Chr. iii. 15 ff.); or to the porticoes of the Temple of Herod, or even to the magnificent colonnades which surrounded the Artemision at Ephesus. All these, however, are excluded by ἐν τῷ ναῷ, for they were external to the sanctuary. It is better therefore to start with the metaphorical use of the word in Scripture and in Jewish and early Christian literature. In Prov. ix. 1 we read: ἡ σοφία οἰκοδόμησεν ἑαυτῇ οἶκον, καὶ ὑπῆρξεν στύλους ἐπτά (cf.

Jud. xvi. 29 τοὺς δύο κίονας τοῦ οἴκου ἐφ' οὓς ὁ οἶκος ἰστήκει). In the N.T. the word is used as a pure metaphor, see 1-Tim. iii. 15 ἐκκλησία...στύλος καὶ ἐδραῖωμα τῆς ἀληθείας, Gal. ii. 9 Ἰάκωβος καὶ Κηφᾶς καὶ Ἰωάννης, οἱ δοκοῦντες στύλοι εἶναι; cf. Clem. R. *Cor.* 5 οἱ μέγιστοι καὶ δικαιοτάτοι στύλοι. The personal use is common in Rabbinical writers, by whom a great Rabbi is described as דָּבִיר מְבֻרָךְ (Schoettgen on Gal. i. c.). There is a double fitness in this metaphor; while a pillar gives stability to the building which rests upon it, it is itself firmly and permanently fixed; and this side of the conception often comes into view (cf. Isa. xxii. 23, lvi. 5, Sap. iii. 14 δοθήσεται γὰρ αὐτῷ...κλήρος ἐν ναῷ Κυρίου), and is paramount here. With ἐν τῷ ναῷ cf. vii. 15, xxi. 22, notes, and for τοῦ θεοῦ μου see iii. 2, note.

Ἐξω οὐ μὴ ἐξέλθῃ ἔτι: contrast xxi. 27, xxii. 15. As the pillar cannot be moved out of its place while the house stands, so a lapse from goodness will be impossible for the character which has been fixed by the final victory. A λυχνία may be removed (ii. 6), but not a στύλος.

καὶ γράψω ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὸ ὄνομα κτλ.] Each pillar in the sanctuary (Arethas: ἐπὶ τὸν νοητὸν στύλον) is to be inscribed by the hand of Christ with three names, the Name of God, the name of the new Jerusalem, and the new name of Christ. (1) The Name of God was 'put on' every Israelite in the priestly blessing (Num. vi. 27 ἐπιθήσουσιν το ὄνομά μου ἐπὶ τοὺς υἱοὺς Ἰσραήλ); on members of the Israel of

σαλήμ, ἡ καταβαίνουσα ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ  
13 θεοῦ μου, καὶ τὸ ὄνομά μου τὸ καινόν. <sup>13</sup> ὁ ἔχων οὖς  
ἀκουσάτω τί τὸ πνεῦμα λέγει ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις.

14 <sup>14</sup> Καὶ τῷ ἀγγέλῳ τῆς ἐν Λαοδικίᾳ ἐκκλησίας

12 η καταβαίνουσα N\*AC(P) 1 12 15 25 28 37 40 45 51 130] η καταβαίνει Q min<sup>pl</sup>  
Andr Ar της καταβαίνουσης N<sup>c.a</sup> | εκ] απο 2 6 7 16 29 31 35 al Ar om 7 | om μου 5<sup>o</sup> Q  
6 7 14 38 95 130 al<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>fu</sup> arm 13 ους] aures vg<sup>fu</sup> dem al 14 της εν Λαοδικια  
εκκλ. NAC (PQ -keia) 7 94 al Andr Ar] της εκκλ. Λαοδικεων 1 eccl. Laodiciae vg me  
sy<sup>r</sup> arm aeth (Prim)

God it is to be inscribed by the Spirit of the great High Priest (cf. 2 Cor. iii. 3 ἐστὲ ἐπιστολὴ Χριστοῦ...ἐνγεγραμμένη...πνεύματι θεοῦ ζῶντος), i.e. their lives and characters are to be dominated by the sense of their consecration to the service of God as He is revealed in Christ. (2) The name of the new Jerusalem (cf. xxi. 2 τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἁγίαν εἶδον Ἱερουσαλὴμ καινὴν), the successor of the old Jerusalem which was already of the past, not however a νέα Ἰ. like Hadrian's Aelia, but a καινή, instinct with the powers of an endless life (cf. ii. 17, note), and like Christ Himself of heavenly origin (ἡ καταβαίνουσα κτλ., cf. xxi. 2, and see Jo. vi. 33; the idea is found already in Gal. iv. 26 ἡ ἄνω Ἱερουσαλὴμ, Heb. xii. 22 προσεληλύθατε Ἰ. ἐπουρανίῳ). To bear the name of the City of God is to be openly acknowledged as one of her citizens, a privilege already potentially belonging to the members of the Church (Gal. i. c. ἥτις ἐστὶν μήτηρ ἡμῶν, Phil. iii. 20 ἡμῶν γὰρ τὸ πολίτευμα ἐν οὐρανοῖς ὑπάρχει, Heb. i. c.), but not as yet confirmed or proclaimed. (3) Christ's new name—τὸ ὄνομα τὸ καινόν emphasizes the καινότης—can scarcely be one of the names or titles familiar to the Church from the first (Jesus, Christ, Son of God, the Lord, etc.); if any such designation were meant here, it would rather be the Johannine title Λόγος; cf. xix. 12 ἔχων ὄνομα γεγραμμένον ὃ οὐδεὶς οἶδεν εἰ μὴ αὐτός...καὶ κέκληται τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ὁ λόγος τοῦ

θεοῦ. But the 'new name' of Christ is more probably a symbol for the fuller glories of His Person and Character which await revelation at His Coming (Andreas: τὸ ἐν τοῖς ἁγίοις ἐν τῷ μέλλοντι αἰῶνι γνωριζόμενον); cf. ii. 17 δώσω αὐτῷ ὄνομα καινόν. Both the victorious Christian and the victorious Christ will receive a new name, i.e. sustain a new character and appear in a new light; cf. Col. iii. 4, 1 Jo. iii. 2. There are interesting parallels in the Rabbinical writers; cf. *Baba Bathra*, f. 75. 2 "tres appellari nomine Dei, iustos, Messiam, et Hierosolyma"; *Bereshith Rabba* in Gen. xviii. 17 "Abrahamus etiam novit nomen novum quo appellanda erat Hierosolyma." Ignatius (*Philad.* 5) draws a picture which presents a striking contrast to this: εἰς δὲ...περὶ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ μὴ λαλῶσιν, οὗτοι ἐμοὶ στήλαι εἰσιν καὶ τάφοι νεκρῶν ἐφ' οἷς γέγραπται μόνον ὀνόματα ἀνθρώπων.

Ἱερουσαλὴμ: so the name is written in the Apoc. (iii. 12, xxi. 2, 10); the Gospel of St John has uniformly Ἱεροσόλυμα (see Introduction, c. xi).

Ramsay (*Letters*, p. 409 ff.) finds in v. 12 a reference to the name Neo-caesarea assumed by Philadelphia in honour of Tiberius.

14—22. THE MESSAGE TO THE ANGEL OF THE CHURCH IN LAODICEA.

14. τῆς ἐν Λαοδικίᾳ] Forty miles S.E. of Philadelphia the road from Sardis reached Laodicea-on-the-Lycus. The valley of the Lycus has been described by Lightfoot (*Colossians*, p.

γράφον Τάδε λέγει ὁ ἀμήν, ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστὸς καὶ ἀληθινός, ἡ ἀρχὴ τῆς κτίσεως τοῦ θεοῦ. <sup>15</sup>οἶδά 15

14 ὁ μάρτυς] pr καὶ N\* (om N<sup>c.a</sup>) | καὶ ἀληθινός APQ min<sup>d</sup> vg me syr<sup>ew</sup> arm aeth Prim Ar] καὶ ὁ ἀληθ. NC 2 ■ ἀληθ. 7 14 16 28 45 79 80 syr | ἡ ἀρχὴ] pr καὶ N syr<sup>ew</sup> ἀπαρχὴ 28 79 ἀπ ἀρχῆς aem | κτίσεως] ἐκκλησίας N\* (κτ. N<sup>c.a</sup>) πίστεως 94 om arm

i ff.), and more recently and in some respects more fully by Ramsay (*Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, p. i ff.; there is a useful map in his *Church in the Roman Empire*, pp. 472—3). Laodicea (Λαοδικεία in literature and inscriptions, but in mss. of the N.T. Λαοδικία is well supported at each occurrence of the name; Lat. *Laodicea*, and in the N.T. also *Laodicia*, *Laudicia*) was founded about the middle of the 3rd cent. B.C. by Antiochus II., and named in honour of his wife, Laodice. Under Roman rule the city flourished, and became a centre of commercial activity. Cicero repaired to it for monetary transactions (*ad fam.* iii. 5, *ad Att.* v. 15); and the neighbourhood was noted for the manufacture of woollen carpets and clothing (Ramsay, *Cities*, p. 40 ff.). So opulent were the Laodiceans under the earlier Emperors that after the great earthquake which overthrew the town in A.D. 60—I, it rose from its ruins without being compelled to accept an Imperial subsidy (Tac. *ann.* xiv. 29 “tremore terrae prolapsa nullo a nobis remedio propriis viribus revaluit”). The Church in Laodicea was perhaps founded by Epaphras of Colossae (Col. i. 7, iv. 12 f.). St Paul had not visited the Lycus valley down to the time of his first Roman imprisonment (Col. ii. 1), but brethren at Laodicea were known to him by name (Col. iv. 15), and he had addressed a letter to the Church there (*ib.* 16 τὴν ἐκ Λαοδικίας, unless the circular now entitled Πρὸς Ἐφεσίους is intended; for the apocryphal letter *Ad Laodicensēs* see Lightfoot, *Colossians*, p. 393 ff.). The ruins which strew the site of Laodicea are known as *Eski Hissar*; it is now

without inhabitant, but a Bishop of Laodicea is mentioned as late as A.D. 1450 (Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics*, p. 79).

τάδε λέγει ὁ ἀμήν κτλ.] The personal *Amen*, whose character and nature are in themselves a guarantee for the truth of His testimony. The commentators refer to Isa. lxxv. 16 יְהוָה יִבְרַךְ, LXX. τὸν θεὸν τὸν ἀληθινόν, Symm. apparently, τὸν θεὸν ἀμήν. But it is simpler to explain ὁ ἀμήν as referring to our Lord's repeated use of the formula ἀμήν ἀμήν λέγω ὑμῖν, coupled with His assurance ἐγὼ εἰμι... ἡ ἀλήθεια—ἡ αὐτοαλήθεια, or ἡ οὐσιώδης ἀλήθεια, as the Greek fathers express it. Cf. ii. 16, note. Ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός looks back to c. i. 5; for ὁ ἀληθινός see iii. 7; ὁ μ. ὁ ἀληθινός is the witness who fulfils his ideal, whose testimony never falls short of the truth.

ἡ ἀρχὴ τῆς κτίσεως τοῦ θεοῦ: cf. Col. i. 15, 18 πρωτότοκος πάσης κτίσεως... ὅς ἐστιν ἡ ἀρχή—a passage doubtless familiar to the Church of Laodicea (cf. Col. iv. 15). This title of Christ rests on Prov. viii. 22, LXX. Κύριος ἔκτισέν με [sc. τὴν σοφίαν] ἀρχὴν ὁδῶν αὐτοῦ εἰς ἔργα αὐτοῦ, but readjusts the conception; He is not, as the Arians inferred, ἐν τῶν κτισμάτων, but the ἀρχὴ τῆς κτίσεως (Andreas: ἡ προκαταρκτικὴ αἰτία καὶ ἄκτιστος), the uncreated principle of creation, from whom it took its origin—the *principium principians*, not the *principium principiatum*. The whole tendency of the Johannine writings and of the Apocalypse in particular (cf. *Introd.* c. xiv.) forbids the interpretation ‘the first of creatures.’ Ἡ ἀρχή is applied to our Lord again in c. xxi. 6 ἐγὼ τὸ ἄλφα



σου τὰ ἔργα, ὅτι οὔτε ψυχρὸς εἶ οὔτε ζεστός.  
16 ὅφελον ψυχρὸς ἢς ἢ ζεστός. <sup>16</sup> οὕτως ὅτι χλιαρὸς

15 om omi 28 152 syr<sup>ew</sup> | om ψυχρος ει ουτε syr<sup>ech</sup> | om ει B\* (hab B<sup>ca</sup>) | ωφελον PQ | om οφελον...ζεστος A 1 47 | ης] εις (sic) Q 16 32 16 ουτως omi] om ουτως B om ουτως 130 syr<sup>ew</sup> om omi. omi arm | χλιερως B\* (χλιαρ. B<sup>ca</sup>) 130: cf. W. Schm. p. 50

καὶ τὸ αῖ, ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος: cf. xxii. 13, which adds ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος. In its present connexion ἡ ἀρχὴ perhaps carries the further thought of preeminence, cf. Gen. xlix. 3 'Ρουβὴν πρωτότοκος μου, σὺ ἰσχύς μου καὶ ἀρχὴ τέκνων μου, the head of the family as well as the first in point of time. The Creation is subjected (Heb. ii. 8) to the Eternal Word with Whom it began. Τοῦ θεοῦ reserves the supreme proprietorship for the Father; cf. 1 Cor. viii. 6 ὁ πατήρ, ἐξ οὗ τὰ πάντα, Eph. iv. 6 εἰς θεὸς καὶ πατήρ πάντων, ὁ ἐπὶ πάντων. Elsewhere ἡ κρίσις stands by itself, e.g. Rom. viii. 19 f.

15. οἰδᾶ σου τὰ ἔργα, ὅτι κτλ.] The Amen, the Head of the whole Creation, bears witness to the condition of the last of the Seven Churches. The solemnity of the title prepares for a searching and severe criticism. From the faults of the Churches at Ephesus, Pergamum, Thyatira, and Sardis the Laodicean angel seems to have been free. No Nicolaitans, no Jezebel, infested Laodicea. But his error, if less patent, was even more vital. Judged by his works he was neither frigid (ψυχρὸς, icy cold: cf. Sir. xliii. 20 ψυχρὸς ἀνεμος βορέης πνεύσει καὶ παγήσεται κρύσταλλος ἀφ' ὕδατος; Mt. x. 42 ποτήριον ψυχροῦ), nor at boiling heat (ζεστός, ἅπ. λεγ. in Biblical Greek, 'boiled' i.e. boiling hot, Syr. ܠܒܢܐܝܬ). I.e. the Church was neither wholly indifferent, nor on the other hand 'fervent in spirit' (cf. Acts xviii. 25, Rom. xii. 11 τῷ πνεύματι ζέοντες), but held an intermediate position between the two extremes. Cf. *Sohar*, Gen. f. 83 "tres dantur classes hominum, sunt enim vel iusti perfecti, vel impii imperfecti, vel intermedii."

ὅφελον ψυχρὸς ἢς ἢ ζεστός] For ὅφελον (= ὄφελον), *utinam*, used as a particle and followed by a verb in the ind., see 1 Cor. iv. 8, 2 Cor. xi. 1, Gal. v. 12, and in the LXX., Exod. xvi. 3, Job xiv. 13 (= ܐܝܬܐ ܕܥܝܢܐ). Num. xiv. 2, xx. 3 (= ܐܝܬܐ), 4 Regn. v. 3, Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 5 (= ܐܝܬܐ); and cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 206 f., and W. Schm. p. 102, note. Andreas (citing Greg. Naz.): ὁ μὲν γὰρ ψυχρὸς καὶ τῆς ζεούσης πίστεως ἄγευστος ἐν ἐλπίδι πολλάκις ἔσται τοῦ τυχεῖν αὐτῆς. Cf. Gregory the Great, *reg. past.* iii. 34 "qui vero post conversionem tepuit, et spem quae esse potuit de peccatore subtraxit. aut calidus ergo quisquis esse aut frigidus quaeritur, ne tepidus evomatur." Χλιαρὸς is neither boiling nor cold, 'tepid'; like ζεστός, the word is a ἅπ. λεγ. in Biblical Greek. The χλιαρὸς is the Christian who is without enthusiasm (Arethas: ὁς μετουσίως ἔλαβε πνεύματος ἁγίου διὰ τοῦ βαπτίσματος, ἔσβεσε δὲ τὸ χάρισμα).

16. οὕτως ὅτι χλιαρὸς εἶ κτλ.] A draught of tepid water provokes nausea, and a tepid Christianity is nauseous to Christ (μέλλω σὲ ἐμέσαι ἐκ τοῦ στ. μου); He prefers the frigid indifference which the Divine Love has not begun to thaw. There is probably an allusion to the hot springs of Hierapolis, which in their way over the plateau become lukewarm, and in this condition discharge themselves over the cliff right opposite to Laodicea; cf. Strabo, 903 καταντικρὺ Λαοδικείας Ἱεράπολις, ὅπου τὰ θερμὰ ὕδατα. It is but six miles across the valley from one city to the other, and the cliff over which the χλιαρὸν ὕδωρ tumbles is visible for a great distance,

εἶ, καὶ οὔτε ζεστός οὔτε ψυχρός, μέλλω σε ἐμέσαι  
ἐκ τοῦ στόματός μου. <sup>17</sup> ὅτι λέγεις ὅτι Πλούσιός 17  
εἰμι καὶ πεπλούτηκα καὶ οὐδὲν χρεῖαν ἔχω, καὶ οὐκ  
οἶδας ὅτι σὺ εἶ ὁ ταλαίπωρος καὶ ἐλεεινός καὶ πτωχός  
καὶ τυφλός καὶ γυμνός, <sup>18</sup> συμβουλεύω σοι ἀγοράσαι 18

16 ουτε 1<sup>o</sup> ου min<sup>ferē32</sup> syr<sup>vid</sup> | ζεστος ουτε ψυχρος NCQ min<sup>ferē40</sup> me syr<sup>sw</sup> arm  
Andr Ar] ψ. ουτε ζ. AP 17 18 (19) vg syr<sup>sw</sup> om 10 vg<sup>harl\*</sup> aeth Amb Ambrst Prim |  
ψυχρος] + ει N<sup>\*(c.a)</sup> | μελλω σε εμεσαι (εμιν N<sup>c.a</sup>) εκ τ. στ. μου] παυσαι τ. στ. μ. N<sup>\*</sup> | του  
στοματος] της καρδιας me 17 om οτι 2<sup>o</sup> NPQ min<sup>ferē35</sup> vg<sup>ed</sup> syr arm aeth (hab AC  
1 6 17 28 31 al g vg<sup>codā</sup> syr<sup>sw</sup>) | ουδεν AC 12] ουδενος NPQ min<sup>pl</sup> Ar | συ ει ο ταλαιπωρος]  
ταλ. ει N<sup>\*</sup> | om και 4<sup>o</sup> 91 | ελεινος (ελεειν. NPQ min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar)] pr ο AQ min<sup>ferē30</sup> Ar  
αληθινος 130

owing to the white incrustation of lime which has been deposited upon it in the course of ages. The allusion is the more apposite, since the letter for Laodicea was practically addressed to the other Churches of the Lycus valley, to the Church of Hierapolis as well as to Laodicea and Colossae. On the hot springs of Hierapolis see Ramsay, *Cities*, ii. p. 85 f.

17. ὅτι λέγεις ὅτι Πλούσιός εἰμι κτλ.] The Laodicene Church was not only tepid; it was contented to be so, and thought highly of its own condition. External circumstances were favourable to this state of feeling; the city was one of the most prosperous of the Asiatic towns (Ramsay, *Cities*, i. p. 38f.). The Christian community carried the pride of wealth into its spiritual life, "I am rich," it boasted, "and have gotten riches (πεπλούτηκα)," i.e. my wealth is due to my own exertions. Cf. Hos. xii. 8 (9), εἶπεν Ἐφράμ Πλὴν πεπλούτηκα, εὗρηκα ἀναψυχὴν ἐμαντῶ, Zech. xi. 5 εὐλογητὸς Κύριος, καὶ πεπλουτήκαμεν, 1 Cor. iv. 8 ἥδη κεκορεσμένοι ἐστέ; ἥδη ἐπλουτήσατε; In οὐδὲν χρεῖαν ἔχω, οὐδὲν is the acc. of reference (cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 94, and cf. *Petr. Ev.* 5 ὡς μηδὲν πόνον ἔχων) or of content (Blass, p. 91, where however the note should be cancelled); οὐδενός is an obvious correction, cf. 1 Th. iv. 12. The Church brags like a *nouveau*

*riche*, but in complete ignorance of the true condition of affairs.

οὐκ οἶδας ὅτι σὺ εἶ ὁ ταλαίπωρος κτλ.] Contrast Christ's οἶδα (v. 15). Σὺ is emphatic, 'thou that boastest,' and the article that precedes the predicates (cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 157) strengthens the picture: 'it is thou that art the (conspicuously, pre-eminently) wretched' etc. For ταλαίπωρος cf. Rom. vii. 24, and for ἐλεεινός 'pitiable' see Dan. ix. 23, x. 11, 19 (LXX.), 1 Cor. xv. 19 ἐλεεινότεροι πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἐσμέν: the form ἐλεεινός, given by AC, is perhaps to be preferred here; see however Blass, *Gr.* p. 23. The next three adjectives state the grounds for commiseration; a blind beggar (cf. Mc. x. 46), barely clad (Matt. xxv. 36 ff., Jac. ii. 2, 5; for this sense of γυμνός cf. Jo. xxi. 7), was not more deserving of pity than this rich and self-satisfied Church. On πτωχός see ii. 9, Mc. xii. 43, note; the πτωχός is the direct opposite of the πλούσιος, cf. Lc. xvi. 19 f., 2 Cor. vi. 10. It is possible that each of the epithets alludes to some local subject of self-complacency. On other local allusions see the next note.

18. συμβουλεύω σοι ἀγοράσαι κτλ.] Συμβουλεύειν (τινί) is to give counsel (Exod. xviii. 19, Num. xxiv. 14, 2 Regn. xvii. 11, 15, Jo. xviii. 14); συμβουλευέσθαι, to take counsel together (Sir. ix.



παρ' ἐμοῦ χρυσίον πεπυρωμένον ἐκ πυρὸς ἵνα πλου-  
τήσης, καὶ ἱμάτια λευκὰ ἵνα περιβάλη καὶ μὴ  
φανερωθῇ ἡ αἰσχύνη τῆς γυμνότητός σου, καὶ  
κολλούριον ἐγχριῖσαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς σου ἵνα

18 παρ εμου χρ. NACP 1 28 36 49 79 al<sup>muvid</sup> g vg syrr [χρ. παρ εμου Q 6 7 8 14 29  
38 al<sup>tere</sup>30 me Ar om παρ εμου 31 34 35 87 97 Prim | εκ πυρας Q | περιβαλλη 13 14 28  
79\* 80 87 92 Ar | αισχυνη] ασχημοσυνη P 1 36 | κολλουριον AP 10 17 30 32 36 49 51 81  
91 (130)] κολ(λ)ουριον NC(Q) 2 6 7 8 14 31 35 (38) 82 87 92<sup>xt</sup> al<sup>tere</sup>20 Ar al κολλ(λ)ουριον  
(1) 28 29 79 (80?) | εγχρισαι N (εγχερ.) AC 7 16 18 28 36 45 syrr<sup>g</sup> εγχρισον P 1 49 79  
91 92<sup>ms</sup> 96 130 al Andr ινα εγχριση Q (-σει) min<sup>plq</sup>35 Ar | om τους οφθ. σου syrr<sup>g</sup>

14, Isa. xl. 14, Mt. xxvi. 4, Acts ix. 23). There is perhaps a reference to Isa. lv. 1 ὅσοι μὴ ἔχετε ἀργύριον...ἀγοράσατε...ἀνευ ἀργυρίου καὶ τιμῆς: for ἀγοράσαι παρ' ἐμοῦ cf. 2 Esdr. xx. 31 οὐκ ἀγορῶμεν παρ' αὐτῶν, and for ἀγοράζειν in this metaphorical sense, Mt. xxv. 9 f. The allusions to local conditions are here even more distinct. Χρυσίον presents a contrast to the wealth of the Laodiceae *τραπέζιται*; ἱμάτια λευκὰ, to the black fabric for which the neighbourhood was famous (Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics*, p. 40 "a fine kind of wool, soft in texture and glossy black in colour, grew on the Laodiceae sheep...a kind of small cheap cloak...was manufactured at Laodicea and called *Laodicia*, or *ἀπλὰ ἱμάτια*"); while κολλούριον probably refers to the school of medicine attached to the neighbouring temple of Asclepios, and the eye-powder (τέφρα Φρυγία) used by its physicians (Ramsay, p. 52). It is possible to make too much of these coincidences, which may be in part accidental, but at least they are interesting and suggestive.

As to details. With πεπυρωμένον ἐκ πυρός, cf. Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 31 τὰ λόγια Κυρίου πεπυρωμένα, Prov. xxiv. 28 (xxx. 5); the thought is of purity attained by removing dross (cf. Ps. lxxv. (lxxvi.) 10 ἐπύρωσας ἡμᾶς ὡς πυροῦται τὸ ἀργύριον, Zach. xiii. 9, Isa. i. 25 πυρώσω [σέ] εἰς καθάρων), perhaps with reference to the fiery trial

which attends the process (cf. 1 Pet. i. 7 τὸ δοκίμιον ὑμῶν τῆς πίστεως πολυτιμότερον χρυσοῦ...διὰ πυρὸς...δοκιμαζομένου). Ἐκ πυρός is nearly = ἀπὸ or ὑπὸ π., but hints at the metal coming out of the fire intact. Ἴνα μὴ φανερωθῇ κτλ.; an O.T. idea, cf. Exod. xx. 26, Nah. iii. 5, Ezek. xvi. 36; there is perhaps special reference to Ezek. xxiii. 29, LXX. Κολλούριον (or κολλύριον, cf. Boissonade, *anecd.* i. 237, *collyrium* Hor. *Sat.* i. 5. 30, the תִּרְיָלִיק of Jewish literature), a diminutive of κολλύρα, is (1) a small roll of bread (3 Regn. xii. 24 ff.), (2) from its roll-like shape, a kind of eye-salve made according to Celsus (vi. 7) from the poppy, the acacia, and other flowering plants; here possibly used with reference to the local powder already mentioned. For ἐγχριεῖν of applications to the eyes see Tobit ii. 10 (N), vi. 9, xi. 7; it is instructive to compare the construction of the verb in Tobit with that employed here; cf. Jo. ix. 6 (ἐπέχρισεν AD).

With regard to the interpretation, the gold which is to be acquired is doubtless faith with its accompanying works (Lc. xii. 21 εἰς θεὸν πλουτῶν, Jac. ii. 5 πλουσίους ἐν πίστει, 1 Pet. i. 1. c., 1 Tim. vi. 18 πλουτεῖν ἐν ἔργοις καλοῖς); the white raiment is a life in Christ unspotted by the world (Gal. iii. 27, Jac. i. 27), which alone can escape disgrace under the fierce light of the Parousia (2 Cor. v. 10); the eye-salve which stings while it heals is

βλέπης. <sup>19</sup> ἐγὼ ὅσους ἐὰν φιλῶ ἐλέγχω καὶ παιδεύω. <sup>19</sup> ζήλευε οὖν καὶ μετανόησον. <sup>20</sup> ἰδοὺ ἔστηκα ἐπὶ τὴν 20 π C

19 οσους] ous vg syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim | εαν] αν B 36 | ζηλευε ACQ min<sup>plq</sup> 30 Ar] ζηλωσον NP  
I al<sup>ast</sup> 1mu Andr ζηλου 6 I I 31 ζητησον 91 | om ουν 7 12 16 28

the ἐλεγμός of the Holy Spirit (Jo. xvi. 8 ff.), which destroys self-deception and restores spiritual vision. To buy these from Christ is to seek His gifts at the cost of personal ease or self-esteem: cf. Phil. iii. 7 ἅτινα ἦν μοι κέρδη, ταῦτα ἤγημαι διὰ τὸν χριστὸν ζημίαν.

19. ἐγὼ ὅσους ἐὰν φιλῶ κτλ.] The plain speaking of this letter was not to be attributed to aversion on the part of Christ, notwithstanding His μέλλω σε ἐμέσαι; rather it was evidence of friendship and love. Φιλῶ (Bengel: "Philadelphiensem ἠγάπησεν, Laodicensem φιλῶ") is perhaps deliberately preferred to the less emotional and less human ἀγαπῶ (i. 5, iii. 9; cf. Jo. xi. 3, 36, xvi. 27, xx. 2, xxi. 15 ff.), notwithstanding the use of the latter in Prov. iii. 12 (LXX. ὃν γὰρ ἀγαπᾷ Κύριος ἐλέγχει) which supplies the groundwork of the thought. Ἐλέγχω καὶ παιδεύω: two stages in one process; ἔλεγχις aims at effecting by words or thoughts what παιδεία accomplishes, where ἔλεγχις fails, by act; παιδεία is ἔλεγχις brought about through external means. The two verbs are perhaps a double rendering of עִוֵּן in Prov. i. c., where ἐλέγχει is read by B but παιδεύει by BA; or παιδεύω (and the reading παιδεύει) may have been suggested by the preceding verse in Prov. (υἱέ, μὴ δλιγῶρει παιδείας Κυρίου). For ἐλέγχειν it is instructive to compare Eph. v. 13, 2 Tim. iv. 2, and St John's use of the verb in Jo. iii. 20, viii. 46, xvi. 8; on παιδεύειν a good note will be found in Westcott on Heb. xii. 7; cf. H. A. A. Kennedy, *Sources*, p. 101. Perhaps the deplorable condition of the Laodicean Church was due to lack of chastisement; there is no word of any trials hitherto under-

gone by this Church. The needed discipline came at length under Marcus Aurelius, when Sagaris, the Bishop of Laodicea, was martyred (Eus. *H. E.* iv. 26, v. 24).

ζήλευε οὖν καὶ μετανόησον] Cf. ii. 5, iii. 3 μνημόνευε οὖν...καὶ μετανόησον. In the present case not memory but enthusiasm was at fault. Ζηλεύειν is a late and rare form for ζηλοῦν, as κυκλεύειν (xx. 9) for κυκλοῦν (WH. *Notes*, p. 178), but with the sense 'be zealous'; for other exx. of late verbs in -εύειν see WM., p. 114, Kennedy, *Sources*, p. 43, *Introd. to the O. T. in Gk.*, p. 503. Ζήλευε looks back to ζεστός (v. 15 f.; Bengel: "et ζεστός et ζῆλος est ex ζέω"), dwelling upon its ethical meaning: 'prove thyself to possess (pres. imper.) a whole-hearted devotion for the Master.' So doing, the Laodicean Church would arrive at a better mind (μετανόησον), and be no longer 'tepid' but 'fervent in spirit.'

20. ἰδοὺ ἔστηκα ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν κτλ.] Arethas: ἀβίαστος, φησίν, ἡ ἐμὴ παρουσία. The voice is that of a friend (v. 19); there is perhaps a reference to Cant. v. 2 φωνὴ ἀδελφιδοῦ μου, κρούει ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν ἄνοιξόν μοι, ἀδελφὴ μου, ἡ πλησίον μου. In this light the homiletic use of the passage, which sees in it a picture of our Lord knocking at the hearts of men, and which Holman Hunt's great painting has made familiar, finds its justification. But as they stand in this context, the words are eschatological (cf. Mt. xxiv. 33 ἐγγύς ἐστιν ἐπὶ θύραις, Jac. v. 9 ὁ κριτὴς πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν ἔστηκεν); the opening of the door is the joyful response of the Church to the last call, cf. Lc. xii. 36 ὑμεῖς ὅμοιοι ἀνθρώποις προσδεχομένοις τὸν κύριον ἐαυτῶν...ἵνα ἐλθόντος καὶ κρούσαντος

θύραν καὶ κρούω· ἐάν τις ἀκούσῃ τῆς φωνῆς μου καὶ  
 ἀνοίξῃ τὴν θύραν, εἰσελεύσομαι πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ  
 21 δειπνήσω μετ' αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὸς μετ' ἐμοῦ. <sup>21</sup> ὁ νικῶν,  
 δώσω αὐτῷ καθίσαι μετ' ἐμοῦ ἐν τῷ θρόνῳ μου, ὡς  
 καὶ γὰρ ἐνίκησα καὶ ἐκάθισα μετὰ τοῦ πατρὸς μου ἐν

20 om ακουση της φωνης μου και Or Hil | ανοιξη] ανοιξω & ανοιξει syr<sup>ew</sup> | εισελευ-  
 σομαι] pr και &Q min<sup>fore35</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim (om AP 1 6 13 17 18 19 28 36 37 38 79 80 81  
 161 vg syr me arm aeth Or Hil Ar)

εὐθέως ἀνοίξωσιν αὐτῷ. The picture is exactly reversed in Lc. xiii. 25, where the Master shuts the door and the servants knock in vain; cf. Mt. xxv. 10 f.

ἐάν τις ἀκούσῃ τῆς φωνῆς μου κτλ.] If any Church (or individual) gives heed to the call of Christ (cf. Jo. x. 3 τὰ πρόβατα φωνῆς αὐτοῦ ἀκούει, 16 f., xviii. 37 πᾶς ὁ ὢν ἐκ τῆς ἀληθείας ἀκούει μου τῆς φωνῆς) and opens the door, Christ will enter that dwelling (Jo. xiv. 23 πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐλευσόμεθα καὶ μονῇ παρ' αὐτῷ ποιησόμεθα, Eph. iii. 17 κατοικῆσαι τὸν χριστὸν διὰ τῆς πίστεως ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ὑμῶν ἐν ἀγάπῃ), and exchange with such an one the fellowship of intimate communion (cf. Jo. vi. 56 ὁ τρώγων μου τὴν σάρκα καὶ πίνων μου τὸ αἶμα ἐν ἐμοὶ μένει καὶ γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ) in that endless feast of Love of which the Eucharist is the earnest (Mt. xxvi. 29 ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης ὅταν αὐτὸ πίνω μεθ' ὑμῶν καινὸν ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ πατρὸς μου).

Εἰσερχέσθαι πρὸς τινα, to enter a man's house; cf. Mc. xv. 43, Acts xi. 3. Δειπνήσω is preferred to ἀριστήσω partly because the δεῖπνον came at the end of the day and was the principal meal and the usual occasion for hospitality, but perhaps chiefly with reference to the κυριακὸν δεῖπνον. Origen's οὐ γὰρ δεῖται εἰσαγωγῆς καὶ πρώτων μαθημάτων (in Joann. t. xxxii. 2) is ingenious but far-fetched.

21. ὁ νικῶν, δώσω αὐτῷ καθίσαι μετ' ἐμοῦ κτλ.] An extension of the promise made to the Twelve in Mt. xix. 28 ὅταν καθίσῃ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ

θρόνον δόξης αὐτοῦ, καθήσεσθε καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ δώδεκα θρόνους; cf. Lc. xxii. 29 f. καὶ γὰρ διατίθεμαι ὑμῖν, καθὼς διέθετό μοι ὁ πατήρ μου βασιλείαν, ἵνα ἔσθητε καὶ πίνητε ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης μου ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ μου, καὶ καθήσεσθε ἐπὶ θρόνων τὰς δώδεκα φυλὰς κρίνοντες τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ, where, as here, the enthronement follows immediately after the mention of the heavenly feast. The θρόνοι however (cf. ii. 13, note) are not places on the *triclinium*, but thrones of dignity and judicial power, cf. 1 Cor. vi. 2 f. οὐκ οἴδατε ὅτι οἱ ἅγιοι τὸν κόσμον κρινούσιν; ... οὐκ οἴδατε ὅτι ἀγγέλους κρινόμεν; The Apocalyptic promise adds that the conqueror shall not merely be enthroned like Christ, but be His σύνθρονος. Μετ' ἐμοῦ might imply association only, but ἐν τῷ θρόνῳ μου implies a share in the same throne, i.e. in the glory and powers of Christ's own triumphant humanity.

ὡς καὶ γὰρ ἐνίκησα κτλ.] Cf. Jo. xvi. 33 ἐγὼ νενίκηκα τὸν κόσμον, 1 Jo. v. 4 αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ νίκη ἣν νικήσασα τὸν κόσμον, ἡ πίστις ἡμῶν. Here ἐνίκησα looks back upon the historical fact of the Lord's victory as past and complete; νενίκηκα in Jo. l. c. regards the victory as abiding in its effects. The rewards of victory are not the same in the case of Christ as in the case of the disciple; the disciple becomes σύνθρονος with Christ in Christ's throne, whereas the Lord is σύνθρονος with the Father; cf. ii. 27 f. δώσω αὐτῷ... ὡς καὶ γὰρ εἴληφα παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς μου. Ἐκάθισα like ἐνίκησα is the historical aorist; the session followed at the moment of the Ascension,

τῷ θρόνῳ αὐτοῦ. <sup>22</sup> ὁ ἔχων οὖς ἀκουσάτω τί τὸ 22  
πνεῦμα λέγει ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις.

22 ους] *aures* vg<sup>fual</sup> arm Prim

whilst the victory was achieved by the Resurrection; see Mc. xvi. 19, Eph. i. 20, Heb. i. 3, viii. 1, xii. 2. The ultimate source of the conception is Ps. cx. 1; on its meaning see Apringius *ad l.*: "quid est in throno Dei sedere, nisi quiescere et gloriarì cum Deo et eius adsistere tribunalibus beatis, atque immensa praesentiae illius felicitate gaudere?" With the parallel ὡς κἀγὼ κτλ. cf. Jo. xv. 10, xvii. 18, xx. 21, Apoc. ii. 28.

Looking back over the seven λόγοι (ii. 1—iii. 22), it is easy to see that, widely as their contents differ, they are constructed upon a common plan. Each begins with the formula Τῷ ἀγγέλῳ τῷ (τῆς) ἐν...ἐκκλησίας γράψον Τάδε λέγει ὁ..., and ends with the call 'Ὁ ἔχων οὖς κτλ. followed (1—3), or preceded (4—7) by a promise to the Christian victor (τῷ νικῶντι δώσω αὐτῷ (1, 3), or ὁ νικῶν...δώσω αὐτῷ (4, 7), or ὁ νικῶν ποιήσω αὐτόν (6) or ὁ νικῶν followed by a verb expressing the reward to be received (2, 5)).

Even in the contents of the several messages a certain uniformity may be detected. After the opening words each λόγος begins with οἶδα—οἶδά σου τὰ ἔργα (1, 4—7), οἶδά σου τὴν θλίψιν (2), or οἶδα ποῦ κατοικεῖς (3); i.e. each is based on the Speaker's knowledge of the conduct or circumstances of the several churches. The distinctive merits and faults of each community are then set forth, together with suitable encouragement and reproof. Lastly, advice is given as to the future: μνημόνευε οὖν...καὶ μετανόησον (1, 5), μετανόησον οὖν (3), ζήλευε οὖν καὶ μετανόησον (7), μὴ φοβοῦ...γίνου πιστὸς ἄχρι θανάτου (2), ὁ ἔχετε κρατήσατε ὃ κρατεῖ ὁ ἔχεις (4, 6).

Yet uniform as the λόγοι are in

their general structure, they present a rich variety of detail. As each Church passes under review, it receives a judgement which is evidently based upon a full knowledge of its condition, both external and spiritual. Smyrna and Philadelphia gain unqualified approval; Ephesus, Pergamum, Thyatira, are commended, but with reservations (ἔχω κατὰ σοῦ [ὀλίγα] ὅτι...): for Laodicea there is only censure, and Sardis would fall under the same category, were it not for a few loyal Christians (ἔχεις ὀλίγα ὀνόματα κτλ.) whose fidelity is not overlooked. But the discrimination goes further. The Supreme Pastor descends into the minutest particulars which affect the well-being of the several brotherhoods: the decay of love at Ephesus, redeemed in part by hatred of Nicolaitan laxity; the fidelity of the Smyrnaeans under the bitter reproaches of the self-styled Jews; the concessions to Nicolaitanism which marred the zeal of the Pergamenes; the indulgence shewn at Thyatira to a prophetess who, like a new Jezebel, initiated her disciples into "deep things" of Satan; the deadness of the great majority of the members of the Church at Sardis; the patient efforts of the Philadelphians to spread the faith of Christ in the teeth of Jewish opposition; the tepid, nauseous Christianity of the prosperous and self-satisfied Laodiceans. Nothing has escaped the Eye of flame, which reads the secrets of men and of churches.

Even in the formulae with which the λόγοι are opened and closed there are variable elements, which shew the same discrimination. Each τάδε λέγει is followed by a title of the Speaker, usually borrowed from the vision of c. i., which has special significance



IV. 1 <sup>1</sup> Μετὰ ταῦτα εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ θύρα ἡνεωγμένη ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, καὶ ἡ φωνὴ ἡ πρώτη ἣν ἤκουσα ὡς σάλπιγγος λαλούσης μετ' ἐμοῦ, λέγων Ἀνάβα ὧδε, καὶ δείξω

IV 1 εἶδον P min<sup>pl</sup> Ar] ἰδον **SAQ** 7 14 92 | ανεωγμενη Q min<sup>sat</sup> mu | και 2<sup>o</sup> |+ιδου **S** Prim | om η πρωτη sy<sup>rw</sup> | σαλπιγγα syrr | λαλουσης] λαλουσαν **S** Prim ελαλησεν sy<sup>rw</sup> | λεγων **S**\*AQ min<sup>pl</sup> 30] λεγουσα **S**<sup>c,s</sup>P 1 38 49 79 91 130 a] <sup>sat</sup> mu και λεγουσα μοι 36 και λεγουσης 7 16 om P arm<sup>4</sup> Prim | αναβηθι Δ

when we consider the circumstances of the Church addressed. Each promise to the victor places the final reward in a light which gives it special attractiveness under the circumstances in which the local Church is placed. Thus the Ephesian Christian, tempted to participate in pagan banquets, is promised that, if he conquers, he shall eat of the fruit of the Tree of Life; the Smyrnaean, called to face martyrdom, is assured that he shall not be hurt of the Second Death; the Pergamene, if he rejects the *ειδωλόθυτα*, shall taste of the Hidden Manna. If it is not always easy to discover the appropriateness of the form which the victor's prize assumes, there is reason to believe that the problem would be solved were our knowledge of the special circumstances less incomplete.

#### IV. 1—II. THE VISION OF THE THRONE IN HEAVEN.

1. μετὰ ταῦτα εἶδον] This formula, which occurs again vii. 1 (μ. τοῦτο), 9, xv. 5, xviii. 1, serves to introduce a new vision of special importance, καὶ εἶδον (v. 1 etc.) being used in other cases. Here μετὰ ταῦτα refers to the vision of i. 12 ff. (καὶ ἐπιστρέψας εἶδον κτλ.) which, with the messages to the Churches arising out of it, has occupied the first three chapters. The vision of the glorified Christ walking among the Churches on earth is followed by a vision of the Court of Heaven.

θύρα ἡνεωγμένη ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ] Not as in iii. 8 the door of opportunity,

or as in iii. 20 the door of the heart, but the door of revelation; cf. Enoch xiv. 13 καὶ ἰδοὺ ἄλλη θύρα ἀνεωγμένη κατέναντί μου. The conception of the opened heavens occurs first in Ezek. i. 1 ἡνοίχθησαν οἱ οὐρανοὶ καὶ εἶδον ὁράσεις θεοῦ: cf. Mc. i. 10 εἶδεν σχιζομένους τοὺς οὐρανοὺς, Jo. i. 51 ὄψεσθε τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀνεωγότα. In this vision a door only is opened (cf. *Test. xii patr.*, Levi 5), and not heaven as a whole, i.e. the vision is limited to the Seer; only one who has been lifted up into the heavenly places can see what is passing within. The perf. part. ἡνεωγμένη implies that the door stood open, ready for the Seer's coming.

καὶ ἡ φωνὴ ἡ πρώτη ἣν ἤκουσα κτλ.] "The first voice which I heard" is apparently the voice of i. 10 ἤκουσα... φωνὴν μεγάλην ὡς σάλπιγγος, where see note; cf. Victorinus: "id est spiritus quem paulo ante quam filium hominis... se vidisse fatetur"; Bede: "similis utique priori voci quae dixerat *Quae vides scribe in libro*." Now it comes again to prepare John for the second great vision, and calls him up to the height where the Angel stands. Λέγων, a *constructio ad sensum*; behind the trumpet voice there is a personality who speaks. Ἀνάβα (= ἀνάβηθι W. Schm., p. 115, cf. κατάβα Ar. *Ran.* 35, *Vesp.* 979; μετάβα, Mt. xvii. 20) recalls the summons at the Lawgiving, Exod. xix. 24 f.; for ὧδε, 'hither' (Blass, *Gr.* p. 58 f.), cf. Jo. vi. 25, xx. 27; for δείξω, the Hierophant's (Benson, *Apocalypse*, p. 15) offer of guidance, see i. 1, xvii. 1, xxi. 9 f., xxii. 1, 6. Ἐὰν δεῖ γενέσθαι (i. 1, xxii. 6)

σοι ἃ δεῖ γενέσθαι μετὰ ταῦτα. <sup>2</sup>εὐθέως ἐγενόμην 2  
ἐν πνεύματι· καὶ ἰδοὺ θρόνος ἔκειτο ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ,  
καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον καθήμενος, <sup>3</sup>καὶ ὁ καθήμενος ὁμοιος 3

1 α] οσα Α ο syr<sup>g</sup> 2 ευθεως] pr και P 1 7 130 al<sup>lat mu</sup> syr<sup>g</sup> arm aeth και me |  
om και ε. τ. θρ. καθήμενος me | επι] pr ο N\* | τον θρονον] του θρονου P 1 28 36 77 91 96  
3 om και ο καθήμενος 1 6 8 14 31 38 130 al me syr<sup>g</sup> arm aeth Vict Andr Ar | om  
ομοιος 1°...του θρονου N\*

comes from Dan. ii. 28 f., 45. The vision that follows is an anticipation of a future which is yet to find its accomplishment (μετὰ ταῦτα). WH. connect μετὰ ταῦτα (2°) with εὐθέως, but the analogy of i. 10 and Dan. l. c. (Th.) seems to be decisive in favour of the usual punctuation.

2. εὐθέως ἐγενόμην ἐν πνεύματι] 'At once,' as the words were spoken, 'I found myself in the Spirit.' The state of spiritual exaltation which preceded the first vision (i. 10 note) has returned, but in greater force; then it gave the Seer ears to hear and eyes to see; now it lifts him up and places him by the Angel at the open door.

καὶ ἰδοὺ θρόνος ἔκειτο ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ κτλ.] When he looked in, the first object that met his eyes was a throne and One seated on it. The Person is identified by v. 8 with the God of Israel (i. 4, 8), Who is represented in the O.T. sometimes as making the heaven His throne (Isa. lvi. 1; cf. Mt. v. 34 f., xxiii. 22), sometimes as enthroned in heaven (Ps. x. (xi.) 4 Κύριος, ἐν οὐρανῷ ὁ θρόνος αὐτοῦ; cf. Enoch xiv. 18 ff. ἐθεώρουν δὲ καὶ εἶδον θρόνον ὑψηλόν κτλ.). The imagery of the Apocalypse requires the latter symbolism, in which the Throne is distinguished from the sphere in which it stands.

ἔκειτο = ἐτέθη (cf. Dan. vii. 9), 'stood,' rather than 'was set up,' a rendering which permits the English reader to suppose that the placing of the throne entered into the vision. For κεῖσθαι in this sense cf. Jo. ii. 6, xix. 29, xxi. 9, and see Blass, *Gr.* p. 51. In this book ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον can scarcely

be distinguished from the more exact ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου or ἐπὶ τῷ θρόνῳ; for the gen. see iv. 9 ff., v. 1, 7, 13, vi. 16, vii. 15; for the dat., vii. 10, xix. 4, xxi. 5; for the acc., iv. 4, vi. 2, 4 f., xi. 16, xx. 4.

3. καὶ ὁ καθήμενος κτλ.] The description rigorously shuns anthropomorphic details. The Seer's eye is arrested by the flashing of gemlike colours, but he sees no form: cf. Exod. xxiv. 10 εἶδον τὸν τόπον οὐ ἰστίκει ὁ θεὸς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ (Heb. simply לֹא יָרְאוּ לִמְשֹׁךְ), καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ ὥσπερ ἔργον πλίνθου σαπφείρου, καὶ ὥσπερ εἶδος στερεώματος τοῦ οὐρανοῦ τῇ καθαριότητι. Less reserve is manifested in Ezek. i. 26 ὡς εἶδος ἀνθρώπου, Dan. vii. 9 παλαιὸς ἡμερῶν ἐκάθητο... ἢ θριξὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς αὐτοῦ ὥσπερ ἔριον καθάρων; cf. Enoch xlv. i, lxxi. 10. In the great Christian apocalypse there is no need for anthropomorphic descriptions of Deity; one like a Son of Man is always at hand to whom they are naturally transferred (see i. 14, note); cf. Andreas: ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὸν πατέρα τὸν ὁραθέντα ἐνταῦθα παρίστησι, σωματικὸν αὐτῷ χαρακτήρα οὐ περιτίθισιν ὥσπερ ἐν τῇ προτεραία τοῦ υἱοῦ ὁπτασία.

The Enthroned Majesty was like in appearance (ὁράσει = לְרֹא לְרֹא), to the light of two precious stones, the λίθος ἰάσπιδος and the σάρδιον, and their brilliance was relieved by a circle of emerald green. The three stones are named together as samples of their kind by Plato (*Phaed.* 110 E σάρδια καὶ ἰάσπιδας καὶ σμαράγδους καὶ πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα), and hold an honour-



ὁράσει λίθῳ ἰάσπιδι καὶ σαρδίῳ, καὶ ἴρις κυκλόθεν  
 4 τοῦ θρόνου ὅμοιος ὁράσει σμαραγδίνῳ. <sup>4</sup>καὶ κυκλόθεν  
 τοῦ θρόνου θρόνους εἴκοσι τέσσαρες, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς

3 λιθου vg syrr | ιασπιδι] + και σμαραγδω Q 13 26 41 42 44 130 (sed om και  
 σαρδιω) | σαρδινω P 1 36 al | ιρις] ιερεις N<sup>a</sup>A 28 79 arm aeth | κυκλοθεν] κυκλω 36 38  
 47 | ομοιος 2<sup>o</sup>] AP 1 6 7 11 12 30 36 79 vg me syrr Prim ομοιως N<sup>c,a</sup>Q min<sup>sat ma</sup> Ar  
 ομοια 7 10 14 16 17 18 31 47 al | ορασει σμαραγδινω] ορασις σμαραγδινων Q min<sup>nonn</sup>  
 ορασει σμαραγδων 14 syrr ως ορασις σμαραγδου 38 47 4 om και 1<sup>o</sup> Q min<sup>nonn</sup> syrr |  
 θρονους 1<sup>o</sup> N<sup>a</sup>A 34 35 87 121] θρονοι PQ min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar syrr<sup>vid</sup> + vidi arm<sup>4</sup> anon<sup>aug</sup>

able place in Biblical lists of gems; thus, acc. to Exod. xxviii. 17 ff., the σάρδιον and the emerald stand in the first row of stones in the High Priest's breastplate, and the ἱασπις in the second: among the precious stones which adorn the person of the King of Tyre (Ezek. xxviii. 13) the same three stones stand first, third, and sixth respectively; and of the twelve foundation stones of Apoc. xxi. 19 the ἱασπις is first, the emerald fourth, and the σάρδιον sixth. The ἱασπις (𐤇𐤓𐤔𐤏), said to be a Persian word, B. D. B. s. v.) appears to have been translucent like glass or rock-crystal (Apoc. xxi. 11 κρυσταλλίζοντι (where see note), Pliny, *H. N.* xxxvii. 115 "semper translucent"), whereas the modern jasper is opaque; the opal has been suggested (*Enc. Bibl.* s. v.), but it is excluded by the same consideration. The σάρδιον (𐤔𐤏𐤔, 'redness,' cf. Epiph. *de gemmis* πυρωπὸς τῷ εἶδει καὶ αἵματοειδής) is perhaps the carnelian, or other red stone (see Hastings, *D. B.* s. v.); acc. to Pliny, *H. N.* l. c., it derived its name from Sardis, where it was found. Most of the engraved gems of antiquity were of 'sard,' see King, *Antique Gems*, p. 5.

In the vision the flashing lustre of the ἱασπις and the fiery red of the sard are relieved by the halo (ἴρις) of emerald which encircled the Throne (κυκλόθεν τοῦ θρόνου, cf. vv. 4, 8). From Homer downwards ἴρις is the rainbow; the LXX. however use τόξον in this sense (Gen. ix. 13, Ezek. i.

28), and ἴρις is perhaps preferred here and in x. 1 because it may also be used for a complete circle, e.g. a solar or lunar halo. The conception is borrowed from Ezek. l. c. ὡς ὁρασις τόξου, ὅταν ᾗ ἐν τῇ νεφέλῃ ἐν ἡμέραις ὑετοῦ, οὕτως ἡ στάσις τοῦ φέγγους κυκλόθεν. But the circle of light seen by the Apocalyptist was like (for ὅμοιος, used as an adj. of two terminations, cf. WM. p. 80, Blass, *Gr.* p. 33) in appearance (see v. 3) to an emerald (σμαραγδίνῳ sc. λίθῳ), μονοειδὴς σμαραγδίζουσα, as Arethas says. Σμαραγδίνος seems to be ἄπ. λεγ., but σμαραγδίτης λίθος occurs in Esth. i. 6 A, and σμάραγδος λ. is used by Herod. ii. 44, iii. 41. Archbp Benson translates 'like to a vision of emerald,' taking ὁμ. ὁράσει σμαρ. as if it = σμαραγδώδης, but ὁμ. ὁράσει λίθῳ above does not lend itself easily to this construction; cf. however Vg. *similis aspectui lapidis iaspidis...similis visioni smaragdinae*. In Exod. xxxvi. 17 (xxxix. 10) σμάραγδος = 𐤔𐤏𐤔, which suggests a brilliant like rock-crystal (see Hastings, *D. B.* iv. 620); on its identification with the emerald see King, *Antique Gems*, p. 27 ff. Since ἴρις is substituted for τόξον, it is precarious to press a reference to the rainbow of the covenant (Gen. ix. 12 ff.); but σμαραγδ. (see note on xxi. 19) may perhaps represent the mercy which tempers the revelation of the Divine Majesty.

4. καὶ κυκλόθεν τοῦ θρόνου θρόνους εἴκοσι τέσσαρες] Sc. εἶδον, unless with WH. we read θρόνοι; see their note

θρόνους εἴκοσι τέσσαρας πρεσβυτέρους καθημένους  
 περιβεβλημένους ἱματίοις λευκοῖς, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς  
 αὐτῶν στεφάνους χρυσοῦς. <sup>5</sup> καὶ ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου ἐκ- 5  
 πορεύονται ἀστραπαὶ καὶ φωναὶ καὶ βρονταί· καὶ

4 θρονους 2<sup>o</sup>] + ειδον 49 91 96 a<sup>1</sup>vid | εικοσι τεσσ. 2<sup>o</sup> ante θρονους pon A 17 18 19 pr  
 τους Q 6 7 8 14 a<sup>1</sup>mu Ar | τεσσαρας A | ἱματίοις λευκοῖς] pr εν BQ min<sup>pl</sup> om μ. B arm<sup>4</sup> &  
 λευκοις 130 (om περιβεβλ.) | χρυσεους B 5 του θρονου 1<sup>o</sup>] των θρονων syr<sup>ew</sup> | βρονται  
 και φωναι και αστραπαι 1 29 38 95 βρ. κ. αστρ. κ. φ. syr<sup>ew</sup>

(p. 138). Τέσσαρες acc. is well supported, see WH.<sup>2</sup> Notes, p. 157, Blass, Gr. p. 26.

Beyond the emerald halo there is another circle round the Throne, an environment of four and twenty other thrones on which are seated four and twenty Elders, white-robed and gold-crowned. The Elders are not σύνθρονοι (iii. 21), but περιθρόνιοι or πάρεδροι, forming the γερουσία of Heaven. There may be a reference to the Elders of Israel in Exod. xxiv. 11, who ὤφθησαν ἐν τῷ τόπῳ τοῦ θεοῦ, and to Isa. xxiv. 23 βασιλεύσει Κύριος ... ἐνώπιον τῶν πρεσβυτέρων δοξαθήσεται. But the number is at first sight perplexing. As a symbolical number 24 occurs in the Apocalypse only, and there only when these Elders are mentioned (iv. 4, 10, v. 8, xi. 16, xix. 4). It has been supposed to refer to the 24 courses of the sons of Aaron (1 Chron. xxiv. 1—19); but the Elders do not fulfil any special priesthood, though they take their part (iv. 10, v. 8) in the worship of Him Who sits on the Throne. Gunkel suggests (*Schöpfung u. Chaos*, p. 302 ff.) that they answer to the 24 stars of the Babylonian astrology (cf. Diod. Sic. ii. 31 μετὰ δὲ τὸν ζῳδιακὸν κύκλον εἴκοσιν καὶ τέτταρας ἀφορίζουσιν ἀστέρας, ὧν τοὺς μὲν ἡμίσεις ἐν τοῖς βορείοις μέρεσι, τοὺς δὲ ἡμίσεις ἐν τοῖς νοτίοις τετάχθαι φασί· καὶ τούτων τοὺς μὲν ὀρωμένους τῶν ζώντων εἶναι καθαριθμοῦσι, τοὺς δὲ ἀφανείς τοῖς τετελευτηκόσι προσωρίσθαι νομίζουσιν, οὓς δικαστὰς τῶν ὄλων προσαγορεύουσιν);

but the parallel is only partial, and the whole question of the Apocalypticist's indebtedness to Babylonian sources needs further investigation. Meanwhile a key which seems to fit the lock is supplied by the earliest Latin commentator on the Apocalypse, Victorinus, who sees in the 24 Elders "duodecim Apostoli, duodecim Patriarchae"; similarly Andreas and Arethas. The symbol appears to be based on the number of the tribes of Israel; the δωδεκάφύλον is represented by 24 Elders, two for each tribe, the double representation suggesting the two elements which coexisted in the new Israel, the Jewish and Gentile believers who were one in Christ. Thus the 24 Elders are the Church in its totality, but the Church idealized and therefore seen as already clad in white, crowned, and enthroned in the Divine Presence—a state yet future (ἀ δεῖ γενέσθαι), but already potentially realized in the Resurrection and Ascension of the Head; cf. Eph. ii. 6 συνήγειρεν ἡμᾶς καὶ συνεκάθισεν αὐτῷ ἐν τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις.

5. καὶ ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου ἐκπορεύονται ἀστραπαὶ κτλ.] The eye of the Seer returns to the central Throne. What he sees there reminds him of the Law-giving; cf. Exod. xix. 16 ἐγένοντο φωναὶ καὶ ἀστραπαί, and Ezek. i. 13 ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς ἐξεπορεύετο ἀστραπή. The same imagery occurs again in xi. 19, xvi. 18, and (with the order βρονταὶ καὶ φωναὶ καὶ ἀστραπαί), in viii. 5. The thunderstorm is in Hebrew poetry ■ familiar symbol of the Divine power and glory:

ἐπτὰ λαμπάδες πυρὸς καιόμεναι ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου,  
 6 ἃ εἰσιν τὰ ἐπτὰ πνεύματα τοῦ θεοῦ. <sup>6</sup>καὶ ἐνώπιον  
 τοῦ θρόνου ὡς θάλασσα ὑαλίνη ὁμοία κρυστάλλῳ,  
 καὶ ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ θρόνου καὶ κύκλῳ τοῦ θρόνου τέσσερα

5 om πυρος syr<sup>ew</sup> | του θρονου 2<sup>o</sup>] + αυτου Q(\*)<sup>corr</sup> min<sup>mu</sup> syrr | α εισιν B<sup>c</sup>.aP 1 36 81  
 94 syr | αι εισιν Q min<sup>pl</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> g vg<sup>am</sup> α εστιν A και εισιν 130 και 14 92<sup>txt</sup> | τα επτα] om  
 τα Q min<sup>sat</sup>mu syrr<sup>vid</sup> Andr Ar 6 θρονου] + αυτου 7 40 46 + του θεου me | om ως  
 1 80 94 161 al syr<sup>ew</sup> aeth Prim | υελινη 9 10 35 38 al | κρυσταλλῳ] βηρυλλῳ arm<sup>4</sup> |  
 εμμεσω A 130 | om και κυκλω του θρονου 28 29 30 98 vg<sup>harl</sup>\* me arm<sup>zoh</sup> | τεσσαρα B<sup>9</sup>PQ

cf. e.g. 1 Sam. ii. 10, Ps. xviii. 9ff., Job xxxvii. 4f.

καὶ ἐπτὰ λαμπάδες πυρὸς κτλ.] Λαμπάδες occur also in Ezekiel's vision (*l.c.* ὡς ὄψις λαμπάδων); but whereas Ezekiel's torch-like lights flashed hither and thither (*συνστροφεμένων ἀνὰ μέσον τῶν ζώων*), these burn steadily before the Throne, and they are seven in number, corresponding, as the Seer recognises, with the Seven Spirits of God (i. 4, iii. 1). They are λαμπάδες, not λυχνίαι as in i. 12, where the reference is different; the idea presented here is rather that of the ἀστὴρ μέγας καιόμενος ὡς λαμπάς (*c.* viii. 10), except that the torch-like star is seen falling across the sky, whereas these torches blaze perpetually before the Throne of God.

6. καὶ ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου ὡς θάλασσα κτλ.] In Exod. xxiv. 10 the Elders see under the Feet of God ὡσεὶ ἔργον πλίνθου σαπφείρου, καὶ ὥσπερ ἔιδος στερεώματος τοῦ οὐρανοῦ τῇ καθαριότητι, and this conception is reproduced in Ezekiel (i. 22, 26). But instead of the 'firmament,' the Seer of the Apocalypse sees a glassy Sea before the Throne. The idea of a celestial sea was current in Jewish circles, cf. Enoch xiv. 9, *Secrets of Enoch*, ed. Charles, p. 4; *Test. xii Patr.*, Levi 2, where a sea greater than any on earth is seen suspended between the first heaven and the second: cf. Gen. i. 7 τοῦ ὕδατος τοῦ ἐπάνω τοῦ στερεώματος, Ps. ciii. (civ.) 3. The Apocalyptic sea is ὑαλίνη, a pavement of

glass resembling an expanse of water; comp. a legend in the Qur'an (xxv.), that the Queen of Sheba mistook for water a glass pavement in Solomon's palace. The Seer, still looking through the door, sees between himself and the Throne a vast surface which flashes back the light that falls upon it, like the Aegean when on summer days he looked upon it from the heights of Patmos; cf. xv. 2 εἶδον ὡς θάλασσαν ὑαλίνην μεμιγμένην πυρί. Though of glass, the sea was ὁμοία κρυστάλλῳ, not semi-opaque, like much ancient glass, but clear as rock-crystal. Κρύσταλλος may be 'ice,' both here and in Ezek. i. 22, but the mineral is more probably intended in a context which mentions precious stones; the metaphor occurs again in xxii. 1 ποταμόν...λαμπρὸν ὡς κρύσταλλον. The costliness of glass in ancient days enhances the splendour of the conception; cf. Job xxviii. 17 lxx. οὐκ ἰσωθήσεται αὐτῇ χρυσίον καὶ ὕαλος. But the Sea of glass is not only a striking and splendid feature in the scene; it suggests the vast distance which, even in the case of one who stood at the door of heaven, intervened between himself and the Throne of God.

καὶ ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ θρόνου...τέσσερα ζῶα κτλ.] Cf. Enoch xl. 2, *Apoc. of Baruch* li. 11 (ed. Charles). The exact position assigned to the ζῶα is not easy to grasp. Ἐν μέσῳ is from Ezek. i. 5 ἐν τῷ μέσῳ (τοῦ πυρὸς) ὡς ὁμοίωμα τεσσάρων ζώων, where some cursives and versions of the lxx. add

ζῶα γέμοντα ὀφθαλμῶν ἔμπροσθεν καὶ ὀπίσθεν. ἡ καὶ 7  
τὸ ζῶον τὸ πρῶτον ὅμοιον λέοντι, καὶ τὸ δεύτερον  
ζῶον ὅμοιον μόσχῳ, καὶ τὸ τρίτον ζῶον ἔχων τὸ  
πρόσωπον ὡς ἀνθρώπου, καὶ τὸ τέταρτον ζῶον ὅμοιον

6 ὀφθαλμούς 16 28 36 | ἐμπροσθεν **ΣΑΡ** 7 om και 1° syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim | ἐχων **AQ** 7  
28 30 32 33 34] ἐχον **ΣΡ** min<sup>pl</sup> | το προσωπον] om το **Q** min<sup>sat mu</sup> Andr Ar | ὡς  
ἀνθρώπου **A** 11 13 36 vg syr<sup>ew</sup> Ir Prim] ὡς ὁμοιον ἀνθρώπῳ **Σ** ἀνθρώπου **Q** min<sup>sat mu</sup> ὡς  
ἀνθρώπος **P** 1 7 28 al syr | om ζῶον 4° **Q** min<sup>sat mu</sup> (om ζῶον quater aeth, ter Ir<sup>int</sup> Vict)

καὶ κύκλῳ τοῦ θρόνου, but probably from the Apoc. But ἐν τῷ μ. in Ezekiel = מִתּוֹכָהּ i.e. 'out of the midst of the fire,' which has no parallel in the present passage. The words must therefore be interpreted independently. As they stand here, followed by καὶ κύκλῳ τ. θρ., they seem to imply that the figures are so placed that one of the ζῶα is always seen before the Throne, and the others on either side of it and behind, whether stationary or moving round in rapid gyration; the latter is suggested by Ezek. i. 12 f. Ζῶα (Syr.<sup>ew</sup> ܙܘܐ) clearly answers to Ezekiel's ܙܝܬܐ, who in Ezek. ix. 3, x. 2 ff., 20 ff., are identified with the Cherubim. The Cherubim are previously mentioned in Scripture in connexion with (1) the story of the Fall (Gen. iii. 24), (2) the Ark (Exod. xxv. 18 etc.), (3) the inner chamber (דְּבִיר) of Solomon's Temple (1 Kings vi. 25 ff., etc.), and (4) in the Divine title 'He that sitteth upon the Cherubim' (Ps. lxxx. 1, xcix. 1, Isa. xxxvii. 16). The Ark and the Oracle had but two representations of cherubic figures; in Ezekiel they are four and yet one, and seem to symbolize the power which in its world-wide and manifold operations upholds and pervades while it transcends Creation. The Apocalypticist abandons the complexities of Ezekiel's imagery; the wheels and lightning-like movements of the ζῶα disappear, and so does their mysterious unity: the 'living creatures' of the Apocalypse

are four distinct organisms. But in the main no doubt he presents the same idea; the ζῶα represent Creation and the Divine immanence in Nature. Cf. Andreas: διὰ τῶν τεσσάρων προσώπων δηλοῦντα τὴν τῶν τεσσάρων στοιχείων τοῦ θεοῦ δημιουργίαν καὶ συντήρησιν.

γέμοντα ὀφθαλμῶν ἔμπροσθεν καὶ ὀπίσθεν] Cf. Ezek. i. 18 οἱ ὠῶτοι αὐτῶν πλήρεις ὀφθαλμῶν κυκλόθεν τοῖς τέσσαρσιν, x. 12 καὶ οἱ ὠῶτοι αὐτῶν καὶ αἱ χεῖρες αὐτῶν καὶ αἱ πτέρυγες αὐτῶν καὶ οἱ τροχοὶ πλήρεις ὀφθαλμῶν κυκλόθεν τοῖς τέσσαρσιν τροχοῖς. Again Ezekiel's description is simplified, while the main thought is preserved; the ζῶα are full of eyes before and behind and (v. 8) around and within. The symbolism sets forth the ceaseless vigilance of Nature, or rather of the immanent Power which works under visible forms. Γέμειν, a somewhat rare word in Biblical Gk generally (Lxx.<sup>8</sup>, Mt.<sup>2</sup>, Lc.<sup>1</sup>, Paul<sup>1</sup>), occurs seven times in the Apoc. (iv. 6, 8, v. 8, xv. 7, xvii. 3 f., xxi. 9); on the construction, see Blass, *Gr.* p. 102.

7. καὶ τὸ ζῶον τὸ πρῶτον ὅμοιον λέοντι κτλ.] Cf. Ezek. i. 10 (x. 14) καὶ ὁμοίωσις τῶν προσώπων αὐτῶν· πρόσωπον ἀνθρώπου... λέοντος... μόσχου... ἀετοῦ, where the forms are the same, but the order differs. The four forms suggest whatever is noblest, strongest, wisest, and swiftest in animate Nature. Nature, including Man, is represented before the Throne, taking its part in the fulfilment of the Divine Will, and the worship of the



8 ἀετῶ πετομένῳ. <sup>8</sup> καὶ τὰ τέσσερα ζῶα, ἐν καθ' ἐν αὐτῶν ἔχων ἀνὰ πτέρυγας ἕξ, κυκλόθεν καὶ ἔσωθεν γέμουσιν ὀφθαλμῶν· καὶ ἀνάπausιν οὐκ ἔχουσιν ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς λέγοντες

7 πετωμένου 1 7 28 al<sup>pauc</sup> 8 om και 1° syr<sup>ew</sup> | τα τέσσερα] om τα Q 1 8 32 38 47 48 50 80 al<sup>pauc</sup> Andr Ar | εν καθ εν αυτων AP min<sup>satu</sup> εν εκαστον αυτων N 38 sytr εν καθ εν Q εν καθ εαυτο 1 92<sup>ms</sup> + εστως 34 35 68 87 (syr<sup>ew</sup>) | εχων A 1 2 7 13 16 30 al] εχον Q min<sup>satu</sup> εχοντα P 38 50 ειχον N 92<sup>ms</sup> arm Prim | ανα] απο των ονυχων (cf me) αυτου και επανω syr<sup>ew</sup> vid | πτερυγων Q | κυκλοθεν και εσωθεν] κυκλ. και εξωθεν 91 κυκλ. και εξωθεν και εσωθεν Q min<sup>perpauc</sup> κυκλοθεν 28 33 35 38 98 ante se et retro Prim intus et foris al tr ap Prim in priora et retro anon<sup>aus</sup> (cf arm) | γεμοντα 1 38 Ar | ουκ εχουσιν] ουκ εξοσαν N non habebant g vg<sup>am dem lips</sup> Vict anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim | λεγοντες] λεγοντα 8 29 49\*\* 93 96

Divine Majesty. On the early (Iren. iii. 11. 8) but unfortunate identification of the ζῶα with the τετραεναγγέλιον, see *St Mark*<sup>2</sup>, p. xxxvi ff., and Zahn, *Forschungen*, ii. p. 257 ff. "Ἐχων τὸ πρόσωπον ὡς ἀνθρώπου: see WM. p. 132.

8. ἐν καθ' ἐν αὐτῶν ἔχων ἀνὰ πτέρυγας ἕξ] 'Each one of them having severally six wings.' Ezekiel (i. 6) gives each of the ζῶα four wings; six is the number assigned to the Seraphim in Isa. vi. 2, a passage which the Apocalypticist, who does not identify his ζῶα with either the Cherubim or the Seraphim, has constantly in view. The wings, if our interpretation is right, represent the velocities of Nature, as the eyes represented its sleepless vigilance. For εἰς καθ' (κατὰ) εἰς see Mc. xiv. 19, note; and for ἀνά, used as a distributive adverb, WM. p. 496 f., Blass, *Gr.* p. 122, Abbott, *Johannine Grammar*, §§ 1890, 2281. "Ἐχων, not ἔχων, here and in v. 7, perhaps because the ζῶα are invested with intelligence (v. 6, xxi. 14, and see WM. p. 660); yet cf. ὅμοιον bis (v. 7). The remarkable reading of Syr.<sup>ew</sup> (ܐܝܢܐ ܡܢ ܕܠܝܬܐ ܕܝܬܐ) seems to have arisen from Ez. i. 27 (LXX.); see Gwynn *ad loc.*

κυκλόθεν καὶ ἔσωθεν γέμ. ὀφθ. It is tempting to connect κυκλ. with the previous clause, especially if we read

with Q καὶ ἔξωθεν καὶ ἔσωθεν: cf. Vict. "habentes alas senas in circuitu et oculos intus et foris"; but Ezekiel i. 18 (x. 12) seems to decide in favour of the punctuation given in the text, and κυκλόθεν corresponds with ἔμ-προσθεν κ. ὀπισθεν (iv. 6). "Ἐσωθεν adds a new feature, pointing to the secret energies of Nature.

καὶ ἀνάπausιν οὐκ ἔχουσιν κτλ.] While man and the other animals divide the twenty-four hours between work and repose, and are allowed by the Creator one day in seven for rest (Exod. xvi. 23 ἀνάπausις ἀγία τῷ κυρίῳ), and the individual worker rests at length in the grave (Apoc. vi. 11, xiv. 13), the wheel of Nature (Jac. iii. 6 τὸν τροχὸν τῆς γενέσεως), i.e. the Divine activity immanent in Nature, pursues an unbroken course: cf. Jo. v. 17 ὁ πατήρ μου ἕως ἄρτι ἐργάζεται, καὶ γὼ ἐργάζομαι. This ceaseless activity of Nature under the Hand of God is a ceaseless tribute of praise. Cf. Enoch xxxix. 12 "those who sleep not bless Thee"; lxxi. 7 "round about were Seraphim, Cherubim, and Ophanim; these are they who sleep not and guard the throne of His glory." Arethas well remarks: οὐ τὸ ἐγκοπον τὸ Ἀνάπausιν οὐκ ἔχουσιν παριστᾷ, ἀλλὰ τὸ περὶ θείαν ὑμνοδίαν ἀνένδοτον.

λέγοντες Ἅγιος ἅγιος ἅγιος κτλ.] Another loan from Isaiah's description

Ἅγιος ἅγιος ἅγιος Κύριος ὁ θεὸς ὁ παντοκράτωρ,  
ὁ ἦν καὶ ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος.

καὶ ὅταν δώσουσιν τὰ ζῶα δόξαν καὶ τιμὴν καὶ  
εὐχαριστίαν τῷ καθημένῳ ἐπὶ τῷ θρόνῳ τῷ ζῶντι εἰς

8 agios ter] agios octies N\* 29 novies Q min<sup>25</sup> sexies 38 40 bis 12 51 | ο θεος] σαβαωθ 7 17\* 28 36 39 79 | ο παντοκράτωρ] om ο N 36 | ο ην] os ην 130 | ο ων και ο ην me 9 δωσουσιν AP (-σι) 1 28 36 38 79 al<sup>sat mu</sup>] δωσωσιν NQ 7 12 14 16 32\*\* 39 81 92 130 δωσι 2 6 9 29 31 35 49 87 91 al<sup>sat mu</sup> syr<sup>g w</sup> vid | τα τεσσερα ζωα 68 87 syr<sup>g w</sup> | ευχαριστειας A | τω θρονω NA] του θρονου PQ min<sup>om n</sup> vid Andr Ar

of the Seraphim (vi. 3 ἐκέκραγεν ἑτερος πρὸς τὸν ἕτερον καὶ ἔλεγον Ἅγιος ἅγιος ἅγιος Κύριος σαβαώθ). The Apocalyp-  
tist, as usual, does not tie himself to his source; he inserts ὁ θεός after Κύριος, changes σαβαώθ into παντοκράτωρ, and adds ὁ ἦν κτλ. from i. 8, dropping altogether Isaiah's πλήρης πᾶσα ἡ γῆ τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ, as less appropriate in a tribute of praise which is offered in heaven. On παντοκράτωρ as a rendering of לַיהוָה see i. 8, note. The Liturgies retain the Isaianic form (Brightman, pp. 18 f., 50, 132, etc.; cf. Clem. R., Cor. 34), which has also found its way into the *Te Deum*; but they attribute the *Ter Sanctus* to "Cherubim and Seraphim," as if meaning to blend Isaiah's with Ezekiel's vision, after the manner of the Apocalypse. Ὁ ἐρχόμενος (God in His future self-manifestations) in the mouth of the ζῶα suggests the ἀποκαταδοκία of Creation (Rom. viii. 19 ff., Apoc. xxi. 1 ff.).

9. καὶ ὅταν δώσουσιν τὰ ζῶα δόξαν κτλ.] The difficult δώσουσιν, which is probably the true reading, is not without example, see WH.<sup>2</sup> *Notes*, p. 178, WM. p. 388, Burton, § 308; Viteau, *Étude*, i. pp. 125, 227 ff., and cf. Mc. viii. 35, note. Translate: "whenever the living creatures shall give" (i.e. as often as they give) "glory...the Four and twenty Elders shall fall" etc. The two actions are coordinated as simultaneous. Nature and the Church must ever unite in the praise of God; when the one begins

its anthem, it is the signal for the other to fall upon its knees before the Throne. The Seer states this fact, of which the vision made him cognisant, in the form of a law. This concurrence of the κόσμος and the ἐκκλησία in the worship of God was keenly realised by the Ancient Church; cf. e.g. the *Liturgy of St Mark* (Brightman, p. 132), πάντοτε μὲν πάντα σε ἀγιάζει, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ πάντων τῶν σε ἀγιαζόντων δέξαι, δέσποτα Κύριε, καὶ τὸν ἡμέτερον ἁγιασμὸν σὺν αὐτοῖς ὑμνούντων κτλ. There is certainly not less cause for its recognition in an age which like our own is replete with new revelations of the wonders of the physical universe. Every fresh discovery of physical science should deepen the adoration of the faithful.

Δόξα καὶ τιμή (=דְּבָרִי דְּבָרִי) is from the LXX. (Ps. viii. 6, xxviii. (xxix.) 1, xcv. (xcvi.) 7). The phrase is coupled in the N.T. with ἀφθαρσία (Rom. ii. 7), ἔπανος (1 Pet. i. 7), δύναμις (Apoc. iv. 11, v. 12). Εὐχαριστία, a word which with its cognate verb is unknown to the canonical books of the LXX., occurs in a theological sense Paul<sup>12</sup>, Apoc.<sup>2</sup>, and in both the Apocalyptic passages is found in a doxology. While τιμή and δόξα have regard to the Divine perfections, εὐχαριστία refers to the Divine gifts in creation and redemption.

τῷ ζῶντι εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων] The Living Creatures and the Elders offer their tribute to the Living God; created life adores the Uncreated.



10 τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων, <sup>10</sup> πεσοῦνται οἱ εἴκοσι τέσσαρες πρεσβύτεροι ἐνώπιον τοῦ καθημένου ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου, καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν τῷ ζῶντι εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων, καὶ βαλοῦσιν τοὺς στεφάνους αὐτῶν ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου, λέγοντες

11 Ἁγίος εἶ, ὁ κύριος καὶ ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν, λαβεῖν τὴν δόξαν καὶ τὴν τιμὴν καὶ τὴν δύναμιν· ὅτι σὺ ἔκτισας τὰ πάντα, καὶ διὰ τὸ θέλημά σου ἦσαν καὶ ἐκτίσθησαν.

9 των αιωνων (om 130)] + αμην  $\aleph$  32 95\* syr<sup>ew</sup> 10 πεσουνται] pr και  $\aleph$  | om του καθημενου επι arm<sup>4</sup> Prim | προσκυνησουσιν] adorabant vg me Prim | των αιωνων (του αιωνος me)] + αμην  $\aleph$  32 syr<sup>ew</sup> | βαλουσιν] βαλλουσιν  $\aleph^*$  Q 1 12 17 28 30 130 al mittebant vgc<sup>le</sup> me arm 11 ο κυριος και ο θεος ημων AQ min<sup>tere</sup> 40 syrr arm<sup>4</sup> Ar] κυριε ο θεος ημων P 7 14<sup>vid</sup> 16 28 36 38 39 47 79 80 130 vg aeth κυριε ο κυριος κ. ο θ. ημ.  $\aleph$  + ο αγιος Q min<sup>40</sup> syr arm Ar | την τιμην] om την  $\aleph$  | την δυναμιν] om την A | τα παντα om τα Q Andr Ar | δια θεληματι (sic) A | ησαν  $\aleph$  A min<sup>tere</sup> 40 g vg (me) syrr aeth al tr ap Prim Ar] ουκ ησαν Q 14 38 51 εισι P 1 7 35 49 79 87 91 130 | om ησαν και 36 Prim | om και εκτισθησαν A και εισιν arm<sup>4</sup>

On ὁ ζῶν see i. 18; here it is evidently a title of the Father (ὁ καθημένος ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου), though not to the exclusion of the Son, Who is the Father's σύνθρονος (iii. 21), or of the Spirit, Who is represented by the Seven Spirits before the Throne. With ζῶν εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας cf. Deut. xxxii. 40, Dan. iv. 31 (34), Apoc. x. 6, xv. 7.

10. πεσοῦνται οἱ εἴκοσι τέσσαρες πρεσβύτεροι κτλ.] Hitherto the Elders have been silent assessors; now they rise from their thrones (v. 4), fall upon their knees, and prostrate themselves (προσκυνήσουσιν, cf. 1 Regn. xxv. 23) on the floor of heaven, in readiness to offer their tribute of praise, laying their crowns of victory at the foot of the central Throne. The last act is suggestive either of the homage paid to an overlord, or of the submission of a suppliant, seeking mercy from a conqueror. Cf. Plutarch, *Lucull.*, p. 522 Τιγράνης τὸ διάδημα τῆς κεφαλῆς ἀφελόμενος ἔθηκε πρὸ τῶν ποδῶν; Cicero, *pro P. Sest.* 27 "hunc Cn. Pompeius, quum in suis castris supplicem abiec-

tumque vidisset, erexit, atque insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abiecerat, reposuit"; Tac. *ann.* xv. 29 "ad quam [sc. effigiem Neronis] progressus Tiridates sublatum capite diadema imagini subiecit." In *Jabbuk*, i f. 55, Pharaoh and the Kings of the East are represented as taking off their crowns in the presence of Moses and Aaron. The 'crowns' of the Elders however were not διαδήματα but στέφανοι, symbols of victory and eternal life, and in their case the act is equivalent to an acknowledgement that their victory and their glory were from God, and were theirs only of His grace. Cf. Andreas: σύ, φησί, Δέσποτα, τῶν στεφάνων τῆς νίκης αἴτιος καὶ χορηγὸς γέγονας. Arethas: τί ἂν ἄλλο ἢ τὴν κατὰ πάντων νίκην τῷ ἐπὶ πάντων ἀνατιθέας θεῷ;

11. Ἁγίος εἶ, ὁ κύριος κτλ.] The ζῶα addressed the Creator simply as ὁ θεὸς ὁ παντοκράτωρ. The Elders recognise a relation to Him which the Creation as such cannot claim. He is (1) the Lord, the ἡγῆ of revelation,

<sup>1</sup> Καὶ εἶδον ἐπὶ τὴν δεξιὰν τοῦ καθημένου ἐπὶ τοῦ ἱ θρόνου βιβλίον γεγραμμένον ἔσωθεν καὶ ὀπισθεν,

V 1 εἶδον NP min<sup>pl</sup>] ἰδον AQ 7 14 36 92 130: item ap v 2 | εἰσωθεν APQ min<sup>omn</sup> viā] εμπροσθεν & Or<sup>2</sup> | οπισθεν NA 1 14 al syr] ἐξωθεν PQ min<sup>40</sup> syr<sup>sw</sup> me arm aeth Hipp<sup>dan</sup> Andr Ar

and (2) their God (ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν, cf. iii. 12 ὁ θεὸς μου). On the use of the nominatives ὁ κύριος, ὁ θεός, for the vocatives see Blass, *Gr.* p. 87. To the δόξα and τιμή which the ζῶα ascribe to God the Elders add δύναμις, cf. v. 12, vii. 12, xix. 1, and the doxologies in Mt. vi. 13, T.R., and *Didache* 8. Glory, honour, and power are rightly ascribed to the Creator of the universe (τὰ πάντα), which owes its existence to His will. ἦσαν καὶ ἐκτίσθησαν is at first sight perplexing; we expect ἐκτίσθησαν καὶ εἰσίν, cf. Acts xvii. 28 ἐν αὐτῷ γὰρ ζῶμεν καὶ κινούμεθα καὶ ἑσμέν. Οὐκ ἦσαν κ. ἐκτ. (Q), 'they were not, and out of that state of non-existence were called into being by the act of creation,' is an ingenious correction. But the better supported ἦσαν also yields a good sense. It places the potential existence of the universe before its creation. The Divine Will had made the universe a fact in the scheme of things before the Divine Power gave material expression to the fact. Thus ἦσαν looks back to the eternal past, ἐκτίσθησαν to the genesis of Nature. Both are ascribed to the Father; His Will was the cause (διὰ τὸ θέλημα σου), as His Logos was the Agent of Creation: cf. 1 Cor. viii. 6 ἡμῖν εἰς θεὸς ὁ πατήρ, ἐξ οὗ τὰ πάντα...καὶ εἰς κύριος Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα.

Of this chapter as a whole it may well be said with Tertullian *de coron.* 15 "si tales imagines in visione, quales veritates in repraesentatione?"

V. 1—14. THE SEALED BOOK AND THE LAMB.

1. καὶ εἶδον ἐπὶ τὴν δεξιὰν κτλ.] Looking again at the Majesty upon the central Throne the Seer sees a

book-roll upon (ἐπὶ with acc., cf. xx. 1) the open palm of his right hand. Βιβλίον, a roll of papyrus (Maunde Thompson, *Palaeography*, p. 54 f.); cf. Ps. xxxix. (xl.) 8 ἐν κεφαλίδι βιβλίου, Lc. iv. 17, 20, and 2 Tim. iv. 13 where βιβλία are contrasted with μεμβράναι. The present roll was 'sealed down' and made fast (κατεσφραγισμένον, cf. Isa. xxix. 11 οὐ δύναμαι ἀναγνῶναι, ἐσφράγισται γάρ, Sap. ii. 5 κατεσφραγίσθη, καὶ οὐδεὶς ἀναστρέφει) with seven seals, as if to ensure perfect security; cf. *Ev. Petr.* 8, where ἐπέχρισαν ἑπτὰ σφραγίδας answers to Mt. xxvii. 66 ἡσθαλίαντο τὸν τάφον σφραγίσαντες τὸν λίθον. But secret as the contents were, the roll was so full that they had overflowed to the *verso* of the papyrus, so that it was an ὀπισθόγραφον (see Maunde Thompson, p. 59, Hastings, iv. p. 946, and cf. Lucian, *vit. auct.* 9 ἡ πῆρα... μεστὴ...ὀπισθογράφον βιβλίων, *Juv. Sat.* i. 6 "summi plena iam margine libri | scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes"). The description is based on Ezek. ii. 9 f. ἰδοὺ χεὶρ ἐκτεταμένη πρὸς μέ, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ κεφαλὶς βιβλίου· καὶ ἀνείλησεν αὐτὴν ἐνώπιον ἐμοῦ, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ γεγραμμένα ἦν τὰ ἔμπροσθεν καὶ τὰ ὀπίσω (רְחֵף! רִנְיָ). But the Apocalyptic roll is sealed against inspection and not offered to the Seer to read. It contains no doubt the unknown future (i. 19 ἃ μέλλει γίνεσθαι); it is the Book of Destiny, to be unrolled and read only as the seals are opened by the course of events. The prevalent view of the ancient expositors, beginning with Hippolytus (ed. Lag. p. 159 ἔλαβεν οὖν τὸ βιβλίον καὶ ἔλυσεν, ἵνα τὰ πάλαι περὶ αὐτοῦ ἀποκρῦφως λαλούμενα νῦν μετὰ

2 κατεσφραγισμένον σφραγίσιν ἐπτά. <sup>2</sup>καὶ εἶδον ἄγγελον ἰσχυρὸν κηρύσσοντα ἐν φωνῇ μεγάλη Τίς ἄξιος ἀνοῖξαι τὸ βιβλίον καὶ λῦσαι τὰς σφραγίδας αὐτοῦ;  
3 <sup>3</sup>καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ οὐδὲ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς οὐδὲ ὑποκάτω τῆς γῆς ἀνοῖξαι τὸ βιβλίον οὐδὲ  
4 βλέπειν αὐτό. <sup>4</sup>καὶ ἔκλαιον πολὺ, ὅτι οὐδεὶς ἄξιος

2 αγγελον] pr αλλον 35 87 syr<sup>ew</sup> | κηρυσσ. ισχυρον & 130 | om εν P 1 28 36 130 al  
vg arm Or | om μεγαλη 130 | τις αξιος]+εστιν Q min<sup>mu</sup> g me syr Cyp Prim Andr Ar  
3 εδυνατο & min<sup>ere25</sup>] ηδυνατο APQ min<sup>nonn</sup> | εν τω ουρανω]+αω Q 7 8 14 al<sup>satmu</sup>  
syr | ουδε 1<sup>o</sup> AP min<sup>ere33</sup>] ουτε & Q min<sup>mu</sup> | επι της γης] εν τη γη syr<sup>ew</sup> vid | ουδε 2<sup>o</sup> P  
1 6 7 28 49 79 91] ουτε Q min<sup>satmu</sup> (om ουδε υποκ. τ. γ. & 130) | βιβλιον]+και λυσαι  
τας σφραγιδας αυτου syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim | ουδε 3<sup>o</sup> AP 1 6 7 28 49 79 91] ουτε & Q min<sup>ere33</sup> και  
syr<sup>ew</sup> 4 totum vers om A 98 | και 1<sup>o</sup>]+εγω Q min<sup>pl</sup> vg Prim Andr Ar | πολυ]  
πολλοι 1 arm<sup>cod</sup> aeth παντες me

παρησίας ἐπὶ τῶν δωματίων κηρυχθῇ), that the opening of the seals means the interpretation of the O.T. by the coming and teaching of Christ, or the allegorical interpretation of Scripture (Origen *philoc.* ii. 1, v. 5 ἡ γὰρ πᾶσα γραφὴ ἐστὶν ἡ δηλουμένη διὰ τῆς βίβλου ἔμπροσθεν μὲν γεγραμμένη διὰ τὴν πρόχειρον αὐτῆς ἐκδοχὴν, ὅπισθεν δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀνακεχωρηκυῖαν καὶ πνευματικὴν) is inconsistent with the account of the process which is given in Apoc. vi. 1 ff. Apringius is nearer to the truth: "liber hic praesentis est mundi totius creatura"; and better still is the comment of Andreas: βιβλίον τὴν πάνσοφον τοῦ θεοῦ μνήμην νοοῦμεν...καὶ τῶν θείων κριμάτων τὴν ἄβυσσον. Zahn (*Einh.* ii. p. 596), followed by Nestle (*Text. Crit.* p. 333), regards the βιβλίον as a papyrus in book-form, connecting καὶ ὅπισθεν with κατεσφραγισμένον. But his reasons are not convincing.

2. καὶ εἶδον ἄγγελον ἰσχυρὸν κηρύσσοντα κτλ.] A "strong angel" (x. 1, xviii. 21) is needed to be the herald of a challenge addressed to the whole creation. Τίς ἄξιος; cf. τίς ἱκανός; (2 Cor. ii. 16). The ἄξιος supports his claims on moral grounds; the ἱκανός, on grounds which prove him capable whether morally or otherwise. In the

present case moral fitness is the only ἱκανότης. Ἀνοῖξαι καὶ λῦσαι; the same order occurs in v. 5. The *hysteron proteron*, as in iv. 11 ἦσαν καὶ ἐκτίσθησαν, is apparent rather than real; to be able to open the book is the first necessity and therefore takes the first place in the order of thought.

3. καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ κτλ.] The challenge is not taken up by any being in heaven, on earth, or in Hades. For this threefold division of created life see Phil. ii. 10 ἐπουρανίων καὶ ἐπιγείων καὶ καταχθονίων: an earlier grouping in Exod. xx. 4 has under the third head ἐν τοῖς ὕδασιν ὑποκάτω τῆς γῆς, or (v. 11) τὴν θάλασσαν. Οὐδεὶς...οὐδὲ...οὐδὲ implies a quasi-ascensive scale, which has given trouble to the scribes, and the mss. waver between οὐδέ and οὔτε; the point appears to be that as one after another of the three regions declines the challenge, the hope that it will be met approaches a vanishing point; cf. Primasius: *nec quisquam...neque...neque...sed neque...* In οὐδεὶς...οὔτε βλέπειν (here and in v. 4) there is an implied οὔτε before ἀνοῖξαι, cf. WM. p. 66. For ἀνοίγειν in reference to a roll see Lc. iv. 17.

4 f. καὶ ἔκλαιον πολὺ, ὅτι κτλ.] With the unrestrained emotion of one

εὔρεθῃ ἀνοῖξαι τὸ βιβλίον οὔτε βλέπειν αὐτό.  
 5 καὶ εἰς ἐκ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων λέγει μοι Μὴ κλαῖε· 5  
 ἰδοὺ ἐνίκησεν ὁ λέων ὁ ἐκ τῆς φυλῆς Ἰούδα, ἡ ρίζα  
 Δαυεὶδ, ἀνοῖξαι τὸ βιβλίον καὶ τὰς ἐπτά σφραγίδας  
 αὐτοῦ. 6 καὶ εἶδον ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ θρόνου καὶ τῶν 6

4 ευρεθησεται N\* | ανοιξει | + και αναγνωναι I 36 49 91 | ουτε λεπειν αυτο | και  
 λυσαι τας σφραγιδας αυτου syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim 5 ο λεων ο | om ο 2° N 14 28\*\* syr<sup>ew</sup> + αν  
 I | εκ ριζης arm<sup>vid</sup> | ανοιξει | ο ανοιγων Q min<sup>fero</sup>40 ανοιξει I 3 syr | τας επτα σφραγιδας |  
 pr λυσαι N vgl<sup>o</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> arm Or<sup>int</sup> Cyp<sup>edd</sup> Hier<sup>dan</sup> om επτα 73 me syr<sup>ew</sup> arm 6 ειδον  
 (ιδον 36 92 130 ιδων Q 9) | ιδον A + και ιδον 35 87 vg

in a dream or ecstasy the Seer wept at the result, whether because of his own disappointment, or because of the failure of creation to open the roll. Its inability implied moral incapacity; οὐδείς ἐδύνατο, because οὐδείς ἄξιος εὔρεθῃ. His weeping continued (ἐκλαιον) until it was stopped by one of the Elders (εἰς ἐκ τῶν πρ.). Here and in vii. 13 the Elder is merely an interlocutor, as an Angel is on other occasions (xvii. 1, xxi. 9), and his intervention has no symbolical meaning. Μὴ κλαῖε occurs on the lips of Christ in Lc. vii. 13, viii. 52 etc., and τί κλαίεις in Jo. xx. 13 ff. Higher natures see that human grief is often needless, springing from insufficient knowledge.

ἰδοὺ ἐνίκησεν ὁ λέων κτλ.] Ἐνίκησεν may be either 'prevailed' (A.V.) = ἰσχυσεν as in Ps. 1. (li.) 6 ὅπως ἀν...νικήσης ἐν τῷ κρίνεσθαί σε, and see Ps. Sol. iv. 13 ἐνίκησεν σκορπίσαι; or 'overcame' (R.V.), as in iii. 21. But both the usage of the Johanneine books, and the position of ἐνίκησεν, which is separated by a whole line from ἀνοῖξαι, are in favour of the latter rendering, which places in the forefront the great historical fact of the victory of the Christ; 'behold, a victory was won by Him Who is the Lion, etc...which gives Him the right to open the book.' Ὁ λέων ὁ ἐκ τῆς φυλῆς Ἰούδα refers to Gen. xlix. 9 σκύμνος λέοντος, Ἰούδα... ἀναπessών ἐκοιμήθης ὡς λέων. In the Blessing of Jacob Judah is the lion of

the tribes (cf. Prov. xxiv. 65 (xxx. 15) σκύμνος λέοντος ἰσχυρότερος κτηνῶν), as Dan is in the Blessing of Moses (Deut. xxxiii. 22); and the noblest son of the tribe of Judah is fitly styled the Lion of that tribe; cf. Hippolytus, ed. Lag., p. 4, διὰ τὸ βασιλικὸν καὶ ἔνδοξον ὡς λέοντος προκεκηρυγμένον. With ὁ ἐκ τῆς φ. Ἱ. comp. Heb. vii. 14 πρόδηλον γὰρ ὅτι ἐξ Ἰούδα ἀνατέταλκεν ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν. His Judæan origin was bound up in the primitive belief with His descent from David. Ἡ ρίζα Δαυεὶδ looks back to Isa. xi. 1 ἐξελεύσεται ράβδος ἐκ τῆς ρίζης (וְיָצֵא) Ἰεσσαί, καὶ ἄνθος ἐκ τῆς ρίζης (וְיָצֵא) ἀναβήσεται, ἰδ. 10 ἔσται ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ ἡ ρίζα (וְיָצֵא) τοῦ Ἰεσσαί, καὶ ὁ ἀνιστάμενος ἄρχειν ἐθνῶν; the latter verse is quoted as Messianic in Rom. xv. 12. As the Prophet foresaw, the stump of the old tree of the House of David had sent forth a new David to rule the nations. The Apocalypticist evidently finds satisfaction in this title of Christ, for he repeats it in xxii. 16 ἐγὼ (Ἰησοῦς) εἰμὶ ἡ ρίζα καὶ τὸ γένος Δαυεὶδ (where see note): cf. also c. iii. 7, note.

The Lion of Judah, the Son of David, conquered the world (Jo. xvi. 33, Apoc. i. 18, iii. 21), and one fruit of His victory is that it belongs to Him to open the seals of God's Book of Destiny, i.e. to carry history onward through successive stages to the final revelation.

6. καὶ εἶδον ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ θρόνου κτλ.]



τεσσάρων ζώων καὶ ἐν μέσῳ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἀρνίον  
ἐστηκὸς ὡς ἐσφαγμένον, ἔχων κέρατα ἑπτὰ καὶ  
ὀφθαλμοὺς ἑπτὰ, οἳ εἰσιν τὰ ἑπτὰ πνεύματα τοῦ θεοῦ,

6 om εν μεσω (2°) sy<sup>ex</sup> ante των τεσσ. ζωνων pon Prim | εστηκος APQ min<sup>pl</sup>  
εστηκως N 1 7 28 32 36 87 | om ως 31 50 95 me arm<sup>3,4</sup> Hipp<sup>dan</sup> | εσφαγμενον]  
εσφραγισμενον 7 31 32 38 | εχων NΔQ 7 28 30 32 35] εχον P min<sup>pl</sup> | οι εισιν NΔ 1 38  
51 87 al] α εισιν Q min<sup>sat mu</sup> | om επτα A 1 12 vg<sup>am\*fu</sup>

The Seer, roused from his dejection by the Elder's ἰδού, looks again, and sees, not a Lion but a Lamb (ἀρνίον). The conception is from Isa. liii. 7 ὡς πρόβατον ἐπὶ σφαγὴν ἤχθη, καὶ ὡς ἄμνος ἐναντίον τοῦ κείροντος ἄφωνος. Ἄμνος has passed from the LXX. into the other passages in the N.T. where Christ is described as the Lamb (Jo. i. 29, 36, Acts viii. 32, 1 Pet. i. 19), but it does not occur in the Apocalypse, which uses τὸ ἀρνίον as a title of our Lord 29 times in 12 chapters. It is possible that the Apocalypticist has taken the latter word from a non-Septuagintal version of Isaiah, *l. c.*; or he may have had in view Jer. xi. 19 ὡς ἀρνίον ἄκακον ἀγόμενον τοῦ θύεσθαι. The diminutive must not be pressed, since ἀρνίος has no nom., but the contrast of the Lamb with the Lion is sufficiently striking in any case, directing attention to the unique combination of majesty and meekness which characterized the life of Jesus Christ. Cf. Victorinus: "ad devincendam mortem leo, ad patiendum vero pro hominibus tanquam agnus ad occisionem ductus est." Ἐστηκὸς ὡς ἐσφαγμένον: the sacrifice foreseen by Isaiah and Jeremiah has taken place and is yielding lasting fruits (perf.), and there are indications of the fact that it has been offered (ὡς ἐσφ.); yet the Lamb stands erect and alive in the sight of Heaven (cf. i. 18 ἐγενόμην νεκρὸς καὶ ἰδὼν ζῶν εἰμι). The position which He occupies in the picture is not quite clear, for ἐν μέσῳ...καὶ ἐν μέσῳ may mean either 'between the Throne and the Four Living creatures on the one hand and

the Elders on the other' (cf. Gen. i. 7 ἀνὰ μέσον...καὶ ἀνὰ μέσον = יְיָ...יְיָ), or 'in the midst of all,' the Centrepiece of the whole *tableau*. But the relative positions of the Throne, the ζῶα, and the Elders (iv. 4, 6), seem to exclude the former interpretation, and the latter is wholly consistent with the general place assigned to the Lamb throughout the Apocalypse. With ἑστηκὸς cf. Acts vii. 56 θεωρῶ...τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐκ δεξιῶν ἐστῶτα τοῦ θεοῦ, Apoc. xiv. 1 ἰδὼν τὸ ἀρνίον ἐστὸς ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος Σιών. The position is that of the Priest offering sacrifice (Heb. x. 11), and the Lamb is both Sacrifice and Priest. But perhaps ἐστ. denotes here no more than the restored life and activity of the Victim; cf. vii. 17, xiv. 1.

ἔχων κέρατα ἑπτὰ καὶ ὀφθαλμοὺς ἑπτὰ κτλ.] The horn as the symbol of strength is an old Hebrew metaphor which occurs first in Deut. xxxiii. 17, where Ephraim is said to have the horns of the **QNH**, LXX. μονοκέρας (a species of wild ox); cf. 1 Regn. ii. 1, 10, 3 Regn. xxii. 11, Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 3, cxi. (cxii.) 9. In the later books of the O.T. the horn is the symbol of a dynastic force (Zech. i. 18 (ii. 1) ff., Dan. vii. 7 ff., viii. 3 ff.); and in this sense it is used in Apoc. xii. 3, xiii. 1, 11, xvii. 3 ff. (where see notes). The 'seven horns of the Lamb' symbolize the fulness of His power as the Victorious Christ; cf. Mt. xxviii. 18 ἐδόθη μοι πάντα ἐξουσία ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς, Jo. xvii. 1 ἔδωκας αὐτῷ ἐξουσίαν πάσης σαρκός. In Enoch xc. 37 f. the Messiah appears as a white **QNH** with great black horns (see

ἀπεσταλμένοι εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν. <sup>7</sup>καὶ ἦλθεν καὶ 7  
εἴληφεν ἐκ τῆς δεξιᾶς τοῦ καθημένου ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου.

<sup>8</sup>καὶ ὅτε ἔλαβεν τὸ βιβλίον, τὰ τέσσερα ζῶα καὶ οἱ 8

6 ἀπεσταλμένοι A] ἀπεσταλμένα N 38 49 130 τα ἀπεσταλμ. 1 79 me<sup>vid</sup> Hipp απο-  
στελλόμενα Q min<sup>ast mu</sup> τα αποστειλλ. 7 8 9 13 16 syr<sup>g w</sup> vid 7 εἴληφεν] + το βιβλίον  
1 \*\* mg 7 36 (38) syr\* syr<sup>g w</sup> me Prim 8 εἴλαβεν] εἴληφεν 130 | τέσσαρα PQ min<sup>mn</sup> vid |

Charles, *ad l.*) With the fulness of strength the Lamb possesses also the fulness of vision, symbolized by seven eyes; cf. iv. 6, 8, where the ζῶα have eyes before and behind, around and within, yet do not possess the plenary illumination ascribed to the Lamb. The Apocalypstist has in view Zech. iii. 9 ἐπὶ τὸν λίθον τὸν ἕνα ἐπὶ τὰ ὀφθαλμοὶ εἰσιν, iv. 10 ἐπὶ τὰ οὐτοὶ ὀφθαλμοὶ εἰσιν [Κυρίου] οἱ ἐπιβλέποντες (וְעַיְנֵי־יְהוָה). He identifies the "seven eyes of the Lord," which are also the eyes of the Lamb, with the "seven Spirits of God." The eyes of Christ are ὡς φλόξ πυρός (i. 14), and the seven Spirits (i. 4, note) blaze like torches before the Throne of God (iv. 5). But in their position before the Throne they are stationary, whilst, as the eyes of the Lamb, they have a mission to all the earth. The reading is uncertain; we have to choose between ἀπεσταλμένα (N), ἀποστελλόμενα (Q) and ἀπεσταλμένοι (A). The last agrees with Zech. i. c. (ὀφθ. οἱ ἐπιβλέποντες), and has the merit of being the harder reading. The sense in any case is materially the same; the eyes, that is the Spirits, are sent. Ἀποστελλέσθαι, it can hardly be doubted, has reference to the Mission of the Spirit (cf. Lc. xxiv. 49 ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ἐξαποστέλλω τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ πατρὸς μου ἐφ' ὑμᾶς, Gal. iv. 6 ἐξαπέστειλεν ὁ θεὸς τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὰς καρδίας ἡμῶν), though the Johannine Gospel uses πέμπειν in this connexion (xiv. 26, xv. 26, xvi. 7). A mission of the Spirit to the whole world carries us beyond the earlier conception of His work, yet see Jo. xvi. 8 f. As the Spirit of Jesus

(Acts xvi. 7) and the "Eyes of the Lamb," His mission is oecumenical.

7. καὶ ἦλθεν καὶ εἴληφεν ἐκ τῆς δεξιᾶς κτλ.] 'And I saw Him go (aor.), and now He has taken [the book] out of the hand of Him Who sits on the Throne.' Cf. iii. 3 εἴληφας καὶ ἤκουσας, viii. 5 εἴληφεν...καὶ ἐγέμισεν, xi. 17 εἴληφας καὶ ἐβασίλευσας; εἶρηκα is similarly joined with an aorist in vii. 13 f., xix. 3. WM. (p. 340) holds the perf. in v. 7, viii. 5, to be simply aoristic; cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 200, who gives other exx. from the Pauline Epp., and from subapostolic literature. On the other hand see Benson, *Apocalypse*, p. 150 f., who makes a good case for retaining in the Apocalyptic instances a more or less distinct flavour of the sense of the perfect. Here εἴληφεν may point (Weiss, Bousset) to the abiding results of the action, or it may be simply realistic, as explained above. Realism also explains the absence of τὸ βιβλίον; the movement is so rapid that the subject is left to be understood.

8. καὶ ὅτε ἔλαβεν τὸ βιβλίον κτλ.] The aorist of ordinary narration is resumed. When the Lamb took the roll, the representatives of the animate creation and of the universal Church fell before Him. Προσκύνησις, though not mentioned as in iv. 10, is perhaps implied; cf. v. 14, where after their praise of God and of the Lamb the Elders ἔπεσαν καὶ προσεκύνησαν. Ἐχοντες ἕκαστος is probably to be referred to the Elders only, for though the masculines might include the ζῶα (cf. ἔχων, iv. 7 f.), the particulars which follow are not appropriate to the



εἴκοσι τέσσαρες πρεσβύτεροι ἔπεσαν ἐνώπιον τοῦ  
 ἀρνίου, ἔχοντες ἕκαστος κιθάραν καὶ φιάλας χρυσᾶς  
 γεμούσας θυμιαμάτων, αἱ εἰσιν αἱ προσευχαὶ τῶν  
 9 ἀγίων. 9 καὶ ᾄδουσιν ᾠδὴν καινὴν λέγοντες

8 επεσον Q min<sup>pl</sup> | εκαστος εχοντες N εχ. εκαστος αυτων syr<sup>ew</sup> vid | κιθαρας 1 7 29  
 36 49 51 91 96 al vg | φιαλην χρυσην γεμουσαν syr<sup>ew</sup> | χρυσεας N | αι εισιν AP  
 min<sup>pl</sup> syrr Andr Ar] α εισιν NQ 36 | αι προσευχαι om αι N\* 6 14 130 al<sup>mu</sup> προσευχων  
 2 7 8 19 27 29 41 43 48 50 82 93 9 και αδουσιν] αδοντες syr<sup>ew</sup> vid Prim

latter. Each Elder is now seen to carry a *κιθάρα*, i.e. a lyre or zither (the *קִיֶּתֶר* of the O.T., in Daniel *קִיֶּתֶר* (*k'ri* קִיֶּתֶר)), the traditional instrument of psalmody (cf. Ps. xxxii. (xxxiii.) 2, xcvii. (xcviii.) 5, cxlvi. (cxlvii.) 7, cl. 3); the word is used again by the Apocalypticist in another description of the celestial music (xiv. 2 ὡς κιθαρωδῶν κιθαριζόντων ἐν ταῖς κιθάραις αὐτῶν, xv. 2 ἔχοντας κιθάρas τοῦ θεοῦ). Beside their lyres the Elders had golden bowls or saucers (*φιάλαι*, *paterae*, see xvii. 1), full of incense, such as according to Josephus were placed on the shewbread (*antt.* iv. 6. 6; in iii. 10. 7 he calls them *πίνακες*, plates). *Θυμιάματα*, pl., as usually in the LXX. (Gen. xxxvii. 25, 1 Chr. vi. 49, Jer. xvii. 26) and elsewhere in this book (Apoc. viii. 3 f., xviii. 13). *Αἱ* probably refers to *θυμ.* and not to *φιάλας*, deriving its gender by attraction (WM. p. 206 f.) from *προσευχαί*: *αἱ* (NQ) is the correction of a scribe who has felt the difficulty without realizing the true solution. The prayers of the Church are symbolized by the incense (Ps. cxl. 2 κατευθυνθήτω ἡ προσευχή μου ὡς θυμίαμα ἐνώπιόν σου, Lc. i. 10 πᾶν τὸ πλῆθος ἦν τοῦ λαοῦ προσευχόμενον ἔξω τῇ ὥρᾳ τοῦ θυμιάματος), as its psalmody, already an important element in Church worship (1 Cor. xiv. 15, 26, Eph. v. 19, Col. iii. 16), is represented by the lyres. The Elders are fitly charged with both, since they represent the Church, and in the act which follows symbolize the Church's adoration of Christ. For *αἱ προσευχαί*, the

normal, familiar, acts of prayer, individual or collective, see Acts ii. 42. Rom. i. 10, 1 Tim. ii. 1, v. 5, 1 Pet. iii. 7, and esp. Apoc. viii. 3 f.

The ceremonial use of incense in the services of the Church, which might have been suggested by this passage, does not seem to have any ante-Nicene support; Christians of the first three centuries were probably deterred from adopting it by the place which it held in pagan worship (cf. Tert. *apol.* 30, 42, and other passages cited in *D.C.A.*, s. v. 'Incense'). Even 'Silvia' (ed. Gamurrini, p. 49) states the purpose of the *thymiamateria* in the great Church at Jerusalem to have been merely "ut tota basilica Anastasis repleatur odoribus." The Apostolic Canons, however, recognize incense as a legitimate accessory at the offering of the Eucharist (*can.* 3 θυμίαμα τῷ καιρῷ τῆς ἁγίας προσφορᾶς).

9. καὶ ᾄδουσιν ᾠδὴν καινὴν] A 'new song' (שִׁיר חדש, ᾠδὴ καινή, ᾠσμα καινόν, ὕμνος καινός) is mentioned in Ps. xxxii. (xxxiii.) 3, xxxix. (xl.) 4, xcv. (xcvi.) 1, xcvii. (xcviii.) 1, cxliii. (cxliv.) 9, cxlix. 1, Isa. xlii. 10. Originally denoting only a fresh song of praise, the phrase lent itself especially to songs composed for great occasions; e.g. in Isa. l. c. the new song springs out of a prophecy of the new order which is to be inaugurated by the Servant of Jehovah; and similarly Judith's paean over the death of Holofernes is a ὕμνος καινός (Judith xvi. 13). In the Apocalypse it is appropriately used for the Church's

Ἄξιος εἶ λαβεῖν τὸ βιβλίον καὶ ἀνοῖξαι τὰς  
σφραγίδας αὐτοῦ, ὅτι ἐσφάγης καὶ ἡγόρασας  
τῷ θεῷ ἐν τῷ αἵματί σου ἐκ πάσης φυλῆς καὶ  
γλώσσης καὶ λαοῦ καὶ ἔθνους, <sup>10</sup> καὶ ἐποίησας 10  
αὐτοὺς τῷ θεῷ ἡμῶν βασιλείαν καὶ ἱερεῖς, καὶ  
βασιλεύουσιν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

9 ανοῖξαι | λυσαι syr<sup>g</sup> | om εσφαγης και 130 | τω θεω (om 1 v<sup>g</sup>harl\* Cyrp)] + ημας  
KPQ min<sup>pl</sup> me syrr arm Cypr Prim 10 αυτους | ημας v<sup>g</sup>clef<sup>u</sup> | τω θεω ημων om A |  
βασιλειαν NA v<sup>g</sup> me Cypr Prim] βασιλεις Q min<sup>om</sup> v<sup>id</sup> syr arm aeth Andr Ar βασιλειαν  
και ιερεις και βασιλεις syr<sup>g</sup> | βασιλευουσιν AQ 7 14 28 29 35 38 al syr] βασιλευουσιν  
NP 1 2 4 5 6 8 30 31 32 36 130 al g v<sup>g</sup>am<sup>fu</sup>harl<sup>tol</sup> me syr<sup>g</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> Cypr βασιλευσομεν  
v<sup>g</sup>cle<sup>dem</sup> arm<sup>1</sup> Ar Prim<sup>vid</sup> (regnauimus)

praise of Redemption (cf. xiv. 3); the  
ᾠδὴ καινὴ answers to the ὄνομα καινόν  
(ii. 17, iii. 12), the Ἱερουσαλὴμ καινὴ  
(iii. 12, xxi. 2), the οὐρανὸς καινὸς καὶ  
γῆ καινὴ (xxi. 1), the καινὰ πάντα (xxi. 5)  
of the great Christian prophecy.

ἄξιος εἶ λαβεῖν τὸ βιβλίον κτλ.] The  
Elders recognize in Christ the absolute  
moral worthiness which has qualified  
Him to take the Book of Destiny from  
the hand of God and open its seals  
(ἀνοῖξαι τὰς σφρ. = ἀν. τὸ βιβλίον καὶ  
λῦσαι τὰς σφρ., v. 2). This ἀξίότης is  
based neither on His unique relation  
to God, nor on the perfection of His  
human life, but on the fact of His  
sacrifice (ὅτι ἐσφάγης, cf. v. 6 ὡς  
ἐσφαγμένον). Σφάζεσθαι is used to  
describe the Death of Christ only in  
this book (vv. 6, 9, 12, xiii. 8), where its  
use is due to Isa. liii. 7 ὡς πρόβατον  
ἐπὶ σφαγὴν ἤχθη; it is interesting to  
find it occurring also in references to  
the martyrdoms which were trying  
the faith of the Churches of Asia  
(vi. 9, xviii. 24). Other Apostolic  
writings speak of Christ as 'crucified'  
or 'sacrificed,' or simply as having  
'died.' Ἀγοράζειν, a Pauline word  
(1 Cor. vi. 20, vii. 23, and in the  
compound ἐξαγ., Gal. iii. 13, iv. 5),  
is used in this sense elsewhere only  
in Apoc. (here and xiv. 3 f.) and in  
2 Peter (ii. 1); it rings with echoes of  
the Greek ἀγοραί, familiar both to  
St Paul and St John. The 'purchase'

was made with the Blood of the slain  
Lamb (ἐν τῷ αἵματί σου, where ἐν  
denotes the price, as in i. 5 λύσαντι  
ἡμᾶς ἐν τῷ αἵμ. αὐτοῦ); see Acts xx. 28,  
1 Cor. vi. 20, 1 Pet. i. 18 ff. It was  
made "for God," the thing purchased  
being destined for His service (Rom.  
vi. 22, 1 Cor. i. c.). In what it con-  
sisted, i.e., what was purchased,  
appears in the words that follow: ἐκ  
πάσης φυλῆς κτλ., 'representatives of  
every nationality, without distinction  
of race or geographical or political  
distribution'; cf. vii. 9, xiv. 6 and the  
similar enumerations in x. 11, xi. 9,  
xiii. 7, xvii. 15. The origin of the  
phrase is perhaps to be sought in  
Dan. iii. 4, 7, v. 19, vi. 25: cf. also  
4 Esdr. iii. 7 (16). The scope which it  
assigns to the redemptive virtue of  
the Cross is less wide than that which  
is contemplated in 1 Tim. ii. 3 f., 1 Jo.  
ii. 2; but the 'new song' refers only  
to those in whom Redemption has  
become effective by their incorpora-  
tion in the Body of Christ. The  
oecumenical mission of the Church is,  
however, fully recognized; the Seer  
sees in it a worldwide Empire ex-  
tending far beyond the shores of the  
Mediterranean and the sway of the  
Caesars.

10. καὶ ἐποίησας αὐτοὺς τῷ θεῷ  
ἡμῶν κτλ.] A further result of the  
Lamb's Sacrifice. Those whom He  
purchased He made a Kingdom and

11 καὶ εἶδον, καὶ ἤκουσα ὡς φωνὴν ἀγγέλων πολλῶν  
κύκλῳ τοῦ θρόνου καὶ τῶν ζώων καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων,  
καὶ ἦν ὁ ἀριθμὸς αὐτῶν μυριάδες μυριάδων καὶ  
12 χιλιάδες χιλιάδων, <sup>12</sup>λέγοντες φωνῇ μεγάλῃ

11 εἶδον NP min<sup>pl</sup>] εἶδον AQ 7 14 92 | om ὡς APQ\* 1 14 49 70 al vg me arm aeth  
Prim (hab NQ\*\* min<sup>scm</sup> syr Andr Ar) | κυκλοθεν 1 | om και των πρεσβυτερων...μυρι-  
αδων 1 | μυrias...χιλιας syr<sup>sw</sup> | om και χιλ. χιλ. 38 130 12 λεγοντες] λεγοντων 38  
95 97 vg Prim pr και syr<sup>sw</sup>

priests unto God. Cf. i. 6 ἐποίησεν ἡμᾶς βασιλείαν, ἱερεῖς τῷ θεῷ καὶ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ, xx. 6 ἔσονται ἱερεῖς τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, καὶ βασιλεύσουσιν μετ' αὐτοῦ, and see notes on both verses. The fact that this chord is struck thrice in the Apoc. seems to imply special familiarity on the part of both writer and readers with the words as well as the thought: possibly they entered into a primitive hymn which may have run: ἐποίησας ἡμᾶς βασιλείαν | ἱερεῖς τῷ θεῷ καὶ πατρὶ σου | καὶ βασιλεύ[σ]ομεν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. In the present passage the harder βασιλεύουσιν (AQ) is perhaps to be preferred; the reign of the Saints had begun in the life of the Spirit, though in the fuller sense it was yet future: cf. Mt. v. 3, 5 αὐτῶν ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία...κληρονομήσουσι τὴν γῆν, 1 Cor. iv. 8 χωρὶς ἡμῶν ἐβασίλευσατε; καὶ ὀφελὸν γε ἐβασίλευσατε, ἵνα καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑμῖν συμβασιλεύσωμεν. For the future, see Apoc. xx. 6, xxii. 5.

The 'new song' vindicates for Jesus Christ the unique place which He has taken in the history of the world. By a supreme act of self-sacrifice He has purchased men of all races and nationalities for the service of God, founded a vast spiritual Empire, and converted human life into a priestly service and a royal dignity. He who has done this is worthy to have committed into His hands the keeping of the Book of Destiny, and to break its Seals and unroll its closely packed lengths; to preside over the whole

course of events which connects His Ascension with His Return.

11. καὶ εἶδον, καὶ ἤκουσα ὡς φωνὴν ἀγγέλων πολλῶν κτλ.] A new feature in the vision introduced by a fresh καὶ εἶδον (v. 1, 2, 6, vi. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 12 etc.; cf. iv. 1, note). Except the 'Hierophant' (iv. 1), and the Strong Angel of v. 2, this vision has been hitherto without angelic appearances; now at length the Angels are seen in their myriads, forming a vast ring around and therefore outside the Elders, who are themselves around the central Throne (cf. iv. 4). The Seer gives their numbers from Dan. vii. 10: χιλιαὶ χιλιάδες ἐλειτούργουν αὐτῷ, καὶ μύρια μυριάδες παριστήκεισαν αὐτῷ; cf. Enoch xiv. 22 κύκλῳ μύρια μυριάδες ἐστήκασιν ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ; ἰβ. xl. 1, lx. 1, lxxi. 8, and Heb. xii. 22 f. προσεληλύθατε μυριάσιν ἀγγέλων: the source of all these computations is probably Deut. xxxiii. 2 κατέσπενσεν ἐξ ὄρους Φαράν σὺν μυριάσιν Κάδης (פָּאֲרָן עִם מִרְיָדִים קָדִישׁ), ἐκ δεξιῶν αὐτοῦ ἄγγελοι μετ' αὐτοῦ; cf. Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 18. With the phrases μυριάδες μυριάδων, χιλιάδες χιλιάδων cf. Gen. xxiv. 60 γίνου εἰς χιλιάδας μυριάδων, Num. x. 36 χιλιάδας μυριάδας, Apoc. ix. 16 δις μυριάδες μυριάδων. The voice of this vast concourse—a μεγάλη φωνή indeed—is a shout rather than a song. There is no mention of κιθάραι or ᾠδή here; the Angels simply acclaim the Lamb as worthy.

12. ἄξιόν ἐστιν τὸ ἀρνίον κτλ.] Not ἄξιός ἐστι as in v. 9. The terms, more-

Ἄξιόν ἐστιν τὸ ἀρνίον τὸ ἐσφαγμένον  
λαβεῖν τὴν δύναμιν καὶ πλουτον καὶ σοφίαν καὶ  
ἰσχύν καὶ τιμὴν καὶ δόξαν καὶ εὐλογίαν.  
<sup>13</sup> καὶ πᾶν κτίσμα ὃ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς καὶ ὑποκάτω τῆς γῆς καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης  
καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς πάντα, ἤκουσα λέγοντας

12 αξιον **RQ** min<sup>omn</sup> vid **syr**] αξιος **A** αξιος ει **syr<sup>ew</sup>** | εσφαγμενον] εσφραγισμενον 58 |  
πλουτον] pr τον **Q** min<sup>satmu</sup> 13 ο] + εστιν **P** 1 28 35 36 al<sup>mu</sup> vid **vg** **syr** Prim Andr  
(conj το Nestle) | επι της γης] εν τη γη 1 al<sup>vixmu</sup> **syr<sup>ew</sup>** | om και υποκατω της γης **H** 12  
14 33 47 95 **vg<sup>fu</sup>** me **arm** | επι της θαλασσης] τα εν τη θαλασση **K** **vg** me **syrr** **arm** vid  
Prim + εστιν **A** 6 78 130 al + a εστιν **PQ** 1 30\* 34 35 49 al **vg** + o εστιν **syr<sup>ew</sup>** vid | παντα  
ηκουσα λεγοντας **P** 6 32 90 130] παντα ηκ. λεγοντα **A** 1 12 παντας ηκ. λεγοντας 2 7 8  
al<sup>satmu</sup> παντα και ηκ. λεγοντας **K** 30 34 35 36 87 98 al **syrr** παντα και παντας ηκ.  
λεγοντας **Q**

over, are more general—τὸ ἐσφαγμένον for ὅτι ἐσφάγης, and for λαβεῖν τὸ βιβλίον the usual λ. τὴν δύναμιν κτλ. (iv. 11). The Angels stand outside the mystery of Redemption, though they are far from being uninterested spectators (Eph. iii. 10, 1 Pet. i. 12), and recognize both the grandeur of the Lord's sacrificial act, and its infinite merit. The doxology which they offer to the Lamb is even fuller than that which in iv. 11 is offered by the Elders to the Creator, for to glory and honour and power it adds riches, wisdom, strength, and blessing. Πλούτος, σοφία, ἰσχύς, εὐλογία, are specially appropriate in a doxology offered to Christ; cf. 2 Cor. viii. 9 ἐπτώχευσεν πλούσιος ὢν, 1 Cor. i. 24 θεοῦ δύναμιν καὶ θεοῦ σοφίαν, Lc. xi. 22 ἐπὶ δὲ ἰσχυρότερος αὐτοῦ [τοῦ ἰσχυροῦ] ἐπελθὼν νικήσῃ αὐτόν, Rom. xv. 29 ἐν πληρώματι εὐλογίας Χριστοῦ. For πλούτος and ἰσχύς in a doxology see 1 Chron. xxix. 11 f. The seven attributes form a heptad of praise which leaves nothing wanting in the Angels' acclamation of the Lamb. Arethas compares Mt. xxviii. 18 ἐδόθη μοι πᾶσα ἐξουσία ἐν οὐρανῷ κτλ., and adds: τῷ ἀρνίῳ ἡ ἐξουσία ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐσφάθαι δέδοται τῶν ἐπουρανίων καὶ

ἐπιγείων καὶ καταχθονίων (cf. Phil. ii. 9 f.).

13. καὶ πᾶν κτίσμα ὃ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ κτλ.] A still wider circle offers its doxology. The whole Creation is summoned from its four great fields of life (cf. v. 3); the Sea is now added explicitly. The gathering is no longer representative only, but exhaustive, not one created thing being omitted (πᾶν κτίσμα, τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς πάντα). Κτίσμα occurs first in Sirach and Wisdom, where it seems to be distinguished from (ἡ) κτίσις; in the N.T. (Jac. i. 18, 1 Tim. iv. 4, Apoc. v. 13, viii. 9) it is invariably concrete, 'a creature,' 'a created thing.' The Seer does not himself see Creation rising in its innumerable forms of life to offer its doxology; this is no part of the vision which comes to him through the open door. But he hears the roar of the great acclamation as it rises to heaven, and it is heard also within the circle round the Throne, for the ζῶα respond (v. 14). John's nearness to the Throne, or (what is the same thing) the elevation of his spirit, enables him to voice the purpose of universal Nature; he becomes conscious that it exists only to glorify God and the Lamb.

Τῷ καθημένῳ ἐπὶ τῷ θρόνῳ καὶ τῷ ἀρνίῳ ἡ  
εὐλογία καὶ ἡ τιμὴ καὶ ἡ δόξα καὶ τὸ κράτος εἰς  
τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων.

14 <sup>14</sup>καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα ζῶα ἔλεγον Ἀμήν, καὶ οἱ πρεσ-  
§ C βύτεροι ἔπεσαν καὶ <sup>§</sup>προσεκύνησαν.

13 τῷ θρονῷ A Q 2 6 7 8] του θρονου NP 1 al<sup>mu</sup> Andr Ar | και τῷ ἀρνίῳ] om me om  
και N<sup>c</sup>. A syr | ἡ εὐλογία] om η P' | και το κρατος] παντοκρατορος N\* om arm<sup>3</sup>  
των αιωνων] + αμην Q 1 al<sup>sat mu</sup> aeth<sup>utr</sup> Andr Ar 14 τεσσαρα NPQ | ελεγον 1 7  
28 vg] λεγοντα Q min<sup>nat mu</sup> syr<sup>gw</sup> me Ar | αμην] pr το Q min<sup>fero 40</sup> Ar | πρεσβυτεροι]  
pr εικοσι τεσσαρες vg<sup>clo</sup> Prim | επεσον Q min<sup>plq 40</sup> Andr Ar | και προσεκυνησαν] + viven-  
tem in saecula saeculorum vg<sup>clo</sup> Prim om 130

τῷ καθημένῳ ἐπὶ τῷ θρόνῳ καὶ τῷ  
ἀρνίῳ] Cf. vii. 10. In xxii. 1, 3 the  
Throne belongs to God and to the  
Lamb conjointly (see iii. 21 note);  
but the offering of the doxology to  
Both in the same terms is scarcely  
less significant. While the Angels' doxology was sevenfold, the Creation's is fourfold, consisting of the last three points in the former, with the addition of *κράτος* which takes the place of *ἰσχύς*, active power being here in view rather than a reserve of secret strength (cf. Eph. i. 19, vi. 10). This fourfold attribution of praise agrees with the character of those who offer it, for four is the number of the creature; see Mc. xiii. 27, Apoc. iv. 6, vii. 1; Iren. iii. 11. 8 τέσσαρα κλίματα τοῦ κόσμου ἐν ᾧ ἐσμέν εἰσι, καὶ τέσσαρα καθολικά πνεύματα. It is perhaps not without meaning that each of the perfections named is separately emphasized by the article (ἡ εὐλογία κ. ἡ τιμὴ κ. ἡ δόξα κ. τὸ κράτος): contrast v. 12 τὴν δύναμιν καὶ πλοῦτον κτλ. Εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων gives infinity to the whole; the exaltation of the Lamb is not temporary but enduring.

14. καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα ζῶα ἔλεγον Ἀμήν] The heavenly representatives of animate creation confirm the doxology which rises from the earth. For ἔλεγον Ἀμήν cf. 1 Chron. xvi. 36 καὶ ἐρεῖ πᾶς ὁ λαός Ἀμήν, 1 Cor. xiv. 16 πῶς ἐρεῖ τὸ Ἀμήν ἐπὶ τῇ σῇ εὐχαριστίᾳ Justin, *apol.* i. 65 πᾶς ὁ παρῶν

λαὸς ἐπευφημεῖ λέγων Ἀμήν: *ib.* 67. The words are probably suggested by the familiar 'Amen' with which at Ephesus and elsewhere in Asia the Seer's own Eucharistic thanksgiving had always been ended. The whole passage is highly suggestive of the devotional attitude of the Asiatic Church in the time of Domitian towards the Person of Christ. It confirms Pliny's report "[Christianos] carmen Christo quasi deo dicere secum invicem," and the statement in Euseb. *H.E.* v. 28 ψαλμοὶ δὲ ὅσοι καὶ ᾠδαὶ ἀδελφῶν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ὑπὸ πιστῶν γραφεῖσιν τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ τὸν χριστὸν ὑμνοῦσι θεολογοῦντες.

καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἔπεσαν καὶ προσεκύνησαν] The whole service of praise ends with a fresh act of homage on the part of the Church's representatives. Here as in iv. 10 it is the Elders who prostrate themselves. The deepest homage is due from the Church, which has been redeemed and made a royal priesthood unto God.

#### VI. 1—17. THE OPENING OF THE FIRST SIX SEALS

I. καὶ εἶδον κτλ.] The vision proceeds (on καὶ εἶδον see v. 1, 6, 11). The Lamb, who has already taken the roll (v. 7), now opens the seals one by one. The first four openings (vv. 1—8) form a series, marked by a common note; each is preceded by an utterance from one of the four ζῶα, and



<sup>1</sup> Καὶ εἶδον ὅτε ἤνοιξεν τὸ ἀρνίον μίαν ἐκ τῶν ἐπτά VI.  
σφραγίδων, καὶ ἤκουσα ἐνὸς ἐκ τῶν τεσσάρων ζῶων  
λέγοντος ὡς φωνῇ βροντῆς Ἐρχου. <sup>2</sup> καὶ εἶδον, καὶ 2  
ἰδοὺ ἵππος λευκός, καὶ ὁ καθήμενος ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἔχων  
τόξον, καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ στέφανος, καὶ ἐξήλθεν νικῶν

VI 1 εἶδον CP min<sup>pl</sup> Ar] ἰδον NAQ 7 14 92 | οτε] οτι Q min<sup>fero</sup> 40 arm vg<sup>fu</sup> tol harl  
Andr Ar | om επτα P 1 6 28 34 79 al me arm<sup>1</sup> | λεγοντος] λεγουσαν N syr post βροντης  
pon A 130 | φωνης P 1 6 31 φωνην M 26 91 130 vg arm<sup>1</sup> | βροντων syr<sup>g</sup> vid | ερχου]  
+ και ιδε NQ min<sup>fero</sup> 25 + et vide vg<sup>elefa</sup> syr me aeth Vict Prim 2 και ειδ. NP 1  
a] <sup>latinu</sup> (και ιδον AC 7 36)] om Q min<sup>fero</sup> 30 vg<sup>fu</sup> dem harl\* tollips Vict Prim Ar pr και ηκουσα  
syr<sup>g</sup> | νικων] pr o A arm<sup>2,4</sup>

followed by the appearance of a horse and his rider, whose significance is partly explained.

For *μίαν ἐκ*, *ἐνὸς ἐκ*, see v. 5 note; *ἐκ* with a partitive genitive is especially frequent in the Apoc., cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 96 f. The writer declines to say which seal was opened first, or which of the ζῶα began; neither point is material. Ως φωνῇ βροντῆς, cf. xiv. 2, xix. 6, and for the instrumental dative see v. 12, vi. 10; φωνῇ (N), φωνῆς (P), are corrections. It is unnecessary to create an irregularity by reading φωνῇ (with Tischendorf, Bousset, Nestle).

Each of the ζῶα in succession thunders out his ἔρχου (sv. 1, 3, 5, 7). The scribes have understood this as a call to the Seer, and many mss. accordingly add καὶ ἴδε, or καὶ βλέπε; see *app. crit.* But (1) δεῦρο would have been the natural word to invite the approach of the Seer; and (2) no reason can be shewn why he should have been called within the door and across the Sea in order to witness the visions which follow. Many ancient interpreters, regarding the white horse as the “verbum praedicationis” (Victorinus, cf. Zahn, *Einl.* ii. p. 689), explain *Veni* as the summons to faith (e.g. Apringius: “*veni* dicitur invitatio ad fidem”). But throughout the Apoc. ἔρχεσθαι is used of the comings of God or of Christ (ὁ ἐρχόμενος, i. 4, 8,

iv. 8; ἔρχομαι, ii. 5, 16, iii. 11, xvi. 15, xxii. 7, 12, 20; ἔρχεται, i. 7; ἔρχου, xxii. 17, 20). The last two references help to determine the meaning of ἔρχου here; the ‘Come’ of the ζῶα corresponds to the ‘Come’ of the Spirit and the Bride, and of the hearer and the writer of the book (xxii. 17, 20); Nature no less than the Spirit in redeemed Man calls for the coming of the Christ. Thus the fourfold ἔρχου of the ζῶα represents the ἀποκαταδοκία τῆς κτίσεως (Rom. viii. 19 ff.) which at each crisis in the preparatory process becomes vocal in the ear of the prophet.

2. καὶ εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ ἵππος λευκός κτλ.] The vision of the four horsemen, distinguished by the colour of their horses, who follow successively the opening of the first four seals, has evidently been suggested by Zech. vi. 1 ff., ἰδοὺ τέσσαρα ἄρματα... ἐν τῷ ἄρματι τῷ πρώτῳ ἵπποι πυρροί, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἄρματι τῷ δευτέρῳ ἵπποι μέλανες, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἄρματι τῷ τρίτῳ ἵπποι λευκοί, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἄρματι τῷ τετάρτῳ ἵπποι ποικίλοι ψαροί (grizzled bay). Zechariah’s four horses are “the four winds of heaven” (v. 5), and their mission is to execute judgement upon Babylon, Egypt, and the other heathen nations of the world. The Apocalyptist borrows only the symbol of the horses and their colours, and instead of yoking the horses to chariots he sets on each



3 καὶ ἵνα νικήσῃ. <sup>3</sup>καὶ ὅτε ἤνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν  
 δευτέραν, ἤκουσα τοῦ δευτέρου ζῶου λέγοντος Ἐρχου.

2 καὶ ἵνα νικήσῃ] καὶ ἐνίκησεν & me + καὶ ἐνικ. 32 36 pr καὶ ἐνικ. syr<sup>W</sup> om καὶ arm  
 Tert 3 τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν δευτέραν] τὴν δευτ. σφρ. Q min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar | ἐρχου] + καὶ.  
 ide & 34 35 38 39 al<sup>psuc</sup> + et vide vgc<sup>le fu dom harl tollps</sup> me (aeth) Vict Prim Andr

of them ■ rider in whom the interest of the vision is centred.

In the first vision the horse is white, the rider carries a bow and receives a conqueror's crown (στέφανος); he goes forth, it is noted, as a conqueror, and with the purpose of winning fresh conquests (ἵνα νικήσῃ, not ὡς νικήσων). It is tempting to identify him with the Rider on the white horse in xix. 11 ff., whose name is 'the Word of God'; cf. Iren. iv. 21. 3 "ad hoc enim nasebatur Dominus...de quo et Ioannes in Apocalypsi ait *Exivit vincens, ut vinceret*." But the two riders have nothing in common beyond the white horse; the details are distinct; contrast e.g. the διαδήματα πολλά of xix. 12 with the single στέφανος here, and the ῥομφαία ὀξεῖα with the τόξον. A vision of the victorious Christ would be inappropriate at the opening of a series which symbolizes bloodshed, famine, and pestilence. Rather we have here a picture of triumphant militarism. The lust of conquest which makes great Empires, whether the Seer had in view the Empire of the Caesars or the Parthian power which menaced it (for, as Prof. Ramsay says (*Letters*, p. 58), the bow points specially to the latter; cf. Mommsen, *röm. Gesch.* v. 389), was the first and most momentous of the precursors of the final revelation.

In a Roman triumphal procession the victorious general did not ride a white horse, but was seated in a four-horse car (Ramsay, *Letters*, l. c.). Yet white was the colour of victory; cf. Verg. *Aen.* iii. 537 "quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi | tondentes campum late candore nivali"; on which Servius remarks, "hoc ad victoriae omen

pertinet." Moreover the horses which drew the *quadriga* were on occasions white; see Plutarch, *Camill.* 7 τέθριππον ὑποζευξάμενος λευκόπωλον ἐπέβη, καὶ διεξήλασε τῆς Ῥώμης. He adds, it is true: οὐδενὸς τοῦτο ποιήσαντος ἡγεμόνος πρότερον οὐδ' ὕστερον; but cf. Dio Cassius, *H. R.* xliii. 14 (C. Julius Caesar) τὰ ἐπινίκια τὰ προεψηφισμένα ἐπὶ τε λευκῶν ἵππων καὶ μετὰ ῥαβδούχων κτλ.

3f. καὶ ὅτε ἤνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν δευτέραν κτλ.] As the white horse and his rider vanish, bent on the career of conquest (ἵνα νικήσῃ), the Lamb opens the second seal, and there comes forth another horse, not white but πυρρός, 'blood red' (cf. 4 Regn. iii. 22 τὰ ὕδατα πυρρὰ (דִּמְרָא) ὥσει αἶμα); the word is used of the red-brown of the heifer (Num. xix. 2), and here, as in Zech. i. 8, vi. 2, of the roan of the horse, not however without allusion to its proper meaning. The rider on the red horse has received (ἐδόθη αὐτῷ) a great sword, as a symbol of his mission. Μάχαιρα may be either a knife carried in a sheath at the girdle (Jo. xviii. 10), or a weapon for use in war (see Hastings, *D. B.* iv. 634); this one is clearly of the latter sort, and it is large of its kind (μεγάλῃ).

Together with the sword the second rider had received power to plunge the world into war; his sword was not the symbol of civil justice (Rom. xiii. 4) but of bloodshed. "It was given him to take Peace (τὴν εἰρήνην) from off the earth and (to cause men) to slay one another"—the negative and positive sides of warfare. The construction is rugged and broken, as if in sympathy with the subject (τῷ καθ.

⁴καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἄλλος ἵππος πυρρός, καὶ τῷ καθημένῳ ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐδόθη αὐτῷ λαβεῖν τὴν εἰρήνην ἐκ τῆς γῆς καὶ ἵνα ἀλλήλους σφάζουσιν, καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ μάχαιρα μεγάλη. ⁵καὶ ὅτε ἤνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν τρίτην, ἤκουσα τοῦ τρίτου ζῶου λέγοντος Ἐρχου. καὶ εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ ἵππος μέλας, καὶ ὁ καθημένος ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἔχων ζυγὸν ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ. ⁶καὶ ἤκουσα ὡς ὁ φωνὴν ἐν μέσῳ τῶν τεσσάρων ζῶων λέγουσαν Χοίνιξ σίτου δηναρίου, καὶ τρεῖς χοίνικες κριθῶν δηναρίου.

4 και εξηλθεν] και ιδον και ιδου εξ. (34 35) (me) Andr | om αλλος 130 me syr<sup>sw</sup> | πυρρος] πυρος APQ 1 6 7 8 al<sup>tere</sup> 46 me Andr | τω καθημενω] pr εν Α | επ αυτον] επ αυτω 1 29 87 al | om αυτω 8<sup>c.a</sup> 31 | εκ της γης] om 8<sup>c.a</sup> om εκ Α 7 16 39 46 απο τ. γ. 1 36 al | om και 3<sup>o</sup> Q min<sup>tere</sup> 40 me syr<sup>sw</sup> aeth Andr Ar | σφαξουσιν 8PQ 1 al<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar | μεγαλη μαχαιρα Α 5 ηνοιξεν την σφραγίδα την τριτην] ηνοιξεν την τρ. σφρ. 1 36 38 al ηνοιγη η σφραγισ η τριτη 28 73 79 syr<sup>sw</sup> | ερχου] + και ιδε 8Q 6 8 9 al<sup>mu</sup> Andr Ar + et vide v<sup>g</sup>ele dem hari tollip sal syr Vict Prim al | και ειδ. NCP 28 47 49 al<sup>mu</sup> me (και ιδον Α 1 7 36)] om Q min<sup>mu</sup> g v<sup>g</sup>ele dem hari tollip sal syr<sup>sw</sup> aeth Andr Ar | επ αυτον] επ αυτω 1 al<sup>nonn</sup> | om αυτου 130 6 om ως Q min<sup>pl</sup> me syrr arm aeth Prim Andr Ar | εν μεσω (εμμ. AC)] εκ μεσου syr<sup>sw</sup> | ζων] + ως φωνην αετου me | δηναριου bis] στατηρος me | κριθης Q min<sup>pl</sup> syr<sup>sw</sup> Andr Ar | δηναριου 2<sup>o</sup>] pr του Α

ἐδόθη αὐτῷ λαβεῖν...καὶ ἵνα ἀλλ. σφάζουσιν, sc. οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς). For ἵνα with the fut. ind. see WM. p. 360 f., Blass, *Gr.* p. 211 f.; other exx. may be found in Apoc. iii. 9, vi. 11, viii. 3, ix. 4 f., 20, xiii. 12, 16(?), xiv. 13, xxii. 14.

If the first Seal has been interpreted rightly, there can be little difficulty in explaining the second. Victory, white-horsed and crowned, wears another aspect when viewed in the lurid light of the battlefield. Triumph spells much bloodshed and slaughter in the past, and the maintenance and extension of an Empire based on conquest demands more in the future. On the sword as the emblem of Roman domination see Mommsen, *röm. Gesch.*, l. c.

5. καὶ ὅτε ἤνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν τρίτην κτλ.] The breaking of the third seal lets loose a black horse. Bloodshed is not the only attendant upon conquest; Scarcity follows. The rider

on the black horse is not named, but this description leaves no doubt who he is. He carries in his hand, not bow or sword, but the beam of a pair of scales. For the meaning of ζυγός cf. Prov. xvi. 11 ῥοπή ζυγοῦ δικαιοσύνη παρὰ Κυρίῳ, Ezek. v. 1 λήμψη ζυγὸν σταθμίων, xlv. 10 ζυγὸς δίκαιος καὶ μέτρον δίκαιον καὶ χοίνιξ δικαία ἔστω ὑμῖν τοῦ μέτρον; the masc. is found also in the LXX., wherever the gender can be determined, and in Mt. xi. 29 f.

6. καὶ ἤκουσα ὡς φωνὴν ἐν μέσῳ τῶν τεσσ. ζῶων] Lest this rider should not be sufficiently identified by his equipment, there comes from the midst of the ζῶα what sounds like a voice (ὡς, cf. v. 11, vi. 1, xix. 1, 6), the protest of Nature against the horrors of famine.

λέγουσαν Χοίνιξ κτλ.] The voice fixes a maximum price for the main food-stuffs. The denarius, the silver 'franc' of the Empire, was the daily wage (Mt. xx. 2), and a *choenix* of wheat

7 καὶ τὸ ἔλαιον καὶ τὸν οἶνον μὴ ἀδικήσης. <sup>7</sup> καὶ ὅτε  
 ἤνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν τετάρτην, ἤκουσα φωνὴν  
 8 τοῦ τετάρτου ζῶον λέγοντος Ἐρχου. <sup>8</sup> καὶ εἶδον, καὶ  
 ἰδοὺ ἵππος χλωρός, καὶ ὁ καθήμενος ἐπάνω αὐτοῦ,

6 μη]+ου 130 | ἀδικήσεις (P) min<sup>nonn</sup> 7 τὴν τετάρτην σφραγίδα 38 | om φωνὴν  
 CPQ min<sup>40</sup> me syr (hab NA 1 28 36 49 79 91 vg<sup>cleam</sup> syr<sup>gw</sup>) | του τεταρτου ζωου] om  
 τεταρτου syr<sup>gw</sup> το τεταρτον ζων C | λεγουσαν 1 | ερχου]+και ιδε NQ min<sup>tere 35</sup> Andr Ar  
 +et vide vg<sup>cle</sup> dem tol me syr<sup>sh</sup> aeth Prim 8 και ειδ. P 1 49 79 91 al (και ιδον NAC  
 7 28 36 92) om Q 6 14 38 al<sup>sat mu</sup> vg<sup>cle</sup> dem tol al aeth Andr Ar | om και ιδου syr<sup>gw</sup>  
 Prim | ιππον χλωρον syr<sup>gw</sup> Prim | ο καθήμενος] om ο C τον καθημενον syr<sup>gw</sup> | επανω  
 αυτου] om αυτου CP 1 12 vg<sup>dem harl</sup> επ αυτου 130

the average daily consumption of the workman (Suidas: ἡ γὰρ χοῖνιξ ἡμερήσιος τροφή, cf. Athen. iii. 20). Barley was largely the food of the poor, as being relatively cheaper than wheat, cf. 4 Regn. vii. 18 δίμετρον κριθῆς σίκλου καὶ μέτρον σεμιδάλεως σίκλου: in N.T. times the proportionate cost was probably as three to one, as the Apocalypticist puts it here (χοῖνιξ σίτου, τρεῖς χοῖνικες κριθῶν). Χοῖνιξ represents the Hebrew חֵבֶן in Ezek. xlv.

10 f. lxx., i.e., 60—70 pints (Hastings, *D. B.* iv. 912); but the Greek measure in view was something under two pints; the Vg. renders χοῖνιξ here by *bilibris*. The proclamation, then, forbids famine prices, ensuring to the labourer a sufficiency of bread, and warning the world against such a rise in the price of cereals as would deprive men of the necessities of life. A similar embargo is laid on any attempt to destroy the liquid food of the people—τὸ ἔλαιον καὶ τὸν οἶνον μὴ ἀδικήσης—the prohibition is addressed to the nameless rider who represents Dearth. The oliveyards and vineyards are not to suffer at all. In *Th. Literaturzeitung*, 1902 (22, p. 591) Harnack points to a decree of Domitian in A.D. 92 which implies that the grape harvest was abundant at a time when there was a corn famine: cf. also *Rev. Archéol.* sér. iii. t. xxxix. 1901 (Nov.—Dec.), pp. 350—374 (I owe these references to Dean Bernard).

Wheat and barley, oil and wine, were the staple food both of Palestine and Asia Minor, and the voice from the midst of the ζῶα deprecates any heavy loss in these crops. Yet the very cry reveals the presence of relative hardships, and the danger of worse things; cf. Mc. xiii. 8 ἔσονται λιμοί· ἀρχὴ δδίνων ταῦτα. See Hastings, *D. B.* iii. 432 a.

On ἀδικεῖν to 'injure,' hurt, see ii. 11, note.

7 f. καὶ ὅτε ἤνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν τετάρτην κτλ.] At the opening of the fourth seal, after the call from the fourth ζῶον, another horse is seen, described as χλωρός, which the Apocalypticist substitutes for Zechariah's ποικίλος ψαρός. In the lxx. and N.T. χλωρός is the usual epithet of χόρτος, βοτάνη, ξύλον (Gen. i. 30, 4 Regn. xix. 26, Ezek. xvii. 24, Mc. vi. 39, Apoc. viii. 7), and πᾶν χλωρόν is 'vegetation' generally (Gen. ii. 5, Apoc. ix. 4). But "equus viridis" (Tert. *pud.* 20) is scarcely tolerable, even in this book of unimaginable symbols; χλωρός must bear here its other meaning, 'of pale complexion'; the word is used especially in reference to the grey, ashen colour of a face bleached by fear (cf. χλωρόν δέος, *Il.* vii. 479). The 'pale' horse is the symbol of Terror, and its rider a personification of Death (ὁ θάνατος, as in i. 18, ix. 6, xx. 13 f., xxi. 4; cf. 1 Cor. xv. 26, 54 f.), with whom follows—whether on

ὄνομα αὐτῷ ὁ θάνατος, καὶ ὁ ἄδης ἡκολουθεῖ μετ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς ἐξουσία ἐπὶ τὸ τέταρτον τῆς γῆς, ἀποκτεῖναι ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ καὶ ἐν λιμῷ καὶ ἐν θανάτῳ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν θηρίων τῆς γῆς. <sup>9</sup>καὶ ὅτε ἤνοιξεν τὴν 9 πέμπτην σφραγίδα, εἶδον ὑποκάτω τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου

8 ο θανατος (αθανατος A) PQ min<sup>pl</sup> Or Andr Ar] om ο NC 16\* 37 49 95 96 | ακολουθει I 28 49 79 91 96 al me Andr | μετ αυτου ACP min<sup>pauc</sup> αυτω NQ min<sup>fore 40</sup> syr<sup>gw</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> Ar | αυτοις] αυτω Q min<sup>pl 40</sup> vg syr me arm aeth Prim | om εν 2°, 3° N | θανατω] θλιψει me | υπο των θηριων] το τεταρτον των θ. A <sup>9</sup> την σφραγιδα την πεμπτην (N\*) 14 92 vg<sup>cl'o</sup> | ειδον N<sup>e.8</sup> P min<sup>pl</sup> (ιδον N\* ACQ 7 (14) 32 (92))] + και C

the same or another horse or on foot the writer does not stop to say or even to think—his inseparable comrade, Hades (i. 16, note, xx. 13 f.).

καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς ἐξουσία κτλ.] Cf. v. 4. A far wider commission is given to the fourth rider than to the second; his authority extends over a fourth of the earth (cf. viii. 7 ff.), and his opportunities of exercising it are manifold. Τὸ τέταρτον shews that this is no mere commonplace of human mortality, but describes an unusual visitation, in which Death is busy in various forms. Ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ... λιμῷ... θανάτῳ... ὑπὸ τῶν θηρίων—the 'four sore judgements' of Ezekiel xiv. 21: τὰς τέσσαρας ἐκδικήσεις μου τὰς πονηράς, ῥομφαίαν καὶ λιμὸν καὶ θηρία πονηρὰ καὶ θάνατον. cf. Lev. xxvi. 23 ff., Jer. xxi. 7, Ezek. v. 12—17, xxix. 5, xxxiii. 27, xxxiv. 28. In these O.T. passages ὁ θάνατος is = מָוֶת, pestilence; and such is doubtless the meaning of θανάτῳ here, as distinguished from other causes of mortality. On ῥομφαία see Apoc. i. 16, note. The devastations caused by wild beasts are perhaps mentioned chiefly because they belong to Ezekiel's list of judgements. But they suggest the depopulation caused by war, dearth, and pestilence (cf. Deut. vii. 22), and so have a special fitness in this context.

The first group of seal-openings, now completed, describes the condition of the Empire as it revealed itself to the mind of the Seer. He

saw a vast world-wide power, outwardly victorious and eager for fresh conquests, yet full of the elements of unrest, danger, and misery; war, scarcity, pestilence, mortality in all its forms, abroad or ready to shew themselves. This series of pictures repeats itself in history, and the militarism and lust of conquest, which it represents both in their attractive and repellent aspects, are among the forces set loose by the hand of Christ to prepare the way for His coming and the final publication of the secrets of the Sealed Book.

9. καὶ ὅτε ἤνοιξεν τὴν πέμπτην σφραγίδα] The Lamb continues to open the seals, but no Ἐρχου comes from the ζῶα; the history of the world-wide Empire has been exhausted by the first four. With the fifth seal the Church comes into sight, in its persecuted, suffering, state. While the Empire was pursuing its victorious course through bloodshed and death, the Church followed the steps of 'the Lamb that was slain.' The loosing of the fifth seal interprets the age of persecution, and shews its relation to the Divine plan of history.

εἶδον ὑποκάτω τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου κτλ.] An altar is mentioned also in viii. 3, 5, ix. 13, xi. 1, xiv. 18, xvi. 7, where see notes. Though no altar appears in the vision of c. iv., its existence is assumed by the article, perhaps on the ground that the heavenly worship which the Seer had witnessed is the



τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν ἐσφαγμένων διὰ τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ  
 10 καὶ διὰ τὴν μαρτυρίαν ἣν εἶχον. <sup>10</sup> καὶ ἔκραξαν φωνῇ  
 μεγάλη λέγοντες Ἔως πότε, ὁ δεσπότης ὁ ἅγιος καὶ

9 των εσφαγμενων (εσφραγισμενων 7 16\* 33 130 arm<sup>1</sup> μεμαρτυρηκοτων Clem-Al)]  
 pr των ανθρωπων NP 1 10 al<sup>nonn</sup> me arm τας εσφαγμενας syr<sup>ew</sup> | τον λογον] το ονομα  
 arm<sup>4</sup> | om δια 2° A 130 vg<sup>tol</sup> me Cypr Prim | μαρτυριαν] + του αρνιου Q min<sup>40</sup> syr  
 + Ιησου Χριστου 34 35 87 + Ιησου syr<sup>ew</sup> + αυτου arm aeth Cypr Prim | εσχον N\*  
 10 εκραζον P 1 31 36 38 79 130 clamabant vg syr | φωνην μεγαλην Q | om ο δεσποτης  
 130

ἀντίτυπον of the earthly; cf. Heb. viii. 5. The altar here in view is the counterpart of the Altar of Burnt Offering, and the victims which have been offered at it are the martyred members of the Church, who have followed their Head in the example of His sacrificial death (τῶν ἐσφαγμένων; cf. v. 6 ὡς ἐσφαγμένον). Their souls (ψυχὰς) are seen "under the altar," because in the Levitical rite the blood, which is the ψυχή (Lev. xvii. 11 ἡ γὰρ ψυχή πάσης σαρκὸς αἷμα αὐτοῦ ἐστίν), was poured out at the foot of the altar (Lev. iv. 7 πᾶν τὸ αἷμα τοῦ μόσχου ἐκχεεῖ παρὰ τὴν βάσιν τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου; cf. *Pirge Aboth* 26). They had been slain διὰ τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ διὰ τὴν μαρτυρίαν ἣν εἶχον—a phrase repeated with a slight change from i. 9, and found again with variations in xii. 11, 17, xix. 10, xx. 4. If the two causes of martyrdom are to be sharply distinguished, as the repeated διὰ seems to indicate, the first will be the martyrs' confession of the One Living and True God, as against polytheism and Caesarism, and the second their witness to Jesus Christ. In *mart. Polyc.* 9 the test offered to Polycarp is twofold: ὁμοσον [τὴν Καίσαρος τύχην], καὶ ἀπολύω σε· λουδόρησον τὸν χριστόν. On εἶδον...τὰς ψυχὰς see Tertullian *anim.* 8 "animae corpus invisibile carni, spiritui vero visibile est."

10. καὶ ἔκραξαν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ κτλ.] Beatus: "animarum verba ipsa sunt desideria"; cf. Bar. iii. 4. As the blood of Abel cried for vengeance on Cain

(Gen. iv. 10 φωνὴ αἵματος...βοᾷ, cf. Heb. xii. 24), so in the ears of the Seer the souls of the martyrs (i.e. their sacrificed lives) called aloud for judgement on the pagan world. It was a *quousque tandem?* 'how long, Master Holy and True, dost thou not judge and avenge?' For ἔως πότε see Mc. ix. 19, and cf. Exod. xvi. 28 ἔως τίνος; 2 Esdr. xii. 16 ἔως τότε. Δεσπότης, as a title of God (= יְיָ, אֱלֹהִים), in the LXX. usually occurs in the voc., whether alone or with Κύριος (Gen. xv. 2, 8, Jer. iv. 10, Dan. ix. 15); on ὁ δεσπότης = δέσποτα, see Blass, *Gr.* p. 87. Christ is ὁ μόνος δεσπότης καὶ κύριος ἡμῶν in Jude 4 (cf. 2 Pet. ii. 1), and receives the epithets ἅγιος, ἀληθινός in Apoc. iii. 7; but in a passage so full of O.T. reminiscences as this is, the Person addressed as δεσπότης is probably the Father, as in Lc. ii. 29, Acts iv. 24. The martyrs being Christ's are also God's (1 Cor. iii. 23), and the holiness and truth of the Supreme Master demand the punishment of a world responsible for their deaths. The words only assert the principle of Divine retribution, which forbids the exercise of personal revenge (Rom. xii. 19 f. μὴ ἑαυτοὺς ἐκδικοῦντες...ἀλλὰ δότε τόπον τῇ ὀργῇ (sc. τοῦ θεοῦ), γέγραπται γάρ Ἐμοὶ ἐκδίκησις). But it was long before this was fully understood, and the Acts of the martyrs relate many instances in which the sufferers met their judges with threatenings of the coming wrath, not always free from the spirit of vindictiveness; even Polyc. *mart.* 11

ἀληθινός, οὐ κρίνεις καὶ ἐκδικεῖς τὸ αἷμα ἡμῶν ἐκ τῶν  
κατοικούντων ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς; <sup>11</sup> καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς ἐκάστω 11  
στολὴ λευκή, καὶ ἑρρέθη αὐτοῖς ἵνα ἀναπαύσονται

10 αληθινος] pr o 1 30\*\* 87 | εκδικησεις N | εκ] απο P 1 7 28 35 49 11 εδοθησαν  
...στολαι λευκαι vg arm<sup>1</sup> aeth Cypr<sup>bis</sup> Prim al | αυτοις εκαστω] εκαστω αυτων 28 73 me  
syrr om εκαστω Q min<sup>plq</sup> 25 om αυτοις min<sup>pauc</sup> Clem-Al | ινα αναπαυσονται APQ 1 7 8  
28 36 79 98 al] ινα αναπαυσωνται NC min<sup>pl</sup> αναπαυσασθε 130

shews something of this tendency. It is not however to be read into this *quousque*, as the fiery Tertullian more than once implies; cf. Bede: "non haec odio inimicorum, pro quibus in hoc saeculo rogaverunt, orant, sed amore aequitatis."

Οὐ κρίνεις καὶ ἐκδικεῖς: 'dost Thou refrain from pronouncing judgement and executing vengeance.' Cf. Lc. xviii. 7 f. ὁ δὲ θεὸς οὐ μὴ ποιήσῃ τὴν ἐκδίκησιν τῶν ἐκλεκτῶν αὐτοῦ τῶν βοώντων αὐτῷ;...λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι ποιήσει τὴν ἐκδίκησιν αὐτῶν ἐν τάχει—a passage which goes far to answer many questions in theodicy. Ἐκδικεῖν τὸ αἷμα τινος ἐκ occurs again in xix. 2; cf. ἐκδικεῖν (ἐκδικάζειν) τὸ αἷμα in Deut. xxxii. 41 A, 43, Hos. i. 4, Joel iii 21 A, and ἐκδικεῖν ἐκ in Deut. xviii. 19; other combinations are ἐκδ. τινά, 1 Regn. xiv. 24; περί τινος, 1 Macc. xiii. 6; ἐν τινι, Jer. v. 9, 29; ἐπὶ τινι, Hos. ii. 13, iv. 9, Soph. i. 8, 12 ff.; ἀπό τινος, Lc. xviii. 3.

11. καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς ἐκάστω στολὴ λευκή] The present condition of the martyrs is revealed. (1) They have received a white robe (see iii. 4 f., iv. 4, vii. 9, 13, xix. 14 and cf. Le Blant, *Les Actes des Martyrs*, p. 240, n. 2; on στολή see Mc. xii. 38, note); the honours of victory have already been conferred upon them individually (ἐκάστω), though the general and public award is reserved for the Day of the Lord. The *Ascension of Isaiah* rightly represents the "white array" of the Saints as stored up for them in the seventh heaven, ready against the day when they will descend with Christ (iv. 16), after which all the righteous

are seen "in their celestial apparel" (ix. 9 "existentes in stolis excelsis"). But the martyr's individual victory is assured as soon as he is 'with Christ'; he knows himself a conqueror, while on earth the Church recognizes his victory by adding his name to her hagiographies.

καὶ ἑρρέθη αὐτοῖς ἵνα ἀναπαύσονται κτλ.] On the other hand (2) for their full reward, for the triumph which they will share with Christ, they must await the completion of the *martyrologion*. But their waiting is qualified by two considerations; (1) it is but "for a little while" (ἔτι μικρὸν χρόνον; cf. ἐν τάχει, ταχύ, i. 1, xxii. 6 f., 12, 20—the exact phrase occurs again in another connexion, xx. 3; cf. Heb. x. 37 μικρὸν ὅσον ὅσον); and (2) the waiting is a rest; they are not bidden simply to wait (ἵνα προσκαρτερήσωσιν), but to enjoy repose (ἵνα ἀναπαύωνται, cf. xiv. 13 ἵνα ἀναπαύσονται ἐκ τῶν κόπων αὐτῶν). The delay is itself a part of the reward; to the Church on earth it may be irksome, to the martyrs themselves it is an ἀνάπαυσις. Further, the cause of the delay is revealed. They are kept waiting ἕως πληρωθῶσιν οἱ σύνδουλοι αὐτῶν, till the number of their fellow-slaves is fully made up. For this use of πληροῦν, cf. Mt. xxiii. 32, 1 Thess. ii. 16; and for the idea see Baruch xxx. 2 "aperientur promptuaria in quibus custoditus erat numerus animarum iustarum"; and cf. the Anglican Order for the Burial of the Dead: "that it may please Thee...shortly to accomplish the number of Thine Elect, and to hasten Thy Kingdom." The harder



ἔτι χρόνον μικρόν, ἕως πληρωθῶσιν καὶ οἱ σύνδουλοι  
αὐτῶν καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτῶν οἱ μέλλοντες ἀποκτέν-  
12 νεσθαι ὡς καὶ αὐτοί. <sup>12</sup> καὶ εἶδον ὅτε ἤνοιξεν τὴν  
σφραγίδα τὴν ἑκτὴν, καὶ σεισμὸς μέγας ἐγένετο, καὶ  
ὁ ἥλιος ἐγένετο μέλας ὡς σάκκος τρίχινος, καὶ ἡ

11 ἐτι χρονον μικρον] χρ. ἐτι μ. A vg<sup>am</sup> futo<sup>1</sup>l ἐτι χρονον Q min<sup>tere</sup>45 Ar εως καιρου χρ.  
μ. sy<sup>r</sup>ew om ἐτι arm | εως] + ου ι 28 36 49 51 al | πληρωθωσιν AC 29 g vg<sup>lps</sup>5,6 sy<sup>r</sup>ew  
Cypr Prim] πληρωσωνι NPQ ι al<sup>tere</sup>50 Andr | om και ante οι συνδ. Q vg me arm<sup>1</sup>  
Cypr | οι μελλοντες] pr και Q min<sup>30</sup> Ar | αποκτενεσθαι NAC 2 ι7 ι8 ι9 ι30 al] απο-  
κτεινεσθαι PQ ι 6 ι4 30 38 91 92 + υπ αυτου N\* ι2 ι2 ειδον NP ι al<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar (ιδον  
ACQ 7 ι4 32 92) om ι8 29 30 40 90 93 95 aeth | οτε] pr και P ι ι2 ι3 al vg<sup>am</sup> Prim |  
σεισμος] pr ιδου A vg<sup>ele</sup>harl<sup>1</sup>\*11ps

reading πληρώσωσιν implies a scarcely tolerable ellipse of τὸν δρόμον (Acts xiii. 25, xx. 24, 2 Tim. iv. 7) or τὸν ἀριθμόν. Οἱ σύνδουλοι αὐτῶν are the rest of the saints (cf. Mt. xviii. 28 ff., Col. i. 7, iv. 7, Apoc. xix. 10, xxii. 9); οἱ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτῶν is limited by the participial clause which follows to the rest of the martyrs; καὶ...καί, both the saints in general, and the martyrs in particular. Οἱ μέλλοντες ἀποκτ.: the Apocalypticist foresees an age of persecution impending, cf. ii. 10, iii. 10. The sufferers in the outbreak under Nero are awaiting those who will suffer under Domitian and under other persecuting Emperors who are yet to come. On the form ἀποκτενεσθαι see WH.<sup>2</sup>, Notes, p. 176, Blass, Gr. p. 41, 55.

There is a remarkable parallel to this passage in 4 Esdr. iv. 35 f. "nonne de his interrogaverunt animae iustorum in prumptuariis suis dicentes Usquequo spero sic? et quando venit fructus areae mercedis nostrae? Et respondit ad eas Hieremihel archangelus et dixit Quando impletus fuerit numerus similium vobis." It is difficult to believe that the Esdras writer or his redactor has not here been indebted to the Christian apocalypse; but see Enc. Bibl. ii., col. 1394.

12. καὶ εἶδον ὅτε ἤνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν ἑκτὴν κτλ.] The first five openings had revealed the condition of the

world and of the Church; the sixth opening looks on to the troubles which were expected to precede the end. The sufferings of the nations and of the Church were but an ἀρχὴ ὠδίνων (Mc. xiii. 8); with the opening of the sixth seal the cosmical disturbances of the last age begin; cf. Mc. xiii. 24 ff. ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις μετὰ τὴν θλίψιν ἐκείνην κτλ. First there is a great earthquake, not one of the σεισμοὶ κατὰ τόπους of which Asia had much experience in the first century; but the final upheaval of Hagg. ii. 6 (Heb. xii. 26 ff.): ἔτι ἅπας ἐγὼ σείσω τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ξηρὰν, καὶ συνσειώσω πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, where the last words supply the key to the meaning of the symbolism: racial and social revolutions are the σεισμοὶ which herald the approach of the end.

καὶ ὁ ἥλιος ἐγένετο μέλας ὡς σάκκος τρίχινος, κτλ.] The earthquake is followed by the celestial phenomena which find a place in all apocalyptic descriptions of the last day: cf. Joel ii. 31 (=iii. 4 Heb.): ὁ ἥλιος μεταστραφήσεται εἰς σκότος καὶ ἡ σελήνη εἰς αἶμα πρὶν ἔλθῃν ἡμέραν Κυρίου, Isa. xiii. 10 σκοτισθήσεται τοῦ ἡλίου ἀνατέλλοντος, καὶ ἡ σελήνη οὐ δώσει τὸ φῶς αὐτῆς (Mc. xiii. 24): ἰδ. l. 3 ἐνδύσω τὸν οὐρανὸν σκότος, καὶ ὡς σάκκος θήσω τὸ περιβόλαιον αὐτοῦ,

σελήνη ὅλη ἐγένετο ὡς αἷμα, <sup>13</sup>καὶ οἱ ἀστέρες τοῦ <sup>13</sup>οὐρανοῦ ἔπεσαν εἰς τὴν γῆν, ὡς συκὴ βάλλει τοὺς ὀλύνθους αὐτῆς ὑπὸ ἀνέμου μεγάλου σειομένη, <sup>14</sup>καὶ <sup>14</sup>ὁ οὐρανὸς ἀπεχωρίσθη ὡς βιβλίον ἐλισσόμενον, καὶ πᾶν ὄρος καὶ νῆσος ἐκ τῶν τόπων αὐτῶν ἐκινήθησαν.

12 om ὁλη P 1 35 49 81 91 96 | om ὡς 2° arm 13 του ουρανοῦ] του θεου A |  
 ἐπεσαν Q min<sup>plu</sup>30 | εἰς] ἐπὶ N 47 syr<sup>ew</sup> | βαλλει] βαλλουσα N 16 30 35 39 51 87 90 97  
 130 syrr βαλουσα 2 4 6 7 8 al | υπο] απο N 14 31\*\* syr<sup>ew</sup> | σειομενη] σαλευομενη A 12  
 14 ἐλισσομενον (εἰλ. P min<sup>nom</sup>) | ἐλισσομενος N 1 6 8 31 38 91 al Ar ἐλίσσονται syr<sup>ew</sup> vid |  
 νησος] βουνος N insulae vg Viet Prim pr πασα syr<sup>ew</sup> | om αυτων N 26 31 | ἐκινήθησαν]  
 ἐκινήσαν N\* ἀπεκινήσαν A

*Assumption of Moses*, 10. 5 f. "sol non dabit lumen et in tenebras convertet se; cornua lunae confringentur et tota convertet se in sanguinem." Σάκκος τρίχινος, Vg. *saccus cilicinus*, made of the hair of the black goat; cf. Isa. l. 3, and Sirach xxv. 17 σκοτοῖ τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτῆς ὡς σάκκον. Ὡς αἷμα well depicts the deep copper colour which the moon assumes when totally eclipsed; with ἡ σελήνη ὅλη contrast c. viii. 12 ἐπλήγη...τὸ τρίτον τῆς σελήνης. Eclipses and occultations of the heavenly bodies are treated in Eccl. xii. 2 as symbols of old age and failing strength: here they seem to represent the decay of society, such a period of collapse as followed the ruin of the Empire, and may yet be in store for our present civilization.

13. καὶ οἱ ἀστέρες τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔπεσαν κτλ.] The stars fell from the sky as unripe figs fall when the tree is swept by a gale. Cf. Isa. xxxiv. 4 πάντα τὰ ἄστρα πεσεῖται ὡς φύλλα ἐξ ἀμπέλους, καὶ ὡς πίπτει φύλλα ἀπὸ συκῆς, Mc. xiii. 25 οἱ ἀστέρες ἔσονται ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πίπτοντες. The Seer saw the terrible vision realised (ἔπεσαν). Ὀλυνθοὶ are the green figs (*grossi*) which appear in winter and of which, while some ripen, many fall off in spring: cf. Cant. ii. 11 ff. ὁ χειμὼν παρήλθεν...ἡ συκὴ ἐξήνεγκεν ὀλύνθους αὐτῆς (𐤓𐤕𐤁𐤍). It will be remembered that during the Ministry the fig-tree supplied our Lord with a parable of

the Last Things (Mc. xiii. 28). Its early greenness suggested the approaching end of the world's long winter, proclaiming Ἐγγὺς τὸ θέρος ἐστίν. Ὑπὸ ἀνέμου μεγάλου σειομένη: cf. Mt. xi. 7 κάλαμον ὑπὸ ἀν. σαλευόμενον.

14. καὶ ὁ οὐρανὸς ἀπεχωρίσθη κτλ.] 'The heaven was parted'; cf. Acts xv. 39 ὥστε ἀποχωρισθῆναι αὐτοὺς ἀπ' ἀλλήλων. Here the exact sense is determined by what follows: ὡς βιβλίον ἐλισσόμενον 'like a papyrus roll (v. 1) when it is being rolled up'; i.e. the expanse of heaven (𐤓𐤕𐤁𐤍, τὸ στερέωμα) was seen to crack and part, the divided portions curling up and forming a roll on either hand. The conception is borrowed from Isa. xxxiv. 4 ἐλιγίσεται ὡς βιβλίον ὁ οὐρανός, cf. Ps. ci. (cii.) 27 ὥσει περιβόλαιον ἐλίξεις αὐτούς. The writer of 2 Peter explains the cause of the phenomenon (iii. 12 οὐρανοὶ πυρούμενοι λυθίσονται καὶ στοιχεῖα καυσούμενα τήκεται).

καὶ πᾶν ὄρος καὶ νῆσος κτλ.] Cf. xvi. 20 πᾶσα νῆσος ἔφυνεν, καὶ ὄρη οὐχ εὐρέθησαν: the source is perhaps Nahum i. 5 τὰ ὄρη ἐσεισθήσαν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ οἱ βουνοὶ ἐσαλεύθησαν, or Jer. iv. 24. But to 'move mountains' was a proverbial expression for attempting apparent impossibilities, cf. Mc. xi. 23, note, 1 Cor. xiii. 2; whilst the residence of the Seer in Patmos suggests a reference to the rocky islands of the Aegean. The last

15 <sup>15</sup>καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς καὶ οἱ μεγιστάνες καὶ οἱ  
 χιλιάρχοι καὶ οἱ πλούσιοι καὶ οἱ ἰσχυροὶ καὶ πᾶς  
 δοῦλος καὶ ἐλεύθερος ἔκρυψαν ἑαυτοὺς εἰς τὰ σπήλαια  
 16 καὶ εἰς τὰς πέτρας τῶν ὀρέων, <sup>16</sup>καὶ λέγουσιν τοῖς  
 ὄρεσιν καὶ ταῖς πέτραις Πέσατε ἐφ' ἡμᾶς καὶ κρύψατε  
 ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ καθημένου ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου

15 om και οι μεγ. me | και οι χιλ. om και A | και οι ισχυροι om 1 12 36 aeth om  
 οι B 50 95 | om και ελ. B\* arm<sup>4</sup> | ελευθερος pr πας B<sup>c</sup> P 1 al<sup>mu</sup> (me) arm Andr |  
 πετρας] οπης 130 οπας me 16 πεσατε AP 7 28 79] πεσετε NCQ min<sup>vi</sup> Andr Ar |  
 επι του θρονου APC 1 al<sup>mu</sup> Andr] επι τω θρονω BQ min<sup>liq</sup> 25 Andr | om του καθημενου...  
 της οργης syr<sup>8w</sup>

times held in store movements not less improbable than the upheaval of Mt Sipylus or Messogis or Cadmos, or the submerging of Patmos or Samos, or even the whole archipelago; movements, however, not disastrous in their ultimate results, but issuing in a higher order, cf. Arethas: *εὐλιγμόν τινα καὶ ἀλλαγὴν ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον*. Πᾶν ὄρος καὶ νῆσος, i.e. πᾶν ὄ. καὶ πᾶσα ν.; cf. WM. p. 661.

15. καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς κτλ.] Seven conditions of life are named, covering the whole fabric of society from the Emperor down to the meanest slave. For οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς, the heads of states hostile to the Christ, see Ps. ii. 2 ff., Acts iv. 26 ff.; the Caesars are in view here, but not exclusively; of the other persons in authority who are named the *μεγιστάνες* (*magistratus*) are the civil officials (e.g. the persecuting proconsuls), while the *χιλιάρχοι* (*tribuni*) are the military authorities (cf. Mc. vi. 21, note); the former word is frequently coupled with *βασιλεῖς* (Jon. iii. 7, Isa. xxxiv. 12, Jer. xxv. 18 (xlix. 38), xxxii. 5 (xxv. 19), Dan. v. 2 f. Th., vi. 17); *χιλιάρχος* is the LXX. equivalent of *חִלְיָרְךָ* and in the N.T. (e.g., Acts xxi. 31 ff., xxii. 24 ff., xxiii. 10 ff., xxiv. 22) usually represents the Roman *tribunus militum* (see Blass on Acts l. c.); it is therefore not necessary to find an allusion in the use of the

word to the Parthian as contrasted with the Roman authorities (Mommsen v. 343 f. cited by Bousset).

καὶ οἱ πλούσιοι κτλ.] Not only officials will be terror-struck by the signs of the approaching end, but all classes of society; wealth and physical strength will afford no security (for οἱ ἰσχυροὶ see Jer. xxvi. (xlvi.) 5 f., xxxi. (xlviii.) 14); slaves and free—the contrast indicates the deepest of class-distinctions in ancient life—will be huddled together in the frantic attempt to escape. Ἐκρυψαν ἑαυτούς κτλ. is based on Isa. ii. 10, 18 f.: *εἰσέλθετε εἰς τὰς πέτρας καὶ κρύπτεσθε εἰς τὴν γῆν...καὶ τὰ χειροποίητα πάντα κατακρύψουσιν, εἰσενέγκαντες εἰς τὰ σπήλαια καὶ εἰς τὰς σχισμὰς τῶν πετρῶν*.

16. καὶ λέγουσιν τοῖς ὄρεσιν καὶ ταῖς πέτραις κτλ.] From Hosea x. 8 *ἐροῦσιν τοῖς ὄρεσιν Καλύψατε ἡμᾶς, καὶ τοῖς βουνοῖς Πέσατε ἐφ' ἡμᾶς*. The words were quoted by our Lord on His way to the cross, Lc. xxiii. 30 *τότε ἄρξονται λέγειν τοῖς ὄρεσιν κτλ*. What sinners dread most is not death, but the revealed Presence of God. There is deep psychological truth in the remark of Gen. iii. 8 *ἐκρύβησαν ὁ τε Ἀδὰμ καὶ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ προσώπου Κυρίου*. The Apocalypticist foresees the same shrinking from the sight of God in the last generation of mankind which Genesis attributes to the parents of the race. But there will then be a

καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς τοῦ ἀρνίου, <sup>17</sup>ὅτι ἦλθεν ἡ ἡμέρα ἡ 17  
μεγάλη τῆς ὀργῆς αὐτῶν, καὶ τίς δύναται σταθῆναι;

<sup>1</sup> Μετὰ τοῦτο εἶδον τέσσαρας ἀγγέλους ἐστῶ- I VII.  
τας ἐπὶ τὰς τέσσαρας γωνίας τῆς γῆς, κρατοῦντας

16 απο 2°] ἐπι B\* | οργης] σχολης 130 17 αυτων NC 38 130 vg syrr] αυτου APQ  
min<sup>fere omn</sup> me arm aeth Andr Ar Prim | σταθηναι] στηναι 34 35 36 σωθηναι 40 48 Ar

VII 1 μετα] pr και NPQ min<sup>omn</sup>vid syrr arm aeth Andr Ar (om AC vg Prim) |  
τουτο] ταυτα P 1 28 36 al vg me syrr arm<sup>4</sup> | ειδον P min<sup>pl</sup> Ar] ιδον NACQ 7 14 32 92 |  
τεσσαρας] τεσσαρες 1° et 3° A, 2° P | om της γης 38 syr<sup>8w</sup> arm | κρατουντας] pr και 28  
73 97 syrr

further source of terror: the end brings with the revelation of God "the wrath of the Lamb." The words ἀπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς τοῦ ἀρνίου are pregnant with the grave irony which has already shewn itself in v. 5 f. ἰδοὺ...ὁ λέων... καὶ εἶδον...ἀρνίον. But the situation is now reversed. The Lion standing before the Throne is the Lamb; the Lamb in the great day of His appearing is once more the Lion, in the terribleness of His wrath. In the Gospels ὀργή is attributed to Christ once only (Mc. iii. 5, see note), but His scathing denunciations of the Pharisees (Mt. xxiii. 14 ff) and His stern predictions of the doom of the impenitent make it evident that the Sacred Humanity is capable of a righteous anger which is the worst punishment that the ungodly have to fear, more insupportable even than the vision of the Divine Purity.

17. ὅτι ἦλθεν ἡ ἡμέρα ἡ μεγάλη τῆς ὀργῆς αὐτῶν] 'The great day' is a phrase borrowed from the Prophets (Joel ii. 11, 31, Zeph. i. 14; cf. Jude 6). Here it is combined with another prophetic phrase, 'the day of wrath' (Zeph. i. 15, 18, ii. 3; cf. Rom. ii. 5). The Great Day of the Lord is a *dies irae* to the world. ἦλθεν, 'is already come' (i.e. it came when the signs of the end described in vv. 12—14 began). Fear anticipates the actual event, for there is another seal to be opened before the *parousia*. There have been epochs in history when the conscience

of mankind has antedated the judgment and believed it imminent. Τῆς ὀργῆς αὐτῶν, sc. the wrath of God and of the Lamb: cf. v. 13, xxii. 1.

καὶ τίς δύναται σταθῆναι;] 'And who, that has to meet that wrath, can hold his ground?' Cf. Nah. i. 6 ἀπὸ προσώπου ὀργῆς αὐτοῦ τίς ὑποστήσεται; καὶ τίς ἀντιστήσεται ἐν ὀργῇ θυμοῦ αὐτοῦ; Mal. iii. 2 τίς ὑπομενεῖ ἡμέραν εἰσόδου αὐτοῦ; ἢ τίς ὑποστήσεται ἐν τῇ ὀπτασίᾳ αὐτοῦ; Ps. xxxv. (xxxvi.) 13 οὐ μὴ δύνωνται στηναί. The only possible answer is given by Christ Himself in Lc. xxi. 36 ἀγρυπνεῖτε δὲ ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ δεόμενοι, ἵνα κατισχύσητε ...σταθῆναι ἐμπροσθεν τοῦ νιού τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

VII. 1—8. THE SEALING OF 144,000 FROM THE TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

1. μετὰ τοῦτο εἶδον κτλ.] Cf. iv. 1, note. The reader expects καὶ ὅτε ἤνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν ἐβδόμην (viii. 1). But two episodes, occupying the whole of c. vii., are introduced between the loosings of the sixth and seventh seals. A similar break follows the blowing of the sixth trumpet (x. 1—xi. 13). The purpose of the present pair of visions (1—8, 9—17) is to contrast the preparedness of the Church for the coming end with the panic of the unprepared world (vi. 15 ff.).

ἐπὶ τὰς τέσσαρας γωνίας τῆς γῆς. Cf. xx. 8. The earth is regarded as τετράγωνος, in view of the four quarters from which the winds blow—the יָרֵךְ הַצָּפוֹן, LXX. οἱ πτέρυγες τῆς γῆς,

τοὺς τέσσαρας ἀνέμους τῆς γῆς, ἵνα μὴ πνέῃ ἄνεμος ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς μήτε ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης μήτε ἐπὶ πάν  
 2 δένδρον. <sup>2</sup>καὶ εἶδον ἄλλον ἄγγελον ἀναβαίνοντα ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς ἡλίου, ἔχοντα σφραγίδα θεοῦ ζῶντος· καὶ

1 τῆς γῆς 1<sup>o</sup>] om 38 me syr<sup>ew</sup> arm<sup>2,3</sup> al | πνεῇ] πνευση & 130 | ἀνεμος] pr o C 14  
 26 92 93 95 98 | ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς] om A + Ἰσραὴλ 130 | τῆς θαλ.] om τῆς A + μήτε ἐπὶ τῶν  
 ποταμῶν me | ἐπὶ παν δένδρον & 1 10.17 28 al] ἐπὶ τι δ. CQ min<sup>pl</sup> ἐπὶ δ. A (me) (arm)  
 aeth 2 εἶδον & P al<sup>pl</sup> ἰδον ACQ 7 14 92 | ἀναβαντα 1 me | ἀνατολῶν A 90 syr<sup>ew</sup> |  
 om ἡλιου arm<sup>4</sup>

of Isa. xi. 12, Ezek. vii. 2. For οἱ τέσσαρες ἄνεμοι cf. Zech. ii. 6, vi. 5, Dan. vii. 2, viii. 8, xi. 4, Mc. xiii. 27; Enoch (lxxvi. 7) mentions twelve winds (E. S. W. N., and the intermediate points).

κρατοῦντας τοὺς τέσσαρας ἀνέμους κτλ.] At each of the quarters one of the four winds is held prisoner by an angel appointed to the task. For κρατεῖν, 'hold fast,' 'detain,' cf. Cant. iii. 4 ἐκράτησα αὐτὸν καὶ οὐκ ἀφῆκα αὐτόν, Jo. xx. 23 ἄν τινων κρατῇτε [τὰς ἀμαρτίας] κεκράτηται. With these angel-custodians of the winds may be compared the angel ὁ ἔχων ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ τοῦ πυρός (xiv. 18) and the "angel of the waters" (xvi. 5). The angels of the winds control their movements; it is their mission to prevent outbreaks of elemental fury. According to Jewish belief a terrific storm was to usher in the end, cf. *Orac. Sibyll.* viii. 204f. πολλῇ δέ τε λαίλαπι τυφῶν | γαίαν ἐρημώσει νεκρῶν δ' ἐπανάστασις ἔσται. Μήτε ἐπὶ πάν δένδρον: the trees are specified, as suffering most severely from the violence of the winds. The change of case (γῆς...θαλάσσης...δένδρον) answers to a subtle difference in the force of ἐπὶ; the winds blow on land and sea, but the trees are singled out for a direct attack.

2. καὶ εἶδον ἄλλον ἄγγελον ἀναβαίνοντα κτλ.] A fifth angel is seen mounting up from the sunrising, i.e. from the Orient; ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν is the usual lxx. phrase (Gen. xi. 2, Mt. ii. 1) or less frequently, ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς

(Num. iii. 38, B), but ἡλίου is sometimes expressed (Jos. i. 15, xiii. 5; Isa. xi. 11, 14, Apoc. xvi. 12). From the writer's point of view the East is the direction of Palestine and the countries beyond it; and it was fitting that the angel who is to seal the tribes of Israel should appear from that quarter. Or there may be a reference to Ezek. xliii. 2 ἰδοὺ δόξα θεοῦ Ἰσραὴλ ἤρχετο κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν πρὸς ἀνατολάν, Mal. iv. 2 (iii. 20) ἀνατελεῖ ὑμῖν...ἥλιος δικαιοσύνης. The angel's ascent implies that he has been employed in some service on the earth, and now rises into the sky to deliver his message.

ἔχοντα σφραγίδα θεοῦ ζῶντος] Σφραγίς is here the signet-ring = δακτύλιος (Gen. xli. 42, Esther iii. 10, viii. 2 ff., Dan. vi. 17, 1 Macc. vi. 15), which the Oriental monarch uses to give validity to official documents or to mark his property. The symbolism seems to be based on Ezek. ix. 4, where a man provided with an ink-horn is bidden to set a mark (σημεῖον, i.e. the letter Π which in the older script was cruciform, see Hastings, *D. B.* i. p. 71) on the foreheads of the righteous in Jerusalem, with a view to their being spared in an impending massacre. But for a mark made by the pen of a scribe the Apocalyptist, who has lately had before him the vision of the sealed roll, substitutes the impression of the Divine signet-ring. The conception of a Divine sealing occurs freely in



ἐκραξεν φωνῇ μεγάλη τοῖς τέσσαρσιν ἀγγέλοις οἷς ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς ἀδικῆσαι τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, λέγων Μὴ ἀδικήσητε τὴν γῆν μήτε τὴν θάλασσαν 3 μήτε τὰ δένδρα, ἄχρι σφραγίσωμεν τοὺς δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τῶν μετώπων αὐτῶν. 4 καὶ ἤκουσα 4 τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν ἐσφραγισμένων· ἑκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα τέσσαρες χιλιάδες ἐσφραγισμένοι ἐκ πάσης φυλῆς υἱῶν Ἰσραὴλ.

2 εκραξεν AP | τοις τεσσαρας N\* | om αυτοις 16 17 28 49 79 80 | αγγελοις] ζωις arm<sup>4</sup> 3 αδικησεται N | μητε 1<sup>o</sup> μηδε N 130 (item 2<sup>o</sup>) και A 37 38 41 42 vg | αχρι] αχρισ ου Q min<sup>pl</sup> αχρισ αν 18 28 79 80 4 om και ηκουσα...εσφραγισμενων A | εσφραγισμενοι] εσφραγισμενων Q 2 6 7 14 al om 130 syr<sup>ew</sup> | om υιων arm

St Paul (2 Cor. i. 22 ὁ καὶ σφραγισάμενος ἡμᾶς, Eph. i. 13 ἐσφραγίσθητε τῷ πνεύματι, iv. 30 τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον τοῦ θεοῦ, ἐν ᾧ ἐσφραγίσθητε εἰς ἡμέραν ἀπολυτρώσεως), and once in the Fourth Gospel (Jo. vi. 27 τοῦτον γὰρ ὁ πατὴρ ἐσφράγισεν ὁ θεός). In post-Apostolic writings 'the seal of the Lord' is either Baptism (Herm. *sim.* ix. 16 ἡ σφραγὶς οὖν τὸ ὕδωρ ἐστίν, Clem. Al. *quīs dñs.* 42 τὸ τέλεον αὐτῷ φυλακτήριον ἐπιστήσας τὴν σφραγίδα τοῦ κυρίου), or the chrism which followed it. Here the seal, being in the hands of an angel, can hardly be sacramental. The general sense is well given in 2 Tim. ii. 19 ὁ μέντοι στερεὸς θεμέλιος τοῦ θεοῦ ἔστηκεν, ἔχων τὴν σφραγίδα ταύτην Ἔγνω κύριος τοὺς ὄντας αὐτοῦ κτλ. Cf. Orig. *in Joann.* t. i. 1 τίς οὖν ἄλλη εἶη ἡ σφραγὶς ἢ ἐπὶ τῶν μετώπων ἢ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ ἀρνίου καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ; With θεοῦ ζώντος cf. x. 6, xv. 7: the phrase, which is fairly common in the N.T. (Mt.<sup>2</sup>, Acts<sup>1</sup>, Paul<sup>5</sup>, Heb.<sup>4</sup>, Apoc.<sup>3</sup>), rests on the  $\overline{\text{I}} \overline{\text{N}}$  of the O.T. (Jos. iii. 10, Ps. xli. 3 (xlii. 2), Hos. i. 10 (ii. 2)). In the Apoc. it suggests a contrast between the God of Christ and of Christians and the nonentities (1 Cor. viii. 4) of pagan worship.

καὶ ἐκραξεν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ κτλ.] The first care of the Angel with the Seal

is to prohibit the angels of the winds from letting loose the elements until his work of sealing is done. For φωνῇ μεγ. see vi. 10. The angels of the winds are identified with the winds, as the angels of the Churches with the societies they represent (see i. 20, note); it is theirs to hurt or not as they will, unless withheld by a special prohibition (οἷς ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς ἀδικῆσαι... μὴ ἀδικήσητε). The restraint which is put upon them represents the Divine postponement of the catastrophe until the Church is ready (xxi. 2).

For οἷς...αὐτοῖς see ii. 7, note; and for ἀδικεῖν=βλάπτειν, cf. ii. 11, note, vi. 6.

3. ἄχρι σφραγίσωμεν τοὺς δούλους κτλ.] Cf. Apoc. ix. 4, xiv. 1, xxii. 4; a mark (χάραγμα) of the opposite character is mentioned in xiii. 16, xiv. 9, xx. 4. On τ. δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ see Apoc. i. 1, ii. 20, xix. 2, 5, xxii. 3, 6. Ἡμῶν, addressed by an angel to angels, points to the bond of a common service which links angels with the saints: 'they are the servants of the God whom we also serve.'

4—8. καὶ ἤκουσα τὸν ἀριθμὸν κτλ.] The Seer does not witness the sealing, but he hears the number of the sealed announced, and who they are. Ἐσφραγισμένοι: the gender is determined by τοὺς δούλους (v. 3); WH. places a

- 5 ἑκ φυλῆς Ἰούδα δώδεκα χιλιάδες ἐσφραγισμένοι,  
 ἑκ φυλῆς Ῥουβὴν δώδεκα χιλιάδες,  
 ἑκ φυλῆς Γὰδ δώδεκα χιλιάδες,  
 6 ἑκ φυλῆς Ἀσὴρ δώδεκα χιλιάδες,  
 ἑκ φυλῆς Νεφθαλεὶμ δώδεκα χιλιάδες,  
 ἑκ φυλῆς Μανασσὴ δώδεκα χιλιάδες,

5 ἐσφραγισμένοι] ἐσφραγισμένων min<sup>pauc</sup> om syr<sup>ew</sup> me arm | Ρουβην, -βειμ, -βιμ  
 min<sup>nonn</sup> -βειν 130 | Γαδ] Δαν (1) 9 13 130 | om ἐκ φυλῆς Γαδ δωδ. χιλ. & 6 ἐκ φ. Ἀσφρ  
 δ. χ. post ἐκ φ. Ζαβουλων δ. χ. transpos me | Νεφθαλεὶμ P 1 7 28 29 31 32 | Νεφθαλιμ  
 A Q min<sup>pauc</sup> -λιν C -λι & syrr | Μανασση] Μανασση A Μαναση Q syr<sup>ew</sup> Δαν me

comma after χιλ., but perhaps unnecessarily. The sum is  $12 \times 12,000$ , and each of the tribes of Israel contributes an equal proportion. The tribes are named separately in the order: Judah, Reuben, Gad, Asher, Naphtali, Manasseh, Simeon, Levi, Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph (i.e. Ephraim), Benjamin.

Lists of the patriarchs or of the tribes occur in Gen. xxxv. 22 ff., xlii. 8 ff., xlix., Exod. i. 1 ff., Num. i., ii., xiii. 4 ff., xvi., xxxiv., Deut. xxvii. 11 ff., xxxiii. 6 ff., Josh. xiii—xxii., Judg. v., 1 Chron. ii.—viii., xii. 24 ff., xxvii. 16 ff., Ezek. xlviii.; a comparative table will be found in Hastings, *D. B.* iv. p. 811. The order differs more or less in every case. The Apocalyptic order starts with the tribe from which Christ came (cf. *a. v.* 5); and then proceeds to the tribe of the firstborn son of Jacob, which heads most of the O.T. lists; next come the tribes located in the North, broken by the mention of Simeon and Levi, who in other lists usually follow Reuben or Judah; while Joseph and Benjamin bring up the rear. This arrangement seems to have been suggested partly by the birth order of the patriarchs and partly by the geographical situation of the tribes; Christian associations have probably determined the place of Judah and of the Galilean tribes. Since Levi is counted in, it has been necessary to omit one of the other tribes; the

omitted name is Dan, a tribe which perhaps is dropped also, together with Zebulun, in 1 Chron. ii. 3—viii., but see *Enc. Bibl.* i. p. 996, note 4. A mystical reason was given for the omission of Dan from the Apocalyptic list by Irenaeus v. 30. 2 "Hieremias... et tribum ex qua veniet [Antichristus] manifestavit dicens: *ex Dan audietur vox velocitatis equorum eius* (Jer. viii. 16)...et propter hoc non annumeratur tribus haec in Apocalypsi cum his quae salvantur." Cf. Hippolytus *de Antichristo* 14 ὥσπερ γὰρ ἐκ τῆς Ἰούδα φυλῆς ὁ χριστὸς γεννᾶται, οὕτως ἐκ τῆς Δαν φυλῆς ὁ ἀντίχριστος γεννηθήσεται. So Arethas: ἡ φυλὴ τοῦ Δαν διὰ τὸ ἐξ αὐτῆς τὸν Ἀντίχριστον τίκτεσθαι ταῖς λοιπαῖς οὐ συντέτακται, ἀλλ' ἀντὶ αὐτῆς ἡ τοῦ Λευὶ ὡς ἱερατικὴ εἰς μερισμὸν ἐχομένη. Either from a misunderstanding of Gen. xlix. 17 or from the story of Judges xviii. (cf. Targ. Jon. on Exod. xvii. 8), Dan is associated in Rabbinical lore with idolatry and apostasy (see *Shabbath* 66); the Testaments of the xii Patriarchs (*Dan* 5) seem to predict an alliance between Dan and Beliar. On the late Christian tradition which assigns Antichrist to this tribe, see Bousset *Antichrist*, p. 112 ff.; it may partly be due to Jewish sources, and partly have been suggested by the omission of Dan from the Apocalyptic list.

It is more important to enquire whether the Apocalypticist intends the

ἑκ φυλῆς Συμεὼν δώδεκα χιλιάδες, 7

ἑκ φυλῆς Λευεὶ δώδεκα χιλιάδες,

ἑκ φυλῆς Ἰσσαχάρ δώδεκα χιλιάδες,

ἑκ φυλῆς Ζαβουλὼν δώδεκα χιλιάδες, 8

ἑκ φυλῆς Ἰωσήφ δώδεκα χιλιάδες,

ἑκ φυλῆς Βενιαμὲν δώδεκα χιλιάδες ἐσφραγισμένοι.

ᾧ Μετὰ ταῦτα εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ ὄχλος πολὺς, ὃν 9

7 om εκ φυλης Συμεων δωδ. χιλ. N 87 | Λευει N | Λευι ACPQ min<sup>omn</sup> | Ισσαχαρ  
 NAR | Ισαχαρ CQ syr<sup>g</sup> vg<sup>fu</sup> Prim 8 Ιωσηφ et Βενιαμειν transp N 28 | Βενιαμειν  
 AP 161 | Βενιαμιν NCQ min<sup>pl</sup> | εσφραγισμεναι Q min<sup>pl</sup> 25 εσφραγισμενων 130 9 μετα  
 ταυτα] pr και syr<sup>g</sup> | ειδον CP min<sup>pl</sup> | ιδον NA(Q) 7 14 92 130 | om και ιδου A vg me  
 syr<sup>g</sup> aeth Cypr<sup>bis</sup> Prim al om ιδου C | οχλον πολυν A vg me syr<sup>g</sup> aeth Cypr Prim  
 al | ον] και A

144,000 sealed Israelites to represent the elect of Israel (cf. Rom. xi. 5 λίμμα κατ' ἐκλογὴν χάριτος), the Jewish Christians (Victorinus), or the whole number of the faithful (Primasius: "omnis significatur ecclesia," and so Bede). The third of these views is supported by (a) the tendency of the Apocalypse to regard the Church as the true Israel (cf. e.g. ii. 9, iii. 9 ff.), (b) the use of the same number in xiv. 1 for the followers of the Lamb, whose foreheads bear the names of God and Christ, and (c) the circumstance that none are sealed but the 144,000 of Israel. Had it been the purpose of the Apocalypticist to distinguish between two bodies of the elect, he would surely have represented both as alike receiving the seal which was to mark the "servants of God"; but the sealing is expressly limited to the twelve tribes. It follows that the Israel of the first vision is coextensive with the whole Church (cf. Orig. in Joann. t. i. 1, Renan, *l'Antechrist*, p. 390), and the ὄχλος πολὺς of v. 9 have been sealed already in their capacity of elect Israelites. The two visions depict the same body, under widely different conditions; in vv. 4—8 the true Israelites (Jo. i. 17, Rom. ii. 29, Gal. vi. 16) of a single generation are marshalled under the banners of their several tribes for the

campaign which is yet before them, whereas in vv. 9—17 all the generations of the faithful appear in their countless numbers, no longer needing the safeguard of the Divine Seal, but triumphant and at rest. Cf. Beatus: "cxliv millia omnino ecclesia est; quid sit ex omni tribu exposuit dicens ex omni gente."

9—17. THE TRIUMPH OF THE INNUMERABLE MULTITUDE.

9. μετὰ ταῦτα εἶδον κτλ.] The second vision, introduced by a fresh μετὰ ταῦτα, presents a series of sharp contrasts when compared with the first. In the first, the concourse can be counted; in the second, it is incalculably great. In the first, it is drawn from the twelve tribes of Israel; in the second, from every nation. In the first, it is being prepared for imminent peril; in the second, it is victorious and secure.

καὶ ἰδοὺ ὄχλος πολὺς κτλ.] Cf. xix. 1, 6. The writer perhaps recalls the vast crowd that thronged our Lord during His ministry; see Mc. iv. 1, v. 21, 24, Lc. xii. 1, Jo. vi. 2, xii. 9, 12. Ὁν ἀριθμῆσαι αὐτὸν οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο, in contrast with v. 4 ἤκουσα τὸν ἀριθμὸν; possibly there is an allusion to Gen. xv. 5, xxxii. 12 (cf. Heb. xi. 12). In the Church, which is Abraham's seed, the promise of a countless progeny will at length be realised (Gal. iii. 7,

ἀριθμῆσαι αὐτὸν οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο, ἐκ παντὸς ἔθνους  
καὶ φυλῶν καὶ λαῶν καὶ γλωσσῶν, ἐστῶτες ἐνώπιον  
τοῦ θρόνου καὶ ἐνώπιον τοῦ ἀρνίου, περιβεβλημένους  
στολὰς λευκάς, καὶ φοίνικες ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν αὐτῶν.

9 om αυτον Q min<sup>nonn</sup> et ut vid vg Cypr Prim | ἡδύνατο P 1 14 28 al<sup>mu</sup> | ἐστῶτας  
Q min<sup>plq35</sup> me<sup>vid</sup> syr<sup>gw</sup> vid ἐστῶτων C 38 ἐστῶτα 11 19 93 | ἐνώπιον| ἐπι A | περιβεβλη-  
μενους N<sup>\*</sup>ACQ min<sup>tere35</sup> Ar] περιβεβλημενοι N<sup>a</sup> P 1 28 36 49 91 130 pr και syr<sup>gw</sup> |  
φοινικες N<sup>c.a</sup> ACP 1 7 35 36 38 87 130 Andr] φοινικας N<sup>\*</sup>Q min<sup>batmu</sup> Ar κιθαραι me

29). With ἐκ παντὸς ἔθνους κτλ. cf. Apoc. v. 9, xi. 9, xiii. 7, xiv. 6, xvii. 15; this favourite formula found a daily illustration in the polyglott cosmopolitan crowd who jostled one another in the agora or on the quays of the Asian seaport towns. Ἐστῶτες (a *constructio ad sensum*; the crowd is in thought resolved into the plurality of its countless constituents) ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου κτλ. Hitherto only the Elders, the ζῶα, and the Angels have had places assigned to them in the presence of God and of the Lamb, but in this prospective vision the presence-chamber is crowded with a vast assemblage of men; drawn from every nation upon earth and by some unexplained process transported to heaven. Perhaps no passage in the Apocalypse has had so wide an influence on popular eschatology. The symbolism must not however be pressed into the service of the fancy which places redeemed humanity in a localised abode of God and of Angels. Life "before the Throne of God" is life wherever spent, if it is dominated by a joyful consciousness of the Divine Presence and Glory. The present picture must be correlated with that of cc. xxi., xxii., where the future state is presented in the light of a City descending from Heaven, yet possessing within its walls the Throne of God.

The scene of vii. 9 ff. anticipates the final condition of redeemed humanity. Like the Transfiguration before the Passion, it prepares the Seer to face the evil which is yet to come.

περιβεβλημένους στολὰς λευκάς κτλ.] The construction is much broken, as if in sympathy with the rapture and abandon of the moment. (ὄχλος ... ἐστῶτες ... περιβεβλημένους ... καὶ φοίνικες...καὶ κράζουσιν). The acc. περιβεβλημένους seems to presuppose an εἶδον, understood in ἰδοῦ (WM. pp. 671, 724; Blass, *Gr.* p. 81); περιβεβλημένοι is an obvious correction. The whole company of the elect are now seen clad in the white robes which in vi. 11 distinguish the Martyrs; what the symbol here represents is explained below, v. 13 f., where see notes.

φοίνικες ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν αὐτῶν] Φοίνικες, palm branches (= κάλλυνθρα φοινίκων (Lev. xxiii. 40), φύλλα φ. (2 Esdr. xviii. (viii.) 15) or βαῖα φ. (Jo. xii. 13)), as in 2 Macc. x. 7 φοίνικας ἔχοντες ἡ-χαρίστον; cf. Pollux i. 244 τοῦ μέντοι φοίνικος καὶ ὁ κλάδος ὁμωνύμως φοίνιξ καλεῖται. They were carried at the Feast of Tabernacles, and used in constructing the shelters on the house-tops required on that occasion (Lev. xxiii. 42, 2 Esdras ll. cc.); an allusion to these σκηναί may be latent in v. 15 σκηνώσει ἐπ' αὐτοῦς. But palm-branches were regarded as appropriate at any season of joy or triumph; the Triumphal Entry (Jo. l. c.) may be in view, or such a scene as that described in 1 Macc. xiii. 51 εἰσῆλθεν εἰς αὐτὴν [sc. τὴν Ἱερουσαλὴμ]...μετὰ αἰνέσεως καὶ βαΐων...ὅτι συνετρίβη ἐχθρὸς μέγας ἐξ Ἰσραήλ, or in 2 Macc. l. c. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* v. 111 "palmae, pretium victoribus"; Pausanias, *Arcad.* 48 εἰς δὲ τὴν δεξιάν ἐστι καὶ πανταχοῦ

<sup>10</sup> καὶ κράζουσιν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ λέγοντες 10

Ἡ σωτηρία τῷ θεῷ ἡμῶν τῷ καθημένῳ ἐπὶ  
τῷ θρόνῳ καὶ τῷ ἀρνίῳ.

<sup>11</sup> καὶ πάντες οἱ ἄγγελοι ἱστήκεισαν κύκλῳ τοῦ θρόνου 11  
καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων καὶ τῶν τεσσάρων ζώων, καὶ  
ἔπεσαν ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου ἐπὶ τὰ πρόσωπα αὐτῶν  
καὶ προσεκύνησαν τῷ θεῷ, <sup>12</sup> λέγοντες 12

10 κραζουσιν] εκραζον vg arm Cyp Prim κραζοντες 1 me Ar | του θεου A 38 me | τω  
καθημενω] pr και sy<sup>g</sup> | του θρονου N<sup>c,a</sup> Q 1 7 36 79 al | του αρνιου N<sup>c,a</sup> + εις τους αιωνας  
των αιωνων αμην N<sup>\*</sup> 11 ιστηκεισαν NAR 36 130 (ειστ. Q)] εστηκεισαν (C) 51 |  
επεσον Q min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar | θρονου 2<sup>o</sup>] + αυτου Q min<sup>pl</sup> 26 sy<sup>r</sup> aeth Ar | τα προσωπα]  
προσωπον 1 48 me aeth | om και προσεκυνησαν τω θεω sy<sup>g</sup>

τῷ νικῶντι ἐπιτιθέμενος φοῖνιξ; Tert. *scorp.* 12 “palms victoriae insignes revelantur scilicet de Antichristo triumphantes”; Andreas: τοὺς τῆς νίκης χαρακτηριστικούς κλάδους...φοινικῶν ταῖς χερσὶν ἔχοντες. Deissmann’s suggestion (*Bible Studies*, p. 370) needs confirmation.

10. καὶ κράζουσιν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ κτλ.] The polyglott multitude (ἐκ παντὸς ἔθνους...καὶ γλωσσῶν, v. 9) shouts its praises as with one voice; for φωνῇ μεγάλῃ see vi. 10, vii. 2. The key note of the strain is ἡ σωτηρία (cf. xii. 10, xix. 1); those who raise it have all experienced the great deliverance (v. 14) which they ascribe to God and the Lamb: cf. Ps. iii. 9 τοῦ κυρίου ἡ σωτηρία. To cry Ἡ σωτηρία τῷ θεῷ καὶ τῷ ἀρνίῳ is equivalent to attributing to Both the title of Σωτήρ, so freely given by the loyal or pliant cities of Asia to the Emperors, but belonging in Christian eyes only to God and to His Christ. The Pastoral Epistles supply examples of both applications, (1) 1 Tim. i. 1 θεοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν, ii. 3, Tit. i. 3, iii. 4 τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμ. θεοῦ: (2) Tit. i. 4 Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν, ii. 13 τοῦ μεγάλου θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμ. Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, iii. 6 διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν. For ἡ σωτ. compare Jo. iv. 22 ἡ σ. ἐκ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐστίν, Acts iv. 12 οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἄλλῳ οὐδενὶ ἡ σ., Jude 3 γράφειν...

περὶ τῆς κοινῆς ἡμῶν σωτηρίας. Τῷ θεῷ ἡμῶν: cf. v. 3, note. The elect of mankind claim God as their God, since He is the God of Christ (Jo. xx. 17, Apoc. iii. 12).

11. καὶ πάντες οἱ ἄγγελοι ἱστήκεισαν κτλ.] Ἰδοὺ (exclaims Andreas) μία ἐκκλησία ἀγγέλων καὶ ἀνθρώπων. The Angels endorse the ascription of praise, as in iv. 11 ff. They form, as there, a circle round the Throne, outside the Elders and the ζῶα; their position relatively to the ὄχλος πολὺς is not stated, but the exigencies of the scene appear to require that they should stand nearer the Throne. For the ὄχλος it is sufficient to be ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου (vv. 9, 15), seeing the God Whom they serve.

καὶ ἔπεσαν...ἐπὶ τὰ πρόσωπα αὐτῶν κτλ.] Cf. iv. 10, xi. 16; and for ἀμήν, i. 7, v. 14, xix. 4. The Angels, while adding their ‘Amen’ to the doxology of the Church, offer their own tribute in other words. It is addressed to the Majesty on the throne, Whom like the redeemed they call their God (v. 12); the Lamb is not included as in v. 13. The ascription is sevenfold, as in v. 12, but it does not exactly agree with any of the previous doxologies, although each of its features has occurred in one or more of them; for εὐλογία cf. v. 12, 13; δόξα, i. 6, iv. 11, v. 12, 13; σοφία, v. 12; εὐχαριστία,



Ἀμήν, ἡ εὐλογία καὶ ἡ δόξα καὶ ἡ σοφία καὶ  
ἡ εὐχαριστία καὶ ἡ τιμὴ καὶ ἡ δύναμις καὶ  
ἡ ἰσχὺς τῷ θεῷ ἡμῶν εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν  
αἰώνων ἀμήν.

13 καὶ ἀπεκρίθη εἰς ἐκ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων λέγων μοι  
Οὗτοι οἱ περιβεβλημένοι τὰς στολὰς τὰς λευκάς  
14 τίνες εἰσὶν καὶ πόθεν ἦλθον; 14 καὶ εἶρηκα αὐτῷ Κύριέ  
ΤΟ μου. σὺ οἶδας. καὶ εἶπέν μοι Οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ ἐρχό-

12 om αμην 1° me | η δαξα και η ευλογια 130 syr<sup>sm</sup> | om και η σοφια Δ | om  
αμην 2° C 28 36 161 Prim 13 om εκ N 91 130 14 ειρηκα] ειποζ Q min<sup>40</sup>  
Ar | om μου Α I vg<sup>old</sup> aeth<sup>atr</sup> arm<sup>1</sup> Prim | om μοι N

iv. 9; τιμή, iv. 9, 11, v. 12, 13; δύναμις, iv. 11, v. 12; ἰσχὺς, v. 12; see notes *ad ll.* As in v. 12, each word is emphasized by the article. The concluding ἀμήν is perhaps a liturgical addition, but it rests on good authority.

13. καὶ ἀπεκρίθη εἰς ἐκ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων κτλ.] An Elder intervenes, as in v. 5, to interpret the vision. For ἀπεκρίθη see Mc. ix. 5 note; for a similar use of ἀποκρίνεσθαι in the LXX. cf. Cant. ii. 10 ἀποκρίνεται ἀδελφιδός μου καὶ λέγει μοι Ἀνάστα, ἔλθέ. The Elder anticipates the questions which the Seer was ready to put (οὗτοι...τίνες εἰσὶν; πόθεν ἦλθον;); Bede: "interrogat ut doceat." The vision was not a mere spectacular display, but a revelation; and its points must not be missed. τὰς στολὰς τὰς λευκάς, the white robes which arrest attention: cf. στολὰς λευκάς, v. 9, note.

14 καὶ εἶρηκα αὐτῷ κτλ.] Cf. Zech. iv. 2, 5 καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς μέ τί σὺ βλέπεις; ...καὶ εἶπεν...Οὐ γινώσκεις τί ἐστὶν ταῦτα; καὶ εἶπα Οὐχί, κύριε. If the perfect (εἶρηκα) is to be pressed here, it must be explained as meaning that to the Seer's mind the whole scene was still fresh and vivid, that he seemed to himself to have but just spoken, as if the echoes of his voice were not yet silent. On the quasi-aoristic use of the perfect in this

book, see v. 7, note. Κύριε, so the O.T. apocalyptic writers address a superhuman person; cf. Dan. x. 16 f., Zech. iv. 5, 13; or κύριε may be merely the 'sir' of courtesy, as in Jo. xx. 15, where it is addressed to one who is supposed to be a κηπουρός. Σὺ οἶδας is at once a confession of ignorance, and an appeal for information; cf. Ezek. xxxvii. 3 καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς μέ...Εἰ ζήσεται τὰ ὀστέα ταῦτα; καὶ εἶπα Κύριε, σὺ ἐπίσταν ταῦτα. Contrast the σὺ οἶδας of Jo. xxi. 15 ff.

καὶ εἶπέν μοι Οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ ἐρχόμενοι κτλ.] The answer covers both questions (τίνες, καὶ πόθεν;). 'These who wear the white robes are such as come (οἱ ἐρχόμενοι, timeless, cf. WM. p. 444) out of the Great Tribulation.' The reference is probably to Dan. xii. 1 Th. ἔσται καιρὸς θλίψεως, θλίψις οἷα οὐ γέγονεν ἀφ' ἧς γεγένηται ἔθνος; cf. Mc. xiii. 19. There is a θλίψις Ἰησοῦ which His servants share (i. 9, ii. 9 f.), but the Great Tribulation (ἡ θλ. ἡ μεγ., cf. Acts viii. 10 ἡ δύναμις ἡ θεοῦ ἡ καλουμένη μεγάλη) is the superlatively great crisis of trial through which all must pass (iii. 10), and from which the servants of God alone emerge unscathed. The present vision, which anticipates the issue of the final judgement, represents the latter as already delivered out of the evil to come.

μενοι ἐκ τῆς θλίψεως τῆς μεγάλης, καὶ ἔπλυναν τὰς στολὰς αὐτῶν καὶ ἐλεύκαναν αὐτὰς ἐν τῷ αἵματι τοῦ ἀρνίου. <sup>15</sup> διὰ τοῦτό εἰσιν ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου τοῦ θεοῦ, καὶ λατρεύουσιν αὐτῷ ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς ἐν τῷ

14 ἐκ τῆς θλίψεως τῆς μεγάλης] ἀπο θλιψ. μεγ. A Cyp<sup>rd</sup> | ἐπλυναν] ἐπλατυναν 1 2 9  
13\* 29 30 41 42 50 93 94 95 97 98 130 | om αυτας Q min<sup>plq</sup> 30 aeth<sup>utr</sup> Ar

καὶ ἔπλυναν τὰς στολὰς αὐτῶν κτλ.] The conception comes partly from Exod. xix. 10, 14, where the Israelites wash their clothes before the law-giving; partly from Gen. xlix. 11 πλυνεῖ ἐν οἶνφ τὴν στολὴν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐν αἵματι σταφυλῆς τὴν περιβολὴν αὐτοῦ. The στολαί of the redeemed, however, are not ἐρυθραί (cf. Isa. lxiii. 1), but λευκαί. Hence ἔπλυναν is explained by ἐλεύκαναν (Tert. *candidaverunt*, Prim. *candidas fecerunt*, Vg. *dealbaverunt*); cf. Ps. l. (li.) 9, which may also be in view: πλυνεῖς με, καὶ ὑπὲρ χιόνα λευκανθήσομαι: cf. Isa. i. 18 ἂν ὧσιν αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ὑμῶν ὡς φοινικοῦν, ὡς χιόνα λευκανῶ, ἂν δὲ ὧσιν ὡς κόκκινον, ὡς ἔριον λευκανῶ. Λευκαίνειν is used in reference to the fuller's art, cf. Mc. ix. 3 τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο στίλβοντα λευκὰ λίαν, οἷα γραφεὺς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς οὐ δύναται οὕτως λευκᾶναι. The whiteness of the saints' robes is gained ἐν τῷ αἵματι τοῦ ἀρνίου; cf. i. 5, v. 9, parallels which ought to have saved some ancient writers (e.g. Tertullian, *scorp.* 12; Arethas: ἡ ὑπὲρ χριστοῦ ἔκχυσις) from the mistake of understanding the Blood of the Lamb here to mean the blood of martyrs shed for His sake; the *candidatus martyrum exercitus* itself owes its whiteness to the Great Sacrifice. Cf. Beatus: "*hi sunt qui venerunt etc.: non ut aliqui putant martyres soli sunt, sed omnis ecclesia; non enim 'in sanguine suo' lavari dixit...sed in sanguine agni.*" Τὸ αἷμα τοῦ ἀρνίου is the Sacrifice of the Cross, cf. 1 Pet. i. 2, 19, 1 Jo. i. 7, Rom. iii. 25, v. 9, Eph. i. 7, Col. i. 20, Heb. ix. 14; the paradox λευκαίνειν ἐν αἵματι is in accord with

the manner of this book, where violent contrasts abound. The aorists ἔπλυναν, ἐλεύκαναν, look back to the life on earth when the cleansing was effected (Mc. ii. 10). The act is ascribed to the saints themselves, and not to Christ, as is the act of redemption (i. 5, τῷ λύσαντι, v. 9 ἡγόρασας); the saints are not passive recipients of redemption, but cooperate with the Divine grace by repentance and faith and the use of the Sacraments (Acts xxii. 16 βάπτισαι καὶ ἀπολόυσαι τὰς ἁμαρτίας σου: Mt. xxvi. 27 f. πίετε ἐξ αὐτοῦ πάντες, τοῦτο γάρ ἐστιν τὸ αἷμά μου τῆς διαθήκης τὸ περὶ πολλῶν ἐκχυννόμενον εἰς ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν), and by vigilance and victory over sin (c. xii. 11).

15. διὰ τοῦτό εἰσιν ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου τοῦ θεοῦ] Διὰ τοῦτο refers to the whole of the preceding sentence (καὶ ἔπλυναν...τοῦ ἀρνίου). The purification of the conscience and character derived in their lifetime from faith in the Blood of Jesus Christ (Acts xv. 9, Heb. ix. 14) had fitted them for the Presence of God; cf. Mt. v. 8 μακάριοι οἱ καθαροὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ, ὅτι αὐτοὶ τὸν θεὸν ὄψονται. See Ephes. v. 26 f. for a picture of the Church in her final purity, fresh from the bath of a perfect absolution—μὴ ἔχουσα σπίλον ἢ ῥυτίδα ἢ τι τῶν τοιούτων, ἁγία καὶ ἁμωμος.

καὶ λατρεύουσιν αὐτῷ ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς κτλ.] Cf. xxii. 3 οἱ δοῦλοι αὐτοῦ λατρεύουσιν αὐτῷ. On λατρεύειν see Lightfoot, *Philippians* (iii. 3). In the LXX. (excepting Daniel) it is the normal equivalent of כָּבַד, as distinguished from the priestly לָוִי which is usually

ναῶ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου σκηνώσει  
16 ἐπ' αὐτούς. 16 οὐ πεινάσουσιν ἔτι οὐδὲ διψήσουσιν

15 τω θρονω PQ min<sup>plq</sup>30 syr<sup>ew</sup> Ar | σκηνώσει επ αυτους] γνωσκει αυτ. B\* inhabitavit  
in eis Prim (cf arm) 16 om ετι 1° M 36 vg me syrr arm<sup>3,4</sup> aeth Cypr Prim | ουδε  
1°] ουδε μη A 14 92 | διψησωσιν P 14

represented by λειτουργεῖν. Since the members of the Church are 'priests unto God' (i. 6, v. 10, xx. 6) λειτουργεῖν might have been expected here and in xxii. 3 rather than λατρεύειν. But the conception is that of a vast worshipping congregation, and the use of λειτουργεῖν would rather have suggested that of an exclusive priesthood admitted to the sanctuary, while the great majority were content to pray without (Lc. i. 10, 21). Ἐν τῷ ναῶ αὐτοῦ. The Israelite who was not a Priest or Levite did not proceed beyond the ἱερόν, one tribe alone having access to the ναός. But in the Eternal Temple the Seer sees the whole 'Israel of God' admitted to the ναός, and the occasion for the λειτουργία of a tribal or special priesthood has disappeared, all being priests and all serving in the Presence of God. The mention of a temple must be corrected by the later revelation in c. xxi. 22 καὶ ναὸν οὐκ εἶδον ἐν αὐτῇ, ὁ γὰρ κύριος...ναὸς αὐτῆς ἐστίν. The 'temple' is here the Divine Presence, realized and enjoyed; ἐν τῷ ναῶ αὐτοῦ is equivalent to ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου (v. 9, 15).

The λατρεία of the Church is not interrupted by nightfall (for ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός see Lc. xviii. 7, 1 Thess. v. 5, Apoc. iv. 8). Even the Temple had its night offices; see 1 Chron. ix. 33 ἡμέρα καὶ νύξ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς (τοῖς ψαλμδοῖς) ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις, Ps. cxxxiii. (cxxxiv.) 2 ἐν ταῖς νυξίν ἐπάρατε χεῖρας ὑμῶν εἰς τὰ ἄγια. The Church inherited the practice, and the stillness of the night was broken by the vigil services of the early times (Batiffol, *Bréviaire*, p. 2 ff.) and at a later date, in monastic communities, by the matin-lauds.

But the vision of ceaseless worship is realized only when life itself is regarded as a service. The consecration of all life to the service of God is the goal to which our present worship points, and it is symbolized by the Apocalypticist's λατρεύουσιν ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός. Here again the later vision of the closing chapter corrects the earlier: cf. Apoc. xxi. 25, xxii. 5 νύξ οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι. Cf. Andreas: τὸ γὰρ ἡμέρας καὶ νύκτας ἐνταῦθα δηλοῖ τὸ ἀκατάπαυστον.

καὶ ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου σκηνώσει ἐπ' αὐτούς] Perpetual service will find its stimulus and its reward in the perpetual vision of Him Who is served. Σκηνοῦν represents שָׁנָה in the LXX. (Jud. v. 17, viii. 11 (B), 3 Regn. viii. 14 (A)); in the N.T. its use is limited to the Johannine writings (Jo. i. 14, Apoc. vii. 15, xii. 12, xiii. 6, xxi. 3). The reference both here and in xxi. 3 is to the O.T. promise that God would 'walk' or 'dwell' in Israel (Lev. xxvi. 22 ἐνπεριπατήσω ἐν ὑμῖν, Zech. ii. 10 κατασκηνώσω ἐν μέσῳ σου, ἰβ. viii. 3, 8, Ezek. xxxvii. 27 ἔσται ἡ κατασκήνωσίς μου ἐν αὐτοῖς). The assonance of σκηνοῦν, שָׁנָה, נִשְׁכָּנָה, has probably suggested the use of σκηνοῦν both in Jo. i. c. (ὁ λόγος...ἐσκήνωσεν ἐν ἡμῖν) and in Apoc. vii., xxi. Σκηνώσει ἐπ' αὐτούς (here only: cf. xxi. 3 σκηνώσει μετ' αὐτῶν) brings in the further idea of God's Presence as a protection from all fear of evil, with reference perhaps to Isa. iv. 5 f., where the Pillar of the Exodus suggests the overshadowing of Israel by the Shekinah. An allusion to the σκηναί of the Feast of Tabernacles is also possible; see v. 9, note.

The Apocalypticist now passes from the present tense to the future (σκη-

ἔτι, οὐδὲ μὴ πέσῃ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ὁ ἥλιος οὐδὲ πᾶν καῦμα.  
 17 ὅτι τὸ ἀρνίον τὸ ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ θρόνου ποιμαίνει 17  
 αὐτοὺς καὶ ὁδηγήσει αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ ζωῆς πηγὰς ὑδάτων.

16 om ετι 2° P 1 34 al<sup>8</sup> g me syr<sup>g</sup> arm<sup>1</sup> | ουδε μη] ουδ ου μη Q min<sup>ferre</sup> 40 Andr Ar |  
 πεση επ αυτους] παιση αυτους arm | om παν 6 11 31 arm 17 ποιμαίνει 2 4 13 29  
 31 al<sup>ferre</sup> 25 me | οδηγει 2 4 al<sup>pliq</sup> 25 | ζωης] ζωσας 1 38 79 96 syr ζωνην και επι syr<sup>g</sup>

νώσει, cf. v. 16 f.); the vision becomes a prediction.

16. οὐ πεινάσουσιν ἔτι κτλ.] Andreas: εἰκότως τὸν γὰρ ἄρτον τῶν οὐρανῶν καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ τῆς ζωῆς ἔξουσιν. This verse, with part of the next, is borrowed from Isa. xlix. 10 where of Israel returning from exile we read: οὐ πεινάσουσιν οὐδὲ διψήσουσιν, οὐδὲ πατάξει αὐτοὺς καύσων οὐδὲ ὁ ἥλιος, ἀλλ' ὁ ἐλεῶν αὐτοὺς παρακαλέσει, καὶ διὰ πηγῶν ὑδάτων ἄξει αὐτούς. The changes which the Apocalypstist makes are interesting: καύσων (the sirocco, cf. Mt. xx. 12, Lc. xii. 55, Jac. i. 11) is changed into πᾶν καῦμα (Latt. *aestus*, scorching heat of any kind), παρακαλέσει (ܡܕܝܢܐ) καὶ ἄξει into ποιμαίνει καὶ ὁδηγήσει, while ὁ ἐλεῶν αὐτούς becomes τὸ ἀρνίον.

For the interpretation of οὐ πεινάσουσιν here see Jo. vi. 35, and for οὐ διψήσουσιν, Jo. iv. 14, vi. 35, vii. 37. With οὐδὲ πᾶν καῦμα contrast xvi. 9. Παίση ἔτι for πέσῃ ἐπ' is an attractive conjecture; it agrees with *paráxē* (Isa. l. c.), and for the itacism cf. the *xpparatus* here and at ix. 5.

17. ὅτι τὸ ἀρνίον κτλ.] Τὸ ἀρνίον - ὁ ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ θρόνου looks back to c. v. 6 ἐν μέσῳ τ. θρ. ἀρνίον. Ἀνὰ μέσον (used here only in Apoc.) is usually 'between,' 'amongst' (cf. Mt. xiii. 25, Mc. vii. 31, 1 Cor. vi. 5), but it sometimes stands for ἐν μέσῳ (e.g. Jos. xix. 1, Sir. xxvii. 2, Mt. xiii. 25), and this must be its meaning here. Τὸ ἀρνίον...ποιμαίνει is a bold mixture of two metaphors. Ποιμαίνειν has been used of Christ in ii. 27, where and in xii. 5, xix. 15, there is a reference to Ps. ii. 9; here the context guides us to Isa. xl. 11 ὡς

ποιμὴν ποιμαίνει τὸ ποίμνιον αὐτοῦ, or to Ezek. xxxiv. 23, but especially to Ps. xxii. (xxiii.) 1 ff. Κύριος ποιμαίνει με... ὠδήγησέν με, lxxix. (lxxx.) 1 ὁ ποιμαίνων τὸν Ἰσραὴλ... ὁδηγῶν ὥσει πρόβατα. In Christ the Shepherd has taken the nature of the sheep; the ποιμὴν ὁ καλός is Himself of the fold (τὸ ἀρνίον). On ποιμαίνειν see ii. 27, note. Ὀδηγεῖν no less than ποιμαίνειν has an interesting history in Biblical Greek. It is used of the Divine guidance of Israel (Exod. xv. 13, Deut. i. 33), of the guidance of individual lives (Ps. v. 9, lxxxv. (lxxxvi.) 11, Sap. ix. 11); of the work of the Spirit of Christ (Jo. xvi. 13); and lastly, in this place, of the work of Christ Himself in the future order. The Divine shepherding and guidance of men belongs to the future as well as to the present life, and in the future only meets with a full response (cf. Jo. x. 4, Apoc. xiv. 4).

ἐπὶ ζωῆς πηγὰς ὑδάτων] The *crāer* emphasizes ζωῆς—'to Life's watersprings,' Vg. *ad vitæ fontes aquarum*; Alford well compares 1 Pet. iii. 21 σαρκοῦ ἀποθέσεις ῥύπον. Isa. l. c. 𐤇𐤒 𐤇𐤓 𐤇𐤓𐤇 supplies ἐπὶ π. ὕδ.; ζωῆς is perhaps from Jer. ii. 13 [ὁ λαός μου] ἐμέ ἐγκατέλιπον, πηγὴν ὕδατος ζωῆς (𐤇𐤓𐤇 𐤇𐤓𐤇 𐤇𐤓). The change of order gives prominence to the mention of life. It is to God as the Fountain of life (Ps. xxxv. (xxxvi.) 10 παρὰ σοι πηγὴ ζωῆς) that the Lamb leads His sheep: cf. xxi. 6, xxii. 1, 17. The interpretation is again supplied by the Johannine Gospel; see Jo. iv. 12, 14; vii. 38 f. The plurals πηγὰς ὑδάτων are perhaps not to be pressed, being merely echoes of the Hebrew (cf. viii. 10, xiv. 7, xvi.



§ C καὶ ἐξαλείψει ὁ θεὸς πᾶν <sup>s</sup>δάκρυον ἐκ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν αὐτῶν.

VIII. 1 <sup>1</sup> Καὶ ὅταν ἤνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν ἐβδόμην,  
2 ἐγένετο σιγὴ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ὡς ἡμίωρον. <sup>2</sup> καὶ εἶδον

17 om ο θεος syr<sup>5w</sup> | εκ] απο N 28 al g vg<sup>cl</sup> l<sup>ips</sup> me | οφθαλμων] προσωπων arm

VIII 1 οταν AC] οτε NPQ min<sup>omn</sup> vid Andr Ar | ημιωρον AC 91 97] ημιωριον NPQ  
min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar 2 ειδον P 1 al<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar] ιδον NACQ 7 14 92 130

4); if they have any significance here, they point to the secondary sources which are replenished by the Fountain itself, or to the manifold energies of the one Christ-life (1 Cor. xii. 4 ff.), as the πνεύματα of i. 4 etc. represent the διαυρέσεις χαρισμάτων of the One Spirit.

καὶ ἐξαλείψει ὁ θεὸς πᾶν δάκρυον κτλ.] Yet another reference to the O.T.; cf. Isa. xxv. 8 where the LXX. have ἀφείλεν Κύριος ὁ θεὸς πᾶν δάκρυον ἀπὸ παντὸς προσώπου, but Symmachus, influenced perhaps by his recollections of this passage, renders ἡἡ by καὶ ἐξαλείψει. The sentence occurs again with verbal changes in c. xxi. 4; indeed, the whole of the episode c. vii. 9—17 finds echoes in the last two chapters of the book, where the climax here anticipated is fully described. On the main thought see Tertullian *de res. carn.* 58 "*delebit deus omnem lacrimam ab oculis eorum, utique ex iisdem oculis qui retro fleverant, quique adhuc flere potuissent, si non omnem lacrimae imbrem indulgentia divina siccaret... dolor et maeror et gemitus... quomodo auferentur, nisi cessaverint causae?... ubi casus adversi apud Deum, aut ubi incursus infesti apud Christum?... quae infirmitas post virtutem? quae imbecillitas post salutem?*"

*Beati*—so Bede sums up in the words of the second Beatitude—*qui lugent, quoniam ipsi consolabuntur.*

VIII. 1—13. THE OPENING OF THE SEVENTH SEAL; THE HALF-HOUR'S SILENCE: THE FIRST FOUR TRUMPET-BLASTS.

1. καὶ ὅταν ἤνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν ἐβδόμην] The sequence broken by the two visions of c. vii. is resumed. The Lamb opens the last of the seals (cf. vi. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12), and the book can now be unrolled and read. We expect the catastrophe, which had been foreboded by the signs and by the panic that followed the penultimate opening, at length to supervene. But all is still; there is neither sight nor sound to indicate the approach of the end.

Ὅταν is substituted for ὅτε, which is used on previous occurrences of the formula, perhaps with the view of emphasizing the uncertainty of the time of the end; cf. Mc. xi. 19, Apoc. iv. 9, where it implies the indefinite repetition of an act. The construction halts between ὅταν ἀνοίξῃ and ὅτε ἤνοιξεν. Blass (*Gr.* p. 218) prefers to regard it as due to linguistic deterioration, urging that in late Greek ὅταν and ὅτε are indistinguishable. ἤνοιξεν, sc. τὸ ἀρτίον, as in vi. 1.

ἐγένετο σιγὴ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ κτλ.] Heaven, hitherto resonant with voices, now holds its peace: neither Elder nor Angel offers a word of explanation (v. 5, vii. 13); there is neither chorus of praise nor cry of adoration (iv. 8, 11, v. 9 f., 12 f., vii. 10, 12); no ζῶον calls Ἐρχου (vi. 3 etc.); no thunders issue from the Throne (iv. 5). This silence does not spell a cessation of the Divine workings (Ign. *Eph.* 19 ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ θεοῦ ἐπράχθη, *Magn.* 8 λόγος ἀπὸ σιγῆς προελθών), but a temporary suspension of revelation; cf. Renan, *l'Antechrist*, p. 391 "le premier acte



τοὺς ἑπτὰ ἀγγέλους οἱ ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστήκασιν,  
καὶ ἐδόθησαν αὐτοῖς ἑπτὰ σάλπιγγες. <sup>3</sup>καὶ ἄλλος 3  
ἄγγελος ἦλθεν καὶ ἐστάθη ἐπὶ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου

2 om τους επτα 1 26 | θεου] θρονου 130 arm | εισηκεισαν 38 g syr<sup>sw</sup> | εδοθη A 35 87  
93 95 96 3 om αγγελος syr<sup>sw</sup> | εξηλθεν 130 al<sup>mu</sup> | του θυσιαστηριου NCQ 6 7 14  
28 29 31 35 38 al<sup>nona</sup>] το θυσιαστηριον AP 1 36 49

du mystère est terminé." There is a partial parallel in Apoc. x. 4 σφράγισον ἃ ἐλάλησαν αἱ ἑπτὰ βρονταί, καὶ μὴ αὐτὰ γράψῃς, but there the Seer hears though he may not impart; here the Seer himself is kept in ignorance.

The remark of Victorinus, "significatur initium quietis aeternae," is attractive, but exegetically irrelevant; σιγή is not characteristic of the heavenly rest. Nor is it more to the point to refer to such passages as Hab. ii. 20, Zeph. i. 7, Zech. ii. 13; the Apocalyptic silence is in heaven and not on earth.

ὥς ἡμίωρον, sc. χρόνον (Prim. *fere semihora*, Vg. *quasi media hora*), acc. of duration. The adjective is ἥπ. λεγ., ἡμίωριον being the usual form. For ὥρα, as the twelfth part of the natural day, see Jo. i. 40, iv. 6, xix. 14, Acts v. 7, x. 3.

Half-an-hour, though a relatively short time, is a long interval in a drama, and makes an impressive break between the Seals and the Trumpets.

2. καὶ εἶδον τοὺς ἑπτὰ ἀγγέλους κτλ.] Seven Angels are required by the situation, and the number finds a parallel in the 'seven Spirits of God' and other hebdomads in this book. The article seems to point to the well-known group of Angels first mentioned, as it seems, in Tobit xii. 15 Ῥαφαὴλ εἰς ἐκ τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀγγέλων οἱ ...εἰσπορεύονται ἐνώπιον τῆς δόξης τοῦ Ἀγίου. In Enoch xx. 7 (Gr.) they are styled 'archangels,' and their names are given as Uriel (4 Esdr. iv. 1), Raphael (Tob. i. c.), Raguel, Michael (Dan. x. 13, 21, xii. 1, Jude 9, Apoc. xii. 7), Sariel (Eth. Saraqâêl), Gabriel (Lc. i.

19, 26), Remiel (Hieremihel; 4 Esdr. iv. 36); cf. *ib.* lxxxi. 5, xc. 21 f. 'Angels of the Presence' are mentioned repeatedly in the Book of Jubilees (i. 27, 29; ii. 1 f., 18, xv. 27, xxxi. 14, where see Charles's note); the title comes from Isa. lxiii. 9 יְיָ֥ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, and the idea from the practice of Oriental courts (cf. Gen. xlv. 1, 2 Esdr. vii. 24, Esth. i. 14, viii. 4, Job i. 6, Zech. iv. 14, vi. 5, Dan. vii. 10, 4 Macc. xvii. 18, Lc. i. 19). On the possible connexion of the later Jewish angelology with Parsism or Zoroastrianism, see Hastings, *D. B.* i. 96, iv. 991; Driver, *Daniel*, p. xcvi., *J. T. S.* iii., p. 514 ff.; the evidence, so far as it has been produced, is interesting but scarcely conclusive. Οἱ ἐνώπιον κτλ.; cf. Lc. i. 19 ἐγὼ εἰμι Γαβριὴλ ὁ παρεστηκὼς ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ.

καὶ ἐδόθησαν αὐτοῖς ἑπτὰ σάλπιγγες] Trumpets are assigned to Angels in Mt. xxiv. 31, 1 Cor. xv. 52, 1 Thess. iv. 16, Apoc. iv. 1, 4 Esdr. vi. 23, *Apoc. Mos.* 22; the conception rests ultimately on the scene of the Law-giving (Exod. xix. 16 ff.), which Jewish thought connected with the ministry of Angels (Acts vii. 38, Gal. iii. 19). The Trumpets of the Seven are presently to break the silence which followed the opening of the last seal with fresh revelations of the Divine purpose. There is possibly an allusion to Jos. vi. 13 οἱ ἑπτὰ ἱερεῖς οἱ φέροντες τὰς σάλπιγγας τὰς ἑπτὰ κτλ.; cf. also Joel ii. 1 σαλπίζατε σάλπιγγι ἐν Σειῶν ...διότι πάρεστιν ἡμέρα Κυρίου, ὅτι ἐγγύς.

3. καὶ ἄλλος ἄγγελος ἦλθεν κτλ.] Another Angel, not one of the Seven (cf. vii. 2, x. 1, xiv. 6 ff., xviii. 1), came

ἔχων λιβανωτὸν χρυσοῦν, καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ θυμιάματα  
πολλά, ἵνα δώσει ταῖς προσευχαῖς τῶν ἁγίων πάντων  
ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον τὸ χρυσοῦν τὸ ἐνώπιον τοῦ

3 λιβανωτων] λιβανον το C | ινα δωσει SAC I al<sup>nonn</sup>] ινα δωση PQ min<sup>satmu</sup> Ar  
ινα δω 6 9 14 36 om syr<sup>ew</sup> | om το χρυσον syr<sup>ew</sup> | το ενωπιον] om το S

forward and took his place (ἐστάθη, cf. Lc. xviii. 11, 40, Acts v. 20, xvii. 22) over, i.e. before, the Altar, as in Amos ix.

1 εἶδον τὸν κύριον ἐφ'esτάτω ἐπὶ (ἔπ) τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου, where the prep. denotes the position of one who stands (B.D.B., p. 756) "by (prop. leaning over) an altar or sacrifice." The celestial messenger takes the place of the priest, and offers the incense; contrast the position of Gabriel in Lc. i. 11 (ἐστὼς ἐκ δεξιῶν τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου τοῦ θυμιάματος). The altar is not as in vi. 9 the Altar of Burnt offering, but the Altar of Incense; τὸ θ. τὸ χρυσοῦν τὸ ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου points to Exod. xl. 5 θήσεις τὸ θυσιαστήριον τὸ χρυσοῦν...ἐναντίον τῆς κιβωτοῦ, cf. Lev. iv. 7 ἐναντίον Κυρίου; it is the θυσιαστήριον τοῦ θυμιάματος of Lev. iv. 7, 18—the θυμιατήριον of Heb. ix. 4. Cf. Iren. iv. 18. 6 "est ergo altare in caelis, illuc enim preces nostrae et oblationes nostrae diriguntur."

ἔχων λιβανωτὸν χρυσοῦν κτλ.] Λιβανωτός is elsewhere 'frankincense'; the commentators quote the scholiast on Ar. *nub.* λίβανος...αὐτὸ τὸ δένδρον, λιβανωτὸς δὲ ὁ καρπὸς τοῦ δένδρου, and Ammonius: λίβανος γὰρ κοινῶς τὸ δένδρον καὶ τὸ θυμιάμενον, λιβανωτὸς δὲ μόνον θυμιάμενος. The latter is evidently the meaning of λιβανωτός in 1 Chron. ix. 29, 3 Macc. v. 2, as of λίβανος in Lev. ii. 1, Apoc. xviii. 13; but here and in v. 5 χρυσοῦν shews that a censer is intended; for 'censer' (חֲתָמָה, מְחַטָּה) the LXX. use πυρέϊον (Exod. xxvii. 3, xxxviii. 23 (3), Num. xvi. 6 ff., Sir. l. 9), or θύισκη (3 Regn. vii. 36 (50)), or θυμιατήριον (2 Chron. xxvi. 19, Ezek. viii. 11, 4 Macc. vii. 11);

the later Greek has λιβανωτός or λιβανωτρίς.

καὶ ἐδόθη...ἵνα δώσει κτλ.] The Angel received the incense for a particular purpose. Ἐδόθη, as ἐδόθησαν in v. 2 (cf. vi. 2, 4, 8, 11, vii. 2, *et passim*), does not describe an act which forms part of the vision, but is simply a recognition of the Divine ordering of all life; cf. 1 Cor. iv. 7 τί δὲ ἔχεις ὁ οὐκ ἔλαβες; On the future δώσει (SAC) see iii. 9, note; δώση, δῶ, are probably corrections of the less usual form. Θυμιάματα, as in v. 8, where see note; but the metaphor is differently handled here, for while in c. v. the prayers of the saints are the incense or incense-bowls, in this place they are apparently the live coals on which the grains of incense fall (ἵνα δώσει ταῖς προσευχαῖς, Prim. *ut daret orationibus*, Vg. wrongly, *ut d. de orationibus*); the meeting of the incense and the hot coals produces the fragrant smoke cloud, the symbol of Divine acceptance. This change brings into sight the relation of Christ's sacrifice and intercession to the prayers of the Church; cf. Bede: "Christo Domino se hostiam suavitatis offerente compunctio cordis sanctorum acceptabilis facta est." Cf. Eph. v. 2 ὁ χριστὸς...παρέδωκεν ἑαυτὸν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν προσφορὰν καὶ θυσίαν τῷ θεῷ εἰς ὁσμὴν εὐωδίας: the doctrine is substantially that of Jo. xiv. 16, xvi. 23 f., 1 Jo. ii. 1 f., Rom. viii. 34, Heb. xii. 25. Τῶν ἁγίων πάντων, not of the martyrs only (vi. 9 f.) but of all the faithful; cf. Eph. iii. 18. The Angel with the golden censer belongs perhaps to the scenery of the vision rather than to its teaching; at the same time it does not

θρόνου. <sup>4</sup>καὶ ἀνέβη ὁ καπνὸς τῶν θυμιαμάτων ταῖς 4  
προσευχαῖς τῶν ἁγίων ἐκ χειρὸς τοῦ ἁγγέλου ἐνώπιον  
τοῦ θεοῦ. <sup>5</sup>καὶ εἴληφεν ὁ ἅγγελος τὸν λιβανωτόν, 5 <sup>¶</sup> C  
καὶ ἐγέμισεν αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου  
καὶ ἔβαλεν εἰς τὴν γῆν· καὶ ἐγένοντο βρονταὶ καὶ  
φωναὶ καὶ ἀστραπαὶ καὶ σεισμός. <sup>6</sup>καὶ οἱ ἑπτὰ 6

4 ταῖς προσευχαῖς] *de orationibus* vg | του θεου] + ημερας χιλιας διακοσιας εξηκοντα C  
5 το λιβανωτον...αυτο 7 33 34 36 40 50 | του θυσιαστηριου] του επι του θυς. *syg<sup>ew</sup>* | εβαλεν]  
ελαβον A εβαλλεν P | βρονται κ. φωνα κ. αστραπαι *8Q* 6 8 14 29 31 35 87 *vg syg<sup>ew</sup>* βρ.  
κ. αστρ. κ. φωνα A 16 38 *me syg* φωνα κ. βρ. κ. αστρ. P 1 *al<sup>mu</sup>* | om και σεισμος Ar

seem improbable that the λειτουργικά πνεύματα (Heb. i. 14) are concerned in some way with the ministry of prayer—an idea anticipated in Tob. xii. 15 εἰς τῶν ἑπτὰ ἁγίων ἁγγέλων οἱ προσαναφέρουσιν τὰς προσευχὰς τῶν ἁγίων, and frequent in Enoch (ix. 3, xv. 2, xl. 6, xlvii. 2, civ. 1). Ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον, ‘upon the altar (of incense)’; one sees the whole process depicted, the fire kindled on the altar, and then taken up into the censer where it receives the incense: see Lev. x. 1 λαβόντες...ἐκαστος τὸ πυρεῖον αὐτοῦ ἐπέθηκαν ἐπ’ αὐτὸ πῦρ, καὶ ἐπέβαλον ἐπ’ αὐτὸ θυμίαμα, xvi. 12 λήμψεται τὸ πυρεῖον πλήρες ἀνθράκων πυρὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου, Num. xvi. 46 (xvii. 11) λάβε τὸ πυρεῖον καὶ ἐπίθες ἐπ’ αὐτὸ πῦρ ἀπὸ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου.

4. καὶ ἀνέβη ὁ καπνὸς κτλ.] I.e., from the censer in the Angel’s hand; cf. Ezek. viii. 11 ἕκαστος θυμιατήριον αὐτοῦ εἶχεν ἐν τῇ χειρὶ, καὶ ἡ ἀτμίς τοῦ θυμιάματος ἀνέβαινεν. Ταῖς προσευχαῖς, the *dat. commodi*, ‘for the benefit of the prayers,’ i.e. to help them (Blass, *Gr.* p. 111), or perhaps (WM. p. 270) the dative of reference; the incense-cloud stood in a certain relation to the prayers, as their symbol and representative; it was ‘given to them’ (v. 3). The symbolical meaning of the incense offered in the Temple was well understood in pre-Christian times, cf. Ps. cxl. (cxli.) 2 κατευθυνθήτω ἡ προσευχή μου ὡς θυμίαμα ἐνώπιόν σου.

The words added by C (*app. crit.*) appear to be a gloss from c. xi. 3.

5. καὶ εἴληφεν ὁ ἅγγελος τὸν λιβανωτόν κτλ.] The Angel had laid aside the censer. But he takes it again (on εἴληφεν followed by ἐγέμισεν see v. 7 f., note) in order to fulfil another office; it is to be used now not for intercession but for judgement. The censer is again filled with fire from the altar: cf. Isa. vi. 6 ἐν τῇ χειρὶ εἶχεν ἄνθρακα ὃν τῇ λαβίδι ἔλαβεν ἀπὸ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου. But now no incense is added, and no fragrant cloud goes up; the contents of the censer are poured upon the earth; the prayers of the saints return to the earth in wrath: cf. Ezek. x. 2 πλήσον τὰς δράκας σου ἀνθράκων πυρὸς...καὶ διασκορπίσεις ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. There is perhaps an ultimate reference to the doom of Sodom (Gen. xix. 24).

This casting of fire on the earth (cf. Lc. xii. 49) is immediately followed by results (ἐγένοντο βρονταὶ καὶ φωναὶ καὶ ἀστραπαὶ καὶ σεισμός) premonitory of a great visitation; cf. iv. 5, vi. 12, xi. 19, notes, and for σεισμός see Ezek. iii. 12 ἤκουσα φωνὴν σεισμοῦ μεγάλου εὐλογημένη ἡ δόξα Κυρίου ἐκ τοῦ τόπου αὐτοῦ. The whole scene in vv. 3—5 is a prelude to the Seven Trumpets, which now begin to sound.

6. καὶ οἱ ἑπτὰ ἅγγελοι οἱ ἔχοντες κτλ.] The Angels of the Presence who are charged with the Seven Trumpets know the signal, and make

ἄγγελοι οἱ ἔχοντες τὰς ἐπτὰ σάλπιγγας ἠτοίμασαν  
 7 αὐτοὺς ἵνα σαλπίσωσιν. Ἴκαὶ ὁ πρῶτος ἐσάλπισεν.  
 καὶ ἐγένετο χάλαζα καὶ πῦρ μεμιγμένα ἐν αἵματι,  
 καὶ ἐβλήθη εἰς τὴν γῆν. καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῆς γῆς  
 κατεκάη, καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῶν δένδρων κατεκάη, καὶ

6 οἱ ἐχοντες | om οἱ <sup>8</sup> 36 arm<sup>4</sup> | αὐτοὺς <sup>8</sup>\* A | εαυτοὺς <sup>8</sup>\*<sup>a</sup> PQ min<sup>fero</sup>omn syrr Andr Ar  
 7 ο πρῶτος | + ἀγγελος 1 28 36 79 98 al<sup>nonn</sup> vg me arm aeth Prim | μεμιγμένα AQ min<sup>pl</sup> g  
 vg syrr Prim Ar | μεμιγμενον <sup>8</sup>P 12 37 38 46 81 161 anon<sup>aug</sup> | ἐν αἵματι | om ἐν 1 al  
 vg<sup>demhar</sup>\* ἐν ὑδατι syrr<sup>w</sup> | ἐβλήθησαν 34 35 87 syrr<sup>w</sup> | om καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῆς γῆς κατεκαῆ  
 1 35 130 me | om καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῶν δένδρων κατεκαῆ AQ\* al<sup>nonn</sup> aeth

ready. They are seen to take their stand and to raise the trumpets to their mouths. Σαλπίσωσιν: σαλπίσω (σαλπῖω, Num. x. 5 ff.), ἐσάλπισα, in Biblical Greek take the place of σαλπίγξω, ἐσάλπιγξα (W. Schm. p. 105); cf. σαλπιστῶν, Apoc. xviii. 22.

The first four Trumpet-blasts, like the first four Seal-openings, form a closely connected group. They describe the coming visitation as primarily affecting inanimate Nature; although animals and men are involved in the destruction which is caused (vv. 9, 11), direct judgements upon mankind are reserved for the last three. The imagery was perhaps in part suggested by the storms, earthquakes, and eclipses of the first century.

7. καὶ ὁ πρῶτος ἐσάλπισεν καὶ ἐγένετο χάλαζα κτλ.] The judgements ushered in by the first four Trumpets borrow many of their features from the Plagues of Egypt; cf. Iren. iv. 30. 4: the attentive reader "inveniet easdem plagas universaliter accipere gentes quas tunc particulatim accepit Aegyptus." Χάλαζα καὶ πῦρ recalls the seventh plague; Exod. ix. 24 ἦν δὲ ἡ χάλαζα καὶ τὸ πῦρ φλογίζον ἐν τῇ χαλάζῃ—a description of a semi-tropical thunderstorm which is heightened here by μεμιγμένα ἐν αἵματι. Μιγνύναι ἐν αἵματι 'to mix with blood,' cf. Ps. cv. (cvi.) 35 ἐμίγησαν ἐν (ᾐ) τοῖς ἔθνεσιν: the usual construction is with

μετά (Mt. xxvii. 34, Lc. xiii. 1), or the simple dative (Apoc. xv. 2 θάλασσαν ὑαλίνην μεμιγμένην πυρί). A rain of mingled fire and blood is mentioned also in the Sibyllines, v. 377 πῦρ γὰρ ἀπ' οὐρανίων βρέξει...πῦρ καὶ αἷμα. Blood-red rain is not unknown in nature; in the spring of 1901 the daily journals contained accounts of this phenomenon, which was then being witnessed in Italy and the South of Europe, the result, it was said, of the air being full of particles of fine red sand from the Sahara. The interpretation suggested to Andreas by passing events is interesting as a specimen of its kind: τὸ δὲ πῦρ σὺν τῷ αἵματι [ἐμφαίνει] τὰς ἐκ βαρβαρικῶν χειρῶν γενομένας πυρπολήσεις τε καὶ ἀνδροκτασίας ὁσημέραι.

The storm flung itself (ἐβλήθη, cf. vv. 5, 8, xii. 9 f., xx. 14 f.) on the earth, with the result that a third part of its surface and the whole of the verdure were devoured by the fire (κατεκάη=κατεκαύθη, cf. 1 Cor. iii. 15, 2 Pet. iii. 10 (A) κατακαήσεται—an early form which survives in late Gk, cf. W. Schm. p. 108). Τὸ τρίτον (sc. μέρος, cf. Num. xxviii. 14) appears again vv. 8 f., 11 f., ix. 15, 18, xii. 4. See Zech. xiii. 7 ff. τὰ δύο μέρη αὐτῆς [sc. τῆς γῆς] ἐξολεθρευθήσεται καὶ ἐκλείψει, τὸ δὲ τρίτον ὑπολειφθήσεται ἐν αὐτῇ, and compare the Rabbinical parallel cited by Schoettgen: "percussus est mundus, tertia nempe pars olearum, tertia pars

πᾶς χόρτος χλωρὸς κατεκάρη. <sup>8</sup>καὶ ὁ δεύτερος <sup>8</sup> ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ ὡς ὅρος μέγα πυρὶ καιόμενον ἐβλήθη εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν· καὶ ἐγένετο τὸ τρίτον τῆς θαλάσσης αἷμα, <sup>9</sup>καὶ ἀπέθανεν τὸ τρίτον τῶν κτισμάτων τῶν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, τὰ ἔχοντα ψυχάς,

7 χορτος]+της γης sy<sup>gsw</sup>vid 8 om αγγελος N sy<sup>gsw</sup> (item in vv. 10, 12 et c. ix. 1 sy<sup>gsw</sup>) | om πυρι Q min<sup>at mu</sup> sy<sup>gsw</sup> arm Ar | ἐβλήθη] επεσεν sy<sup>gsw</sup> | εγενετο] εγενηθη N 9 το τριτον 1<sup>o</sup>] +μερος N 35 36 87 cf. *tertia pars* vg Prim | των κτισματων]+παντων sy<sup>it</sup> | των εν τη θαλασση] om των Q min<sup>noun</sup> Ar om omnia vg<sup>am harl</sup> post τα εχ. ψυχας pon vg<sup>cle fu dem lips tol</sup> | τα εχοντα ψυχας] τα εχ. ψυχην N me aeth το εχον ψυχην sy<sup>gsw</sup>

tritici et tertia hordei." Τῆς γῆς, the land (=τῆς ξηρᾶς) as contrasted with the sea (v. 8) and other waters (vv. 10 f.). The fire destroyed the whole of the vegetation, which was scorched at once (cf. Jac. i. 12), and one-third of the trees and other perishable things. Two-thirds escaped everywhere, i.e. the visitation was partial, and not final; cf. vi. 8. Τῶν δένδρων: the fruit-trees especially, the olive, the fig, and the vine, on which the inhabitants of Palestine and Asia Minor depended so largely: cf. vii. 3 μὴ ἀδικήσητε...τὰ δένδρα, a prohibition now partly withdrawn. For χόρτος χλωρός see Mc. vi. 39, note, and Apoc. ix. 4; cf. vi. 8, note.

8 f. καὶ ὁ δεύτερος ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ ὡς ὅρος κτλ.] As at the first trumpet-blast the fiery hail was flung upon the earth, so at the second a burning mass falls into the sea. With ὅρος μέγα πυρὶ καιόμενον may perhaps be compared Jer. xxviii. (li.) 25, where Babylon is likened to an ὅρος ἐμπεπυρισμένον (הַר עֹשֶׂה אֵשׁ). But Babylon is not in view here, and ὡς ὅρος καίμ. may be merely a figure of speech for a blazing mass. If a volcano is in the Apocalypticist's mind, the simile may have been suggested either by the eruption of Vesuvius which desolated the Bay of Naples in August, 79, or by some movements

among the volcanic islands in the Aegean, of which Thera (Santorin) was the chief (cf. Tozer, *Islands of the Aegean*, p. 94 ff.); Strabo (i. 3. 16) reports an eruption in B.C. 196 which issued in the formation of a new island afterwards known as *Palaea Kaumene*. But volcanoes are not flung bodily into the sea, so that such phenomena were at most but remotely suggestive of the writer's bold conception. He is possibly indebted to Enoch for the figure of the burning mountain; see En. xviii. 13 ἴδον ἐπὶ ἀστέρας ὡς ὄρη μεγάλα καιόμενα, which is curiously close to ὡς ὅρος μέγα πυρὶ καιόμενον. The phrase seems to have been proverbial; cf. Plaut. *mercator*. iii. 4. 32 "montes tu quidem mali in me ardentem iamdudum iacis."

καὶ ἐγένετο τὸ τρίτον τῆς θαλάσσης αἷμα κτλ.] The sea is smitten, like the Nile in the first plague (Exod. vii. 20 μετέβαλεν πᾶν τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ἐν τῇ ποταμῷ εἰς αἷμα); as the fish in the Nile died (ib. 21), so do the animate inhabitants of the stricken Aegean. With τῶν κτ. τῶν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ cf. v. 13 πᾶν κτίσμα δ...ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης, Ps. civ. 25; and for τὰ ἔχοντα ψυχάς, Vg. *quae habebant animas*, 'animate,' see Gen. i. 20 ἐξαγαγέτω τὰ ὕδατα ἐρπετὰ ψυχῶν ζωσῶν (הַיָּם וְהַחַיָּה). The illapse of the burning mass had a still more serious result; the ships in the waters disturbed by its fall were



10 καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῶν πλοίων διεφθάρησαν. <sup>10</sup> καὶ ὁ  
 τρίτος ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ ἔπεσεν ἐκ τοῦ  
 οὐρανοῦ ἀστὴρ μέγας καιόμενος ὡς λαμπάς, καὶ  
 ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ τὸ τρίτον τῶν ποταμῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς  
 11 πηγὰς τῶν ὑδάτων. <sup>11</sup> καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ ἀστέρος  
 λέγεται ὁ Ἄψινθος. καὶ ἐγένετο τὸ τρίτον τῶν  
 ὑδάτων εἰς ἄψινθον, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπέ-  
 12 θανον ἐκ τῶν ὑδάτων, ὅτι ἐπικράνθησαν. <sup>12</sup> καὶ ὁ

9 διεφθαρῆ Q min<sup>pl</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> Ar 10 om vid καὶ ἐπεσεν 2<sup>o</sup> Prim | om καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς  
 πηγὰς τῶν ὑδάτων A 11 ο ἀψινθος] om ο N<sup>c.a</sup> 1 7 14 36 38 al ἀψινθιον N<sup>\*</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup>  
 absinthium vg<sup>cle</sup> dem harl\* total me Prim absinthius vg<sup>am</sup>(fu) | ἐγενετο] γινεται 1 36 al | εἰς  
 ἀψινθον] εἰς ἀψινθιον N<sup>\*</sup> 7 8 16 28 49 79 Ar ὡς ἀψινθιον h syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim | ἀπεθανον οτι  
 ἐπικρ. τα ὑδάτα syr<sup>ew</sup> | ἐκ] ἐπὶ A

wrecked; for διαφθεῖρεσθαι of wrecked or disabled ships see Herod. i. 166 αἱ μὲν γὰρ τεσσαεράκοντά σφι νῆες διεφθάρησαν. Yet in the case of the sea as in that of the dry land, the visitation was partial; two-thirds of the inhabitants of the sea and the ships on its surface were unhurt. The plural διεφθάρησαν (sc. τὰ πλοῖα, understood in τὸ τρίτον τῶν πλ.) attributes a quasi-personal life to the ships, in view of their human masters and crews.

10. καὶ ὁ τρίτος ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ ἔπεσεν κτλ.] The fresh water supply is smitten next. At the third trumpet-blast there falls from heaven upon a third of the rivers and upon the water-springs a great meteor (ἀστὴρ, cf. Mt. ii. 2), flashing across the sky like a blazing torch (λαμπάς, cf. c. iv. 5); for ὡς λ. see v. 8 ὡς ὄρος. With ἔπεσεν...ἀστὴρ cf. Isa. xiv. 12 ἐξέπεσεν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὁ ἑωσφόρος, and Mc. xiii. 25, note; here the 'star' is merely a symbol of Divine visitation, like the burning mountain in v. 8. Αἱ πηγαὶ τῶν ὑδάτων = מַיִם מֵעַיִן, a common phrase in the LXX. (cf. e.g. 3 Regn. xviii. 5, Ps. cxiii. (cxiv.) 8, Hos. xiii. 15).

11. καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ ἀστέρος λέγεται ὁ Ἄψινθος] Ἄψινθος, normally ἡ ἄψινθος

or τὸ ἀψινθιον but here assimilated in gender to ἀστὴρ, does not occur elsewhere in the N.T. or the LXX., though it is used by Aquila in Prov. v. 4, Jer. ix. 15, xxiii. 15; the LXX. render ἡνὴλ, wormwood, variously by χολή, πικρία, ὀδύνη, ἀνάκη. The Heb. word is employed in the O.T. as a metaphor for (1) the perversion of justice (Amos v. 7, vi. 12); (2) the bitter fruits of idolatry (Deut. xxix. 17); (3) Divine chastisements (Jer. ix. 14); see B.D.B. s.v. The genus *Artemisia*, to which wormwood (*A. absinthiaca*) belongs, is represented in the flora of Palestine by several species; see Tristram, *N.H.*, p. 493; Hastings, *D. B.*, iv. p. 941.

καὶ ἐγένετο τὸ τρίτον τῶν ὑδάτων εἰς ἄψινθον κτλ.] The reverse of the miracle at Marah (Exod. xv. 23). Wormwood water is more than once in the Prophets a symbol of suffering, e.g. Jer. ix. 15 (14) ποτιῶ αὐτοὺς ὕδωρ χολῆς, xxiii. 15; cf. 4 Esdr. v. 9 "in dulcibus aquis salsae invenientur." Wormwood mixed with water does not kill, but in the Apocalyptic vision the waters are not mixed with wormwood but changed into it (ἐγένετο εἰς ἄψινθον). As the creatures in the sea perished when it was smitten by the burning mass (v. 9), so the rivers and fountains converted into wormwood are de-

τέταρτος ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ ἐπλήγη τὸ τρίτον τοῦ ἡλίου καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῆς σελήνης καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῶν ἀστέρων, ἵνα σκοτισθῇ τὸ τρίτον αὐτῶν καὶ ἡ ἡμέρα μὴ φάνῃ τὸ τρίτον αὐτῆς, καὶ ἡ νύξ ὁμοίως.

<sup>13</sup>καὶ εἶδον, καὶ ἤκουσα ἐνὸς ἀετοῦ πετομένου 13

12 τρίτον [1<sup>o</sup>] τέταρτον 130 | ἵνα σκοτισθῇ] καὶ ἐσκοτισθῇ 35 87 syr<sup>ew</sup> arm aeth | καὶ ἡ ἡμέρα μὴ φανῇ το τρίτον (τέταρτον A) αὐτῆς] καὶ το τρίτον αὐτῆς (s. αὐτοῦ) μὴ φανῇ (η) ἡμέρα Q min<sup>nonn</sup> (multum hoc loco inter se variant tam codd min quam verss) | μὴ φανῇ] μὴ φαινῇ (P) 28 49 79 al Ar οὐκ ἐφαίνεν 35 87 syr<sup>ew</sup> arm 13 om καὶ εἶδον syr<sup>ew</sup> | εἶδον N min<sup>pl</sup>] ἰδον AQ 7 14 92 | om εἰδος N me syr arm | αἰετον NAQ min<sup>tere</sup> 35 vg me syr aeth Ar] ἀγγελου P 1 7 28 36 47 79 al arm Vict Andr ἀγγελου ὡς αἰετου 13 unus ut aquilam Prim | πετωμενου Q 1 6\* 7\* 32 130 al<sup>nonn</sup>

structive of human life. For ἀποθανεῖν ἐκ, 'to die of,' see WM. p. 460.

12. καὶ ὁ τέταρτος ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ ἐπλήγη κτλ.] Visitations on land and water are followed by a visitation on the heavenly bodies, having for its object the further punishment of mankind. The conception is borrowed from the ninth of the Egyptian plagues (Exod. x. 21 γενηθήτω... ψηλαφητὸν σκότος... ἐγένετο σκότος, γνόφος, θύελλα, ἐπὶ πᾶσαν γῆν Αἰγύπτου τρεῖς ἡμέρας, cf. Am. viii. 9, Joel iii. (iv.) 15). To the Apocalyptic plague no time limit is fixed, but it is limited in its extent; only a third of the sun's and moon's disk is obscured, and a third of the stars suffer occultation. By this partial eclipse of the lights of heaven a partial darkness would obviously be produced, but not a shortening of the duration of daylight and moonlight and starlight such as the following words (ἵνα ἡ ἡμέρα μὴ φάνῃ τὸ τρίτον αὐτῆς) seem to suggest. There is an inconsistency here which shews the writer's independence of the ordinary laws of thought; he is content to produce a desired effect by heaping up symbolism without regard to the consistency of the details. Here his purpose is chiefly to emphasize the partial character of the visitation. Its purpose is the reformation and not the destruction of mankind; it is

charged with serious warning, but not with final doom. Contrast Isa. xxx. 26 τὸ φῶς τοῦ ἡλίου ἔσται ἐπαπλάσιον, ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὅταν ἰσθῇται Κύριος τὸ σύντριμμα τοῦ λαοῦ αὐτοῦ. For ἐπλήγη see Isa. ix. 13, and for φάνῃ (not φανῇ) c. xviii. 23.

The first series of Trumpet-blasts is now complete. It has set loose the elemental forces of Nature and wrought havoc on a large scale. But the next verse warns the reader that worse things are to follow.


13. καὶ εἶδον, καὶ ἤκουσα ἐνὸς ἀετοῦ κτλ.] For εἶδον καὶ ἤκουσα, cf. v. 11, vi. 1; the scene which follows is one which arrests both eye and ear. Ἀγγελου may be a correction for the harder ἀετοῦ, suggested by xiv. 6; or possibly it is due to the error of a scribe who read ἀετοῦ as ἀγγελου; for ἀετὸς πετόμενος, see iv. 7, Job ix. 26, Prov. xxiv. 54 (xxx. 19). Had the Apocalypticist written ἀγγέλου, ἄλλου would probably have taken the place of ἐνός; cf. vii. 2, viii. 3. The eagle is chosen not only for his strength of wing (xii. 14), but as the emblem of coming judgement (Mt. xxiv. 28, *Apoc. Bar.* lxxvii. 19 ff.); ἐνός points perhaps to the solitary figure projected against the sky (cf. Mt. xxi. 19), but εἰς in such instances approaches in meaning to τις or the indefinite article, cf. ix. 13, xviii. 21, and see Blass, *Gr.* p. 144. Ἐν

ἐν μεσουρανήματι λέγοντος φωνῇ μεγάλη Οὐαὶ οὐαὶ  
οὐαὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἐκ τῶν λοιπῶν  
φωνῶν τῆς σάλπιγγος τῶν τριῶν ἀγγέλων τῶν  
μελλόντων σαλπίζειν.

IX. I    \*Καὶ ὁ πέμπτος ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ εἶδον  
ἀστέρα ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πεπτωκότα εἰς τὴν γῆν,  
καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ ἡ κλεῖς τοῦ φρέατος τῆς ἀβύσσου.

13 om εν Ν | εν μεσουρανηματι] εν μεσω ουραν αιματι εχοντος syr (et similiter  
c. xiv. 6) εν ουρανω syr<sup>ew</sup> | om φωνη μεγαλη syrr | ουαι bis tantum i syr aeth | τους  
κατοικουντας ΝQ 6 8 14 29 31 35 38 48 51 87 92 130 al<sup>nonn</sup>] τοις κατοικουσιν AP 1 7  
al<sup>lat mu</sup> Ar | εκ της φωνης των σαλπιγγων syr<sup>ew</sup> arm

IX 1 ειδον KP min<sup>pl</sup>] ιδον AQ 7 14 92 130 | αστερας...πεπτωκοτας Ν\* | επι της γης  
38 97 syrr

μεσουρανήματι, "in the meridian" or  
"the zenith"; that part of the sky  
where the sun is at noon-day; cf. xiv.  
6, xix. 17. The eagle μεσουρανεῖ, i.e.  
he flies not near the horizon, where he  
might pass unobserved, but overhead,  
where his course can be seen by  
all. The word is said to belong to  
Alexandrian Greek: Pollux iv. 157  
μεσημβριάζειν, ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς ἐστάναι· τὸ  
γὰρ μεσουρανεῖν Αἰγυπτίῳ. Syr.<sup>ew</sup> for  
μεσουρανήματι has simply .

λέγοντος φωνῇ μεγάλῃ Οὐαὶ οὐαὶ  
οὐαὶ κτλ.] The eagle is not only seen  
but heard. In Ezek. xvi. 23 (A),  
Apoc. xviii. 10, 16, 19, the double οὐαὶ  
is merely for emphasis; the triple  
οὐαὶ here has reference to the three  
remaining trumpet-blasts or rather  
the visitations that will follow them;  
see ix. 12 οὐαὶ ἡ μία ἀπῆλθεν· ἰδοὺ  
ἔρχεται ἔτι δύο οὐαὶ. Τοὺς κατοικοῦντας:  
the acc. after οὐαὶ is unusual, the  
*dativus incommodi* might rather have  
been expected, as in Lc. vi. 24 ff.;  
but cf. xii. 12 οὐαὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν  
θάλασσαν, and see Blass (*Gr.* p. 112),  
who compares *vae me* = *vae mihi*.  
The earth has suffered already from  
the first four Trumpets; the time has  
now come for her inhabitants to suffer  
yet more severely. Οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐπὶ  
τῆς γῆς, the pagan or non-Christian

population of the Empire, as in iii. 10,  
vi. 10, xi. 10, xiii. 8 ff., xvii. 2 ff.

ἐκ τῶν λοιπῶν φωνῶν τῆς σάλπιγγος,  
"by reason of the remaining trumpet-  
blasts." Τῆς σάλπιγγος modifies φωνῶν  
—the sound is that of the trumpet; τῶν  
σαλπιγγων is unnecessary, since the  
reader's attention is not called to the  
plurality of the trumpets but to the  
trumpet-like utterance which proceeds  
from each of the angels. On ἐκ in  
this sense see WM. p. 461.

IX. 1—12. THE FIFTH TRUMPET,  
OR THE FIRST WOE.

I. ὁ πέμπτος ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν, καὶ  
εἶδον ἀστέρα κτλ.] In viii. 8, 10 the  
Seer witnesses the fall of a star; now  
he sees only a star lying where it  
fell (πεπτωκότα). Cf. Isa. xiv. 12 πῶς  
ἐξέπεσεν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὁ ἐωσφόρος; Lc.  
x. 18 ἐθεώρουν τὸν σατανᾶν ὡς ἀστραπὴν  
ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πεσόντα. As the sequel  
shews, this fallen Star represents a  
person, possibly Satan, as a comparison  
of Lc. l. c. with Apoc. xii. 9 may  
suggest. For a personification of the  
stars comp. Jud. v. 20 ἐξ οὐρανοῦ παρε-  
τάξαντο οἱ ἀστέρες; for the image of  
the fallen star see Enoch lxxxviii. 1.

ἐδόθη αὐτῷ ἡ κλεῖς τοῦ φρέατος τῆς  
ἀβύσσου] \*Ἀβυσσος is the usual equi-  
valent in the LXX. of  $\text{D}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}$ , whether in  
the sense of 'deep waters' (Gen. i. 2,

<sup>2</sup>καὶ ἤνοιξεν τὸ φρέαρ τῆς ἀβύσσου· καὶ ἀνέβη καπνὸς 2  
ἐκ τοῦ φρέατος ὡς καπνὸς καμίνου μεγάλης, καὶ ἐσκο-  
τώθη ὁ ἥλιος καὶ ὁ ἀήρ ἐκ τοῦ καπνοῦ τοῦ φρέατος.  
<sup>3</sup>καὶ ἐκ τοῦ καπνοῦ ἐξῆλθον ἀκρίδες εἰς τὴν γῆν, καὶ 3  
ἐδόθη αὐταῖς ἐξουσία ὡς ἔχουσιν ἐξουσίαν οἱ σκορ-

2 om και ηνοιξεν το φρεαρ της αβυσσου NQ min<sup>plq30</sup> vgam harl\* tol\* me syr<sup>ew</sup> arm  
aeth<sup>utr</sup> Ar | om εκ του φρεατος ως καπνος 1 35 41 87 | μεγάλης] καιομενης Q min<sup>sat mu</sup>  
syr Ar μεγ. καιομενης 36 37 38 40 41 42 (130) g syr<sup>ew</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> | ἐσκοτώθη A 12 14 92]  
ἐσκοτισθη NPQ min<sup>pl</sup> Ar | om εκ του καπνου του φρ. N\* Prim 3 αυταις AP min<sup>pl</sup>  
Andr Ar] αυτοις NQ 7

vii. 11, Ps. cv. (cvi.) 9, cvi. (cvii.) 26), or in reference to the depths of the earth (Ps. lxx. (lxxi.) 21 ἐκ τῶν ἀβύσσων τῆς γῆς πάλιν ἀνήγαγές με; cf. Deut. viii. 7). By an easy process of thought, it is applied to Sheol: Job xli. 22 f. ἀναζει τὴν ἄβυσσον ὥσπερ χαλκεῖον...τὸν δὲ τάρταρον τῆς ἀβύσσου ὥσπερ αἰχμάλωτον, Rom. x. 7 τίς καταβήσεται εἰς τὴν ἄβυσσον; τοῦτ' ἔστιν Χριστὸν ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναγαγεῖν. In Lc. viii. 31 (παρεκάλουν αὐτὸν ἵνα μὴ ἐπιτάξῃ αὐτοῖς εἰς τὴν ἄβυσσον ἀπελθεῖν) a lower depth is sounded, and it is this which is in view when ἄβυσσος is used in the Apoc. (ix. 1, 2, 11, xvii. 8, xx. 1, 3). The Enochic literature has much to say of this 'abyss' (Enoch xviii. f., xxi., xc.; Slavonic Enoch, xxviii. 3; cf. Charles, *Eschatology*, p. 198). The Apocalypticist represents it as entered by a shaft or well (φρέαρ, cf. Jo. iv. 11), the mouth of which is kept under lock and key; the key is in the custody of an angel (xx. 1) or, as here apparently, of Satan, i.e. he is authorised to open and shut the mouth of the abyss at his pleasure (for κλείς see Mt. xvi. 19, Apoc. i. 18, iii. 7; and on the idea, Slavonic Enoch, xlii. 1). This power however is exercised only by Divine permission (ἐδόθη αὐτῷ), and behind it is the omnipotent Hand which controls both the visible and the invisible order; cf. *Prayer of Manasses* 3 ὁ κλείσας τὴν ἄβυσσον καὶ σφραγισάμενος τῷ φοβερῷ καὶ ἐνδόξῳ ὀνόματί σου.

2. καὶ ἤνοιξεν τὸ φρέαρ κτλ.] The Fallen Star-spirit unlocks the mouth of the Abyss, and at once the sky is darkened by a volume of smoke which rises from it; cf. Gen. xix. 28 ἀνέβαιναν φλόξ τῆς γῆς ὥσει ἀτμὶς καμίνου, Exod. xix. 18 ἀνέβαιναν ὁ καπνὸς ὡς καπνὸς καμίνου. The sun's face is hidden (Joel ii. 20), and the atmosphere (ὁ ἀήρ), the region of the clouds (2 Regn. xxii. 12, Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 12, 1 Thess. iv. 17 f.), the air through which the birds fly (Sap. v. 11), and which men breathe (Sap. xv. 15), and in which evil spirits were thought to exercise a limited authority (Eph. ii. 2 τὸν ἄρχοντα τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ αἵρος), is darkened by reason of (ἐκ, cf. viii. 11, 13) the smoke cloud emitted from the well as from the chimney of a furnace. On σκοτοῦσθαι see WH.<sup>2</sup>, *Notes*, p. 178: the verb is used of an occultation of heavenly bodies in Job iii. 9 σκοτωθεῖη τὰ ἄστρα τῆς νυκτὸς ἐκείνης.

3. καὶ ἐκ τοῦ καπνοῦ ἐξῆλθον ἀκρίδες κτλ.] The smoke wrought worse evil than the darkening of the air; out of it came a swarm of hellish locusts; for ἀκρίδες see Mc. i. 6, note. There may be a reference both to Exod. x. 13 ff. and to Joel i. 4 ff. But these ἀκρίδες τῆς ἀβύσσου were entrusted with a power (ἐδόθη αὐταῖς ἐξουσία) wholly unlike that of the locust tribe, and akin to that of the common scorpion (οἱ σκορπίοι τῆς γῆς, in contrast with αἱ ἀκρίδες τῆς ἀβύσσου). The venomous stab of the scorpion is proverbial in

4 πίοι τῆς γῆς. <sup>4</sup>καὶ ἐρρέθη αὐταῖς ἵνα μὴ ἀδικήσουσιν τὸν χόρτον τῆς γῆς οὐδὲ πᾶν χλωρὸν οὐδὲ πᾶν δένδρον, εἰ μὴ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οἵτινες οὐκ ἔχουσιν τὴν  
5 σφραγίδα τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπὶ τῶν μετώπων. <sup>5</sup>καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς ἵνα μὴ ἀποκτείνωσιν αὐτούς, ἀλλ' ἵνα βασα-

4 *ερρηθή* Q. 35 50 87 130 | *αυταις* AP min<sup>pl</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> Andr Ar | *αυτοις* NQ 14 87 90  
92 | *αδικησουσιν* A 367 | *αδικησωσιν* NPQ min<sup>tere</sup> omn Andr Ar | *om ουδε παν χλωρον* N  
vg<sup>hark</sup>\* arm Cassiod | *ουδε παν δενδρον* | *ουδε δενδρα* syr<sup>ew</sup> | *ανθρωπους*] + *μονους* 49 91  
96 *tantum homines* vg arm | *om του θεου* I 12 17 28 47 79 vg<sup>hark</sup>\* arm | *μετωπων*]  
+ *αυτων* Q min<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>ele</sup> fu dem lpsa syr arm aeth Ar 5 *αυτοις* NA I 7 12 | *αυταις* PQ  
min<sup>pl</sup> Ar | *om ινα* 2<sup>o</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> | *βασανισθησονται* NAP I 12 36 38 (130) | *βασανισθωσιν* Q  
min<sup>pl</sup> Ar *βασανισωσιν* 7 *cruciarent h cruciaverint* latt<sup>a</sup> *similiter* arm aeth

both O. and N.T.; see e.g. 3 Regn. xii. 11 παιδεύσω ὑμᾶς ἐν σκορπίοις, Ezek. ii. 6 ἐν μέσῳ σκορπίων σὺ κατοικεῖς, Lc. xi. 12 ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ σκορπίον; The scorpion takes its place with the snake and other creatures hostile to man, and with them symbolizes the forces of spiritual evil which are active in the world: cf. Sir. xxxix. 29 f. πάντα ταῦτα εἰς ἐκδίκησιν ἔκτισται· θηρίων ὀδόντες καὶ σκορπιοὶ καὶ ἔχεις, Lc. x. 19 δέδωκα ὑμῖν τὴν ἐξουσίαν τοῦ πατεῖν ἐπάνω ὄφειων καὶ σκορπίων, καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ ἔχθρου.

4 καὶ ἐρρέθη αὐταῖς ἵνα μὴ ἀδικήσουσιν κτλ.] Their mission, moreover, is not that of the locust tribe; they are, in fact, prohibited from devouring herbage and stripping trees (Exod. x. 15 κατέφαγεν [ἡ ἀκρις] πᾶσαν βοτάνην τῆς γῆς καὶ πάντα τὸν καρπὸν τῶν ξύλων, cf. Joel ii. 3 τὰ ὀπισθεν αὐτοῦ πεδὶον ἀφανισμοῦ); this had been done sufficiently by the hail which followed the first Trumpet (viii. 7). The produce left by the hail in Egypt was devoured by the locusts (Exod. l. c.), but the Apocalyptic locusts are bent on another errand; men and not mere food stuffs are their goal. For ἐρρέθη see vi. 11, note; on the future after ἵνα, iii. 9, note; and on ἀδικεῖν = βλάπτειν, ii. 11, note. Οὐδὲ πᾶν = 'nor any'; cf. Lc. i. 37 οὐκ ἀδυνατήσει... πᾶν ῥῆμα; for οὐδέ after ἵνα μή, see WM. p. 602, note 3.

εἰ μὴ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους κτλ.] 'But only the men,' etc.; for this use of εἰ μή cf. WM. p. 789. The power to hurt men is to be exerted only upon a particular class of men (τοὺς ἀνθρ. οἵτινες; on this use of οἷστις see Lightfoot on Gal. v. 19 and Blass, *Gr.* p. 173, and cf. Apoc. i. 7, ii. 24, xx. 4), viz. upon those whose foreheads have not been marked by the Seal of God (vii. 3 ff.). As Israel in Egypt escaped the plagues which punished their neighbours, so the new Israel is exempted from the attack of the locusts of the Abyss.

5. καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς ἵνα μὴ κτλ.] I.e. the commission which they received ran Μὴ ἀποκτείνετε αὐτούς, ἀλλὰ βασανισθήτωσαν. The wound inflicted by the scorpion is not usually fatal, but it causes exquisite pain; and this is the point of resemblance between the scorpion and the Apocalyptic locusts; it was no part of their mission to kill, but rather to inflict suffering worse than death. Βασανίζειν, 'to apply the touchstone,' is used, from Thucydides downwards, of torture, and this is its meaning in the LXX. (1 Regn.<sup>1</sup>, Sap.<sup>4</sup>, Sir.<sup>1</sup>, 2 Macc.<sup>3</sup>, 4 Macc.<sup>20</sup>, a significant distribution); in the N.T. βασανίζειν, βασανισμός describe acute pain whether physical (Mt. viii. 6, Apoc. xii. 2), or mental (Mt. viii. 29, 2 Pet. ii. 8), or are employed metaphorically (Mt. xiv. 24, Mc. vi. 48); in the Apocalypse, written



νισθήσονται μῆνας πέντε· καὶ ὁ βασανισμὸς αὐτῶν  
ὡς βασανισμὸς σκορπίου, ὅταν παῖση ἄνθρωπον.  
⁶ καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ζητήσουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ὁ  
τὸν θάνατον καὶ οὐ μὴ εὕρῃσουσιν αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπιθυ-  
μήσουσιν ἀποθανεῖν καὶ φεύγει ὁ θάνατος ἀπ' αὐτῶν.  
⁷ καὶ τὰ ὁμοιώματα τῶν ἀκρίδων ὅμοια ἵπποις ἦτοι- 7

5 πέντε] sex Prim | σκορπίου οταν] οταν σκορπιος h<sup>vid</sup> | παιση (πηση BAPQ 7 87 al<sup>mu</sup>  
πηση επ syr<sup>ew</sup>) ανθρωπον] πληξη ανθρ. 10 26 37 41 42 43 49 96<sup>corr</sup> 6 ζητησουσιν]  
ζητουσιν 2 8 9 19 27 42 50 91 96 al vg<sup>h<sup>ari</sup>\*</sup> | ευρησουσιν BQ 6 7 8 29 30 al<sup>mu</sup> Ar  
invenient vg<sup>(exc h<sup>ari</sup>)</sup> Ambr] ευρησωσιν 1 2 9 al ευρωσιν AP 12 17 28 34 35 46 49 79 87  
130 inveniant vg<sup>h<sup>ari</sup>\*</sup> | φευγει AP 1 12 17 36 38] φυγη B fugiat vg<sup>h<sup>ari</sup>\*</sup> φευξεται Q  
min<sup>pl</sup> syrr arm Ar fugiet vg<sup>(exc h<sup>ari</sup>\*)</sup> Prim 7 τα ομοιωματα] το ομοιωμα g syrr |  
ομοια PQ min<sup>omn</sup> v<sup>id</sup> Andr Ar] ομοιοι B ομοιωματα A | ιππων ητοιμασμενων 130

at a time of imminent persecution, the thought of punishment is again uppermost (ix. 5, xi. 10, xiv. 10 f., xviii. 7, 10, 15, xx. 10; xii. 2 is the only exception).

μῆνας πέντε] This limit of time has been supposed to be a reminiscence of the 150 days of the Flood (Gen. vii. 24) or to refer to the duration of locust life. But the number five is frequently used without any apparent purpose beyond that of giving definiteness to a picture, e.g. Mt. xxv. 15 πέντε τάλαντα, Lc. xii. 6 πέντε στρουθία, ib. 52 πέντε ἐν ἐνὶ οἴκῳ, xiv. 19 ζεύγη βοῶν πέντε, xvi. 28 πέντε ἀδελφούς, 1 Cor. xiv. 19 πέντε λόγους. If a further reason is to be sought for its employment here, πέντε may point to the incompleteness of the visitation; it lasted five-twelfths of the year, as the plagues of c. viii. affected a third of nature. There is a progress in the visitations, but the end is not yet.

ὅταν παῖση ἄνθρωπον: cf. Achill. Tat. ii. 7 καὶ τις μέλιττα...ἐπάταξε τὴν χεῖρα. For παῖσιν=παράσσειν see Num. xxii. 28, 2 Regn. xiv. 6, Mc. xiv. 47 (comp. with Mt. xxvi. 51). The *ictus* is inflicted by the scorpion-like tails ascribed to the locusts in v. 10; cf. Plin. h. n. ii. 25 "semper cauda in ictu est, nulloque momento cessat ne quando desit occasio." The reading

of Syr.<sup>ew</sup>. πέση ἐπ' ἄνθρωπον has doubtless arisen from παῖση written as πέση; see *app. crit.*, and cf. note on vii. 16.

6. καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ζητήσουσιν κτλ.] During those terrible months of torture men will prefer death to the agony of living. Cf. Job iii. 21 ὁμείρονται τοῦ θανάτου καὶ οὐ τυγχάνουσιν κτλ., Jer. viii. 3 εἴλοντο τὸν θάνατον ἢ τὴν ζωὴν: see Apoc. vi. 16, *Orac. Sibyll.* ii. 307 καὶ καλέσουσι καλὸν τὸ θανεῖν καὶ φεύξεται αὐτῶν. The thought was familiar to the Greek and Roman poets: Soph. *Electr.* 1007 οὐ γὰρ θανεῖν ἔχθιστον, ἀλλ' ὅταν θανεῖν | χρήζων τις εἶτα μηδὲ τοῦτ' ἔχῃ λαβεῖν. Ovid, *Ib.* 123 "desit tibi copia mortis, | optatam fugiat vita coacta necem." Οὐ μὴ εὕρῃσουσιν αὐτόν: such a death as they desire, a death which will end their sufferings, is impossible; physical death is no remedy for the βασανισμὸς of an evil conscience. With ἐπιθυμήσουσιν ἀποθανεῖν Alford aptly contrasts Phil. i. 23 τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ἔχω ἐπὶ τὸ ἀναλῦσαι καὶ σὺν Χριστῷ εἶναι; under such circumstances death is a gain, but it is not sought, for life also has its compensations, in duty and in enjoyment. Ζητεῖν, ἐπιθυμεῖν, form a climax.

7 f. καὶ τὰ ὁμοιώματα τῶν ἀκρίδων κτλ.] Hitherto only the powers of the locusts have been in view; now they

μασμένοις εἰς πόλεμον, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς αὐτῶν  
 ὡς στέφανοι ὅμοιοι χρυσῷ, καὶ τὰ πρόσωπα αὐτῶν  
 8 ὡς πρόσωπα ἀνθρώπων. <sup>8</sup> καὶ εἶχαν τρίχας ὡς τρίχας  
 γυναικῶν, καὶ οἱ ὀδόντες αὐτῶν ὡς λεόντων ἦσαν,  
 9 <sup>9</sup> καὶ εἶχον θώρακας ὡς θώρακας σιδηροῦς, καὶ ἡ φωνὴ  
 τῶν πτερυγῶν αὐτῶν ὡς φωνὴ ἀρμάτων ἵππων πολ-

7 ὅμοιοι χρυσῷ NAP 1 al vg me syrr arm aeth Andr] χρυσοὶ Q min<sup>fere</sup> 40 Ar  
 8 εἶχαν NA] εἶχον PQ min<sup>omn</sup> vid Andr Ar 9 om των πτερυγων 130

are described. Their shapes (ὁμοίωμα, a word "midway between μορφή and σχῆμα," Lightfoot on Phil. ii. 7, cf. Ezek. i. 16, x. 21 = 𐤇𐤍𐤁𐤒, Rom. i. 23) were like horses caparisoned for battle. The description is borrowed from Joel's account of a locust swarm (ii. 4 f. ὡς ὄρασις ἵππων ἡ ὄρασις αὐτῶν, καὶ ὡς ἵπποι οὕτως καταδιώκονται...ὡς λαὸς παρατασσόμενος...εἰς πόλεμον); a metaphor chosen "partly on account of their speed and compact array, but chiefly on account of a resemblance which has been often observed between the head of a locust and the head of a horse" (Driver, *ad loc.*, citing Theodoret: εἰ γὰρ τις ἀκριβῶς κατίδοι τὴν κεφαλὴν τῆς ἀκρίδος σφόδρα τῇ τοῦ ἵππου ἑωκύναι εὐρήσει· ἔστι δὲ ἰδεῖν καὶ πετομένην αὐτὴν κατ' οὐδὲν τῆς τοῦ ἵππου ταχύτητος ἐλαττουμένην).

καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς αὐτῶν ὡς στέφανοι κτλ.] So far the picture might have been that of an ordinary swarm of locusts: the next two features are peculiar to the locusts of the Abyss. (1) They are crowned like conquerors (cf. iv. 4, xiv. 14), as indeed they are so long as their power lasts. (2) Their faces are strangely human, suggesting the intelligence and capacity of man; their long hair resembles that of women (1 Cor. xi. 15). Perhaps it is unnecessary to take ἀνθρώπων here as = ἀνδρῶν, though some support for this view may be found in Esth. iv. 10 (πᾶς ἄνθρωπος ἢ γυνή), and 1 Cor. vii. 1 (καλὸν ἀνθρώπῳ γυναικὸς μὴ ἅπτεσθαι). Ὡς τρίχας may allude to the long

antennae of the locust tribe, or, as some suppose, to the long hair worn by the Parthians (Suet. *Vesp.* 20). The ancient commentators for the most part regard the reference to women as symbolizing the abuse of the sexual relations; e.g. Bede, "in capillis mulierum fluxus et effeminatos mores." But it is safer not to press the details. As to the general sense, the locusts of the Abyss may represent to us memories of the past brought home at times of Divine visitation, which hurt by recalling forgotten sins; cf. 1 Kings xvii. 13. Καὶ οἱ ὀδόντες αὐτῶν κτλ. looks back to Joel i. 6 οἱ ὀδόντες αὐτοῦ ὀδόντες λέοντος. For εἶχαν see WH.<sup>2</sup>, *Notes*, p. 172.

9. καὶ εἶχον θώρακας ὡς θ. σιδηροῦς] The scaly backs and flanks of the insects resembled coats of mail, whether the scale-armour worn by Goliath (1 Regn. xvii. 5 θώρακα ἀλυσιδωτόν; cf. Driver, *ad loc.*, "like the scales of a fish, plates overlapping each other and allowing free movement"), or a cuirass of "metal plates across the chest and long flexible bands of steel over the shoulders" (*Enc. Bibl.* i. 606, and see Dean Robinson's note on Eph. vi. 14). Σιδηροῦς points to the material of which such armour was ordinarily made, and at the same time indicates the hopelessness of any effort to destroy assailants who were so protected. The next feature is again from Joel (ii. 5 ὡς φωνὴ ἀρμάτων...ὡς λαὸς πολλὸς καὶ ἰσχυρὸς παρατασσόμενος εἰς πόλεμον). In the onrush of the locust-swarms

λῶν τρεχόντων εἰς πόλεμον. <sup>10</sup>καὶ ἔχουσιν οὐράς 10  
 ὁμοίας σκορπίοις καὶ κέντρα, καὶ ἐν ταῖς οὐραῖς αὐτῶν  
 ἡ ἐξουσία αὐτῶν ἀδικῆσαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους μῆνας  
 πέντε. <sup>11</sup>ἔχουσιν ἐπ' αὐτῶν βασιλέα τὸν ἄγγελον 11  
 τῆς ἀβύσσου, ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἑβραϊστὶ Ἀβαδδὼν,

10 εχουσιν] ειχον 38 vg arm | ουρας ομοιας] ομοιωμα arm<sup>4</sup> | ομοιας PQ min<sup>fero</sup>omn  
 Andr Ar] ομοιοις NA 14 | σκορπιω syr<sup>g</sup>w | και εν] ην εν vg<sup>clo</sup>fu dom harl<sup>\*\*</sup> lipss εν 1 7 28 34  
 130 al vg<sup>am</sup>harl<sup>\*\*</sup>tol syr<sup>g</sup>w arm aeth Andr | αυτων 1<sup>o</sup>] + και 1 36 47 79 vg<sup>cle</sup>harl<sup>lipss</sup> | η  
 εξουσια αυτων] εξουσιαν εχουσιν Q 6 8 14 al<sup>mu</sup> syr Ar εξουσιαν εχουσαι 51 90 92 αι  
 εξουσαι αυτων 130 | αδικησαι] pr του Q min<sup>fero</sup>30 11 εχουσιν] pr και P 1 al<sup>sat</sup>mu  
 vg syrr arm aeth εχουσαι Q min<sup>fero</sup>35 Ar | εφ εαυτων τον βασιλεα N 130 | τον αρχοντα  
 της αβυσσου τον αγγελον A | τον αγγελον] om τον Q min<sup>pl</sup>q<sup>30</sup> Ar | ονομα αυτω] pr ω M  
 syrr cui nomen vg | Αβαδδων] Αβαδδων Q 27 30 93 al Μαγεδων me Armageddon  
 Prim Labbadon Haym alia alii

the Prophet heard the din of war chariots; the Seer adds ἵππων πολλῶν τρεχόντων, thinking of "the pransings of their strong ones" (Jud. v. 22) as well as of the clatter of the chariots and the rumbling of their wheels (Jer. xxix. = xlvii. 3); comp. 4 Regn. vii. 6 Κύριος ἀκουστὴν ἐποίησεν τὴν παρεμβολὴν Συρίας φωνὴν ἄρματος καὶ φωνὴν ἵππου, φωνὴν δυνάμεως μεγάλης. For the vast numbers of the chariots employed in ancient warfare cf. 1 Sam. xiii. 5 (30,000), 1 Chron. xix. 7 (32,000); for the phrase ἄρματα ἵππων see 3 Regn. xii. 24 b ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἄρματα τριακόσια ἵππων.

10. καὶ ἔχουσιν οὐράς ὁμοίας σκορπίοις κτλ.] The body of the locust of the Abyss ended in a flexible tail (Clem. Al. *strom.* iii. 18 § 106 οὐραῖς... ὡς κέρκους Ἑλλήνες καλοῦσιν) like the tail of the scorpion. Ὅμοιός σκορπίοις = ὁμ. ταῖς οὐραῖς τῶν σκορπίων, as in Mt. v. 20 πλείον τῶν γραμματέων = πλ. τῆς δικαιοσύνης τῶν γρ. (cf. WM. pp. 307, 377). The tails were armed with stings, in which resided the power of the locusts to hurt. Κέντρον is properly the goad used for oxen (Prov. xxvi. 3, Acts xxvi. 14), and in a secondary sense the sting of the bee (4 Macc. xiv. 19 μέλισσα... καθάπερ σιδηρῶ τῷ κέντρῳ πληθύνουσι) or other insect. With the symbolism cf. Hos. xiii. 14 ποῦ τὸ

κέντρον σου, ἄδη; 1 Cor. xv. 56 τὸ δὲ κέντρον τοῦ θανάτου ἡ ἁμαρτία. Πέντε μῆνας: see v. 5, note.

11. ἔχουσιν ἐπ' αὐτῶν βασιλέα κτλ.] In Prov. xxiv. 62 (xxx. 27) we read: ἀβασιλευτόν ἐστιν ἡ ἀκρίς. If the Apocalypticist remembered this statement, he found an exception to it in the locusts of the Abyss, which are in other respects quite abnormal; perhaps he has been influenced by Amos vii. 1 LXX. ἰδοὺ ἐπιγονὴ ἀκρίδων ἐρχομένη ἐωθινή, καὶ ἰδοὺ βροῦχος εἰς Γόγγ (גִּוֹג for M.T. גִּוִּי גִּוִּי) ὁ βασιλεύς. For their king the locusts of the Abyss have the Angel who presides over it (v. 1), i.e. they obey his orders and do his work. The Seer knows the name of this angel; it is in Hebrew (Ἑβραϊστὶ, as in Jo. v. 2, xix. 13, 17, 20, xx. 16, Apoc. xvi. 16; cf. Introduction, c. xi.) Abaddon, and in the Greek (ἐν τῇ Ἑλληνικῇ, sc. γλώσσῃ = Ἑλληνιστί; for the latter see Jo. xix. 20, Acts xxi. 37) Ἀπολλύων, Destroyer; Vg., *Exterminans*; the rendering in Syr.<sup>g</sup>w. ~~ⲁⲓⲁ~~ rests upon the false reading Ἀπολύων (*app. crit.*). Abaddon, ⲁⲃⲁⲃⲁⲛ, a word used almost exclusively in the Wisdom literature (Job xxvi. 6, xxviii. 22, xxxi. 12, Ps. lxxxviii. 11, Prov. xv. 11, xxvii. 20) is represented in the LXX. (exc. Job

12 καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἑλληνικῇ ὄνομα ἔχει Ἀπολλύων. <sup>12</sup> ἡ οὐαὶ  
 ἡ μία ἀπῆλθεν· ἰδοὺ ἔρχεται ἔτι δύο οὐαὶ μετὰ  
 ταῦτα.

13 <sup>13</sup> Καὶ ὁ ἕκτος ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ ἤκουσα

11 καὶ ἐν τῇ] ἐν δε τῇ Q min<sup>40</sup> vg syr Prim Ar | Ἑλληνικῇ] Ἑλληνιδι N | om ονομα  
 ἔχει vg arm | Ἀπολλυων (cf vg latine habens nomen Exterminans; anon<sup>aus</sup> cui nomen  
 latine Perdens)] Ἀπολυων 49\* 98 syrg<sup>w</sup> 12 ἀπῆλθεν] παρηλθεν 28 79 80 | ἐρχεται  
 N\* A 7 8 14 29 30 al<sup>plq</sup> 20 syrr] ἐρχονται N<sup>c,a</sup> PQ 1 28 32 35 36 al<sup>bas</sup> mu syrg<sup>w</sup> Andr Ar om  
 arm<sup>4</sup> | ἐτι δυο] om ἐτι 1 49 97 arm δευτερα 7 me arm<sup>1</sup> | μετὰ ταυτα c. versu sequenti  
 coniung N (Q) 8 14 29 31 47 48 50 90 al<sup>mu</sup> syrg<sup>w</sup> arm<sup>3</sup> 13 om καὶ 1° N me  
 syrg<sup>w</sup>

xxxi. 12) by ἀπόλεια, meaning either destruction generally (Job xxvi. 6, Esth. viii. 6) or destruction in Sheol. (*Emek hammelek*, f. 15. 3 "infimus gehennae locus est Abaddon, unde nemo emergit"). Here Destruction in the deeper sense is personified, and Ἀπολλύων is therefore preferred to ἀπόλεια (cf. 1 Cor. x. 10 τοῦ ὀλοθρευτοῦ); the allusion to Ἀπόλλων, suggested by some commentators, seems far-fetched, but in this book it is not impossible. The personification of Abaddon is known to the Talmud; see *Shabb.* f. 55 a, where six destroying Angels are mentioned, over whom preside מות and דין; *ib.* f. 89. 1 מות ודין. It is unnecessary to enquire whether by Abaddon, the Destroyer, the Seer means Death or Satan; perhaps he does not consciously identify the personality, which belongs to the scenery of the vision. The Apollyon of *Pilgrim's Progress* is a more fully developed conception, and indeed in all but the name it is a creation of Bunyan. With the construction ὄνομα ἔχει Ἀπολλύων cf. xix. 16 ἔχει... ὄνομα γεγραμμένον Βασιλεὺς, κτλ., and see WM. p. 226; on the form ἀπολλύειν see WH.<sup>2</sup>, *Notes*, p. 175 f.

12. ἡ οὐαὶ ἡ μία ἀπῆλθεν κτλ.] "Woe the first is gone past; behold, there come yet two Woes after this," i.e., the sixth and seventh Trumpets have yet to be blown (cf. viii. 13, note). Ἡ οὐαὶ, which occurs again in xi. 14

(ἡ οὐαὶ ἡ δευτέρα, ἡ οὐαὶ ἡ τρίτη), is not easy to explain: Blass (*Gr.* p. 32) seems to attribute the gender to the fact that the word οὐαὶ is here equivalent to θλίψις, but it is simpler to regard the three Woes in the light of female personages, the Erinnues or Eumenides of the Apocalypse, representing the avenging powers evoked by the last three Trumpets. Μία = πρώτη, a Hebraism which the LXX. takes over in Gen. i. 5, 8 ἡμέρα μία: cf. Mc. xvi. 2 τῇ μῇ τῶν σαββάτων with 'Mc.' xvi. 9 πρώτη σαββάτου, and see notes there. In ἔρχεται δύο οὐαὶ the personification seems to disappear, for the writer treats οὐαὶ as a neuter. For οὐαὶ as a noun see Prov. xxiii. 29, Ezek. vii. 26, 1 Cor. ix. 16.

13—21. THE SIXTH TRUMPET, OR SECOND WOE.

13. καὶ ὁ ἕκτος ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ κτλ.] The sixth trumpet-blast is followed by a solitary voice (μίαν φωνήν, cf. viii. 13 ἐνὸς ἀετοῦ) which seems to proceed from (ἐκ) the horns of the Golden Altar mentioned in viii. 3. The voice may be that of the Angel who had been seen standing over the Altar with a golden censer; or it may represent the prayers of the Saints, which now have the effect of a command issued to the Angel of the sixth Trumpet. The general sense is the same in either case; the prayers of the Church, which initiated the entire series of visitations connected

φωνὴν μίαν ἐκ τῶν κεράτων τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου τοῦ χρυσοῦ τοῦ ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, <sup>14</sup>λέγοντα τῷ ἔκτῳ <sup>14</sup> ἄγγέλῳ, ὁ ἔχων τὴν σάλπιγγα λῦσον τοὺς τέσσαρας ἄγγέλους τοὺς δεδεμένους ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ μεγάλῳ Εὐφράτῃ. <sup>15</sup>καὶ ἐλύθησαν οἱ τέσσαρες ἄγ- 15

13 φωνην μιαν] φωνης μιας <sup>13</sup> φωνην μεγαλην 34 35 87 φωνην tantum <sup>13</sup> 38 me vocem, unum <sup>13</sup> unum <sup>13</sup> Cyp Prim anon<sup>13</sup> om 130 | om ek των κερατων <sup>13</sup> (hab <sup>13</sup>) 14 92 | κερατων] pr τεσσαρων PQ<sup>13</sup> min fere omn <sup>13</sup> vgle dem lips 4, 6 syrr Cyp Prim Andr Ar (om <sup>13</sup> A 28 79 <sup>13</sup> vgl fu har lips 5 to 1 me syrr aeth) | om του χρυσου 14 92 arm<sup>14</sup> 14 λεγοντα <sup>14</sup> A] λεγοντος Q min<sup>14</sup> fere 30 Ar λεγουσαν P 1 7 28 35 36 38 al λεγουσης <sup>14</sup> <sup>14</sup> | om εκτω A | ο εχων] τω εχοντι 34 35 87 (130) os ειχε Ar qui habebat vg Cyp | τεσσαρας] τεσσαρες <sup>14</sup> 87 | om τους δεδεμενους...ευφρατη me | επι] εν 7 19 37 in flumine vg | τω μεγαλω] + ποταμω P om τω μεγ. arm Cassiod 15 ελυθησαν] ελυπηθησαν A

with the Trumpets, now bring about a greater catastrophe than the world has yet experienced. Τῶν κεράτων τ. θυσ. (Exod. xxvii. 1, 2) may be intended to point to the four corners of the earth (vii. 1) from which prayer ascends; the single voice interprets the desire of the 'Holy Church throughout all the world.'

14. λέγοντα τῷ ἔκτῳ ἄγγέλῳ, ὁ ἔχων τὴν σ.] Λέγοντα personifies the voice, as in iv. 1; ὁ ἔχων τ. σ. must be regarded as a parenthesis; the alternative of connecting the words with λῦσον κτλ. ('thou that hast the trumpet, loose,' etc.), is less in accordance with the manner of the Apocalypse. Similar constructions occur in iv. 1, xi. 15.

λῦσον τοὺς τέσσαρας ἄγγέλους τοὺς δεδεμένους κτλ.] Another quaternion (Acts xii. 4) of angels; cf. vii. 1 εἰδον τέσσαρας ἄγγέλους. Those in c. vii. restrain the winds of heaven; these are themselves bound, for they are Angels of the Divine wrath which is not to be executed before the predestined time; cf. Mt. xiii. 41. They are held in readiness "at the great river Euphrates"; a phrase which sends the reader back to Gen. xv. 18, where the Land of promise is said to extend ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ Αἰγύπτου ἕως τοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ μεγάλου Εὐφράτου, cf. Exod. xxiii. 31 (LXX.), Deut. i. 7, xi. 24, Josh. i. 4,

i Kings iv. 21, Ps. lxxxii. The Euphrates was on the East "the ideal limit" of the land of Israel (Driver on Gen. i. c.). Beyond it lay the great heathen kingdoms of the East, Babylonia on the east bank of the river, the Assyrian Empire further to the N.E.; an invasion of Israel by these nations is likened to an overflow of the Great River in Isa. viii. 7 Κύριος ἀνάγει ἐφ' ὑμᾶς τὸ ὕδωρ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ ἰσχυρὸν καὶ τὸ πολὺ, τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Ἀσσυρίων. Thus the idea presented by the angels of vengeance bound on the banks of the Euphrates is that the day of vengeance was held back only till God's time has come. When at length they are loosed, the flood will burst its barriers, and ruin will follow. The Euphrates is mentioned again in connexion with the Sixth Bowl (xvi. 12, where see note). The ancient Latin commentators explained the Euphrates mystically, e.g. Bede: "Euphrates qui fluvius est Babyloniae mundani regni potentiam...indicat." Andreas satisfies himself by saying ἵσως δέ... δηλοῦται ἐκ τῶν μερῶν ἐκείνων ἐξίέναι τὸν ἀντίχριστον. It is possible that the Apocalypticist had in mind the unknown and at the time greatly dreaded resources of the Parthian Empire; cf. Mommsen, *röm. Gesch.* v. 359.

15. καὶ ἐλύθησαν κτλ.] Ἐλύθησαν is the correlative of ἐδέθησαν, cf. Mt.



γελοι οἱ ἡτοιμασμένοι εἰς τὴν ὥραν καὶ ἡμέραν καὶ  
 μῆνα καὶ ἐνιαυτόν, ἵνα ἀποκτείνωσιν τὸ τρίτον τῶν  
 16 ἀνθρώπων. <sup>16</sup> καὶ ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν στρατευμάτων τοῦ  
 ἱππικοῦ δισμυριάδες μυριάδων· ἤκουσα τὸν ἀριθμὸν

15 οἱ ἡτοιμασμένοι] om οἱ **Σ** 41 90 98 | εἰς τὴν ὥραν καὶ ἡμέραν καὶ μῆνα καὶ ἐνιαυ-  
 τὸν] εἰς τ. ἡμ. κ. εἰς τὸν μῆνα κ. εἰς τὸν ἐν. **SYR<sup>67</sup>** | καὶ ἡμέραν] om **Σ** 1 καὶ εἰς τὴν ἡμ.  
**Q** min<sup>plq20</sup> **Ar** καὶ τὴν ἡμ. 28 38 49 79 91 96 | τὸ τρίτον] + μέρος 28 37 79 80 *tertiam*  
*partem* **vg** 16 τοῦ ἱππικοῦ] τοῦ ἵππου 2 8 9 13 16 24 35 49<sup>ext</sup> 51 91 a<sup>plq20</sup> | δισμυ-  
 ριάδες (*dismyriades* **Cypr**) δύο μυριάδας **Σ** 1<sup>corr</sup> 28 79 **syrr** **Ar** μυριάδες **Q** min<sup>forte40</sup>  
 arm ὡς μῦρ. 130

xvi. 19, xviii. 18, Mc. xi. 4 f., Lc. xiii. 16, 1 Cor. vii. 27. The ministers of vengeance, now set free, at once enter on the work for which they had been prepared in the Divine foreknowledge. Οἱ ἡτοιμασμένοι, "who had been made ready"; for this quasi-pluperfect sense of the part. see Jo. ii. 9, Acts xviii. 2, Gal. ii. 11, Heb. ii. 9, and for ἐτοιμάζειν of Divine preparation, Mt. xxv. 34, 41, Mc. x. 40, Lc. ii. 31, 1 Cor. ii. 9, Apoc. xii. 6, xvi. 12. Εἰς τ. ὥραν κτλ.; the preparation had been made with a view to the result being attained at a definite time; for this use of εἰς cf. v. 7, and 2 Tim. ii. 20, and for a similar use of πρὸς, Tit. iii. 1, 1 Pet. iii. 15, 2 Pet. i. 3. The four notes of time are under one article, since the occasion is one and the same. The ascensive order (ὥραν...ἐνιαυτόν) is difficult to explain, but it occurs also in the O.T. (e.g. Num. i. 1, Zech. i. 7, Hagg. i. 15), and probably has in this place no special significance; perhaps it originated, as Primasius suggests, in the thought that "et horis gradatim dies et diebus menses et mensibus certum est annos impleri." The 'hour' and the other 'times and seasons' are not revealed till they may be gathered from the event; cf. Mc. xiii. 32, Acts i. 7.

"Ἴνα ἀποκτείνωσιν τὸ τρίτον τῶν ἀνθρώπων. If the fifth trumpet brought torture, the sixth brings death. But again the destruction is partial only;

two-thirds remain unscathed, as in the lesser visitations heralded by the first four trumpets (viii. 7 ff.).

16. καὶ ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν στρατευμάτων κτλ.] The work of the destroying angels is done by the vast forces under their command. This new feature is introduced with strange abruptness, as if the Seer in his eagerness to describe it had forgotten to prepare the reader by some such connecting clause as καὶ ἀπέκτειναν αὐτοὺς διὰ τῶν στρατευμάτων αὐτῶν, or (as in xix. 14) καὶ τὰ στρατεύματα αὐτῶν ἠκολούθει αὐτοῖς. The hosts (for στρατεύματα see Judith xi. 8, 4 Macc. v. 1, Mt. xxii. 7, Lc. xxiii. 11, Apoc. ix. 16, xix. 14, 19) consisted of cavalry (cf. Herod. vii. 87 Ἀράβιοι δέ...ἔσχατοι ἐτετάχατο ἵνα μὴ φοβέοιτο τὸ ἱππικόν), and the number, which was stated in the Seer's hearing (cf. vii. 4), was δισμυριάδες μυριάδων = 200,000,000. The figures rest ultimately on Ps. lxxviii. 18: "the chariots of God are **אֲנָשֵׁי יִשְׂרָאֵל** (**LXX.** μυριοπλάσιον, χίλιοι)"; cf. Deut. xxxiii. 2, Dan. vii. 10, Apoc. v. 11 note. Δισμυριάδες (not *dis* μυριάδες, cf. τρισμύριοι (Esth. i. 7), δισμύριοι (2 Macc. v. 24, viii. 9), δισχιλίοι (Mc. v. 13). These vast numbers forbid us to seek a literal fulfilment, and the description which follows supports this conclusion. On ἀκούειν with the acc. see Blass, *Gr.* p. 103. ἤκουσα τὸν ἀριθμὸν αὐτῶν: cf. c. vii. 4 ἤκ. τ. ἀριθμὸν τῶν ἐσφραγισμένων.

αὐτῶν. §<sup>17</sup> καὶ οὕτως εἶδον τοὺς ἵππους ἐν τῇ ὁράσει 17 § C  
καὶ τοὺς καθημένους ἐπ' αὐτῶν, ἔχοντας θώρακας  
πυρίνους καὶ ὑακινθίνους καὶ θειώδεις· καὶ αἱ κεφαλαὶ  
τῶν ἵππων ὡς κεφαλαὶ λεόντων, καὶ ἐκ τῶν στομά-  
των αὐτῶν ἐκπορεύεται πῦρ καὶ καπνὸς καὶ θεῖον.

16 αὐτων] + οὕτως (om οὕτως infra) me 17 om οὕτως 38 arm Prim anon<sup>aus</sup> |  
εἶδον NP min<sup>pl</sup> Ar] ἰδον AC(Q) 7 14 92 130 | ἵππους] ἱππικούς Q 14 | ἐπ] επανω  
N | υακινθίνους] ακανθίνους (spineas) Prim | θειώδεις] θυώδεις N\* | των ἱππων] + αὐτων  
syr<sup>ew</sup> | του στοματος syr<sup>ew</sup> (item 18) | ἐξεπορευοντο 38 arm

17. καὶ οὕτως εἶδον τοὺς ἵππους κτλ.] A mixed construction which blends κ. οὕτως εἶδον...ἔχον with κ. εἶδον...ἔχοντας. The sentence is further complicated by the introduction of a second object, the riders (τοὺς καθημένους ἐπ' αὐτῶν, cf. vi. 4, xix. 11, 18 ff.); it is not clear whether ἔχοντας refers to τοὺς ἵππους, or to τοὺς καθ., or to both. On the whole it is best perhaps to limit the participial clause to the riders; the horses are described in the sequel. The riders were armed in cuirasses whose colour suggested fire, smoke, and brimstone. Πύρινος is properly 'of fire,' while πυρρός (vi. 4, xii. 3) is 'flame-coloured': cf. Sir. xlviii. 9 [Ἠλίας] ὁ ἀναλημφθεὶς... ἐν ἄρματι ἵππων πυρίνων, with 4 Regn. ii. 11 ἰδοὺ ἄρμα πυρὸς καὶ ἵππος πυρὸς. The defensive armour of the warriors seemed to consist of fire; cf. Ps. ciii. (civ.) 4 ὁ ποιῶν...τοὺς λειτουργοὺς αὐτοῦ πῦρ φλέγον. Υακίνθος, of ὑάκινθος, which in Apoc. xxi. 20 is a precious stone (cf. Syr.<sup>ew</sup> **ܠܝܬܝܢ** i.e. χαλκηδών), but in the LXX. stands for a dye ('blue,' A.V., R.V.) which is combined with purple (Exod. xxv. 4, xxvii. 16), fine linen (Exod. xxvi. 1), and gold (Exod. xxviii. 8, Isa. iii. 23)—the equivalent of **ܠܝܬܝܢ**, probably the shell-fish *helix ianthina*, which yielded the famous Tyrian dye. The ὑάκινθος of classical Greek was a vegetable, perhaps the dark blue-flowering iris. Here ὑακίνθινος is doubtless meant to describe the blue smoke of a sulphurous flame (cf. infra, πῦρ καὶ

καπνὸς καὶ θεῖον). The Latin version used by Primasius strangely rendered ὑακ. by *spineas*, "spineas significans vitas," as Primasius explains; but the rendering doubtless originated in a confusion between ὑακινθίνους and ἀκανθίνους. With the colour of flame and smoke the cuirasses shewed also the pale yellow of brimstone. Θειώδης is ἀπ. λεγ. in Biblical Greek, but not unknown to post-classical writers. The description as a whole recalls the fate of the Cities of the Plain; Gen. xix. 24, 28 καὶ Κύριος ἐβρεξεν εἰς Σόδομα καὶ Γόμορρα θεῖον καὶ πῦρ...καὶ ἰδοὺ ἀνέβαινεν φλόξ τῆς γῆς ὥσει ἄτμις καμίνου (cf. Jude 7, 2 Pet. ii. 6).

καὶ αἱ κεφαλαὶ τῶν ἵππων ὡς κ. λεόντων κτλ.] Cf. v. 8 καὶ οἱ ὀδόντες αὐτῶν ὡς λεόντων ἦσαν. The horses in the vision seemed to unite the majestic mien of the lion with the swiftness of their own kind. Like their riders they were armed with fire, smoke, and brimstone; but while these formed the cuirasses of the horsemen, they proceeded from the lion-like jaws of the horses, which thus seemed to 'breathe threatening and slaughter' (Acts ix. 1). Cf. Job xli. 10f. ἐκ στόματος αὐτοῦ ἐκπορεύονται λαμπάδες καίόμεναι...ἐκ μυκτῆρων αὐτοῦ ἐκπορεύεται καπνὸς καμίνου; and see Apoc. xi. 5, and Slavonic Enoch i. 5 "fire came forth from their lips"; see also the description of the Chaldean cavalry in Hab. i. 8 ff. Possibly the Parthian cavalry are in the mind of the Seer.

18 <sup>18</sup> ἀπὸ τῶν τριῶν πληγῶν τούτων ἀπεκτάνθησαν τὸ τρίτον τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς καὶ τοῦ καπνοῦ καὶ τοῦ θείου τοῦ ἐκπορευομένου ἐκ τῶν στομάτων αὐτῶν. <sup>19</sup> ἡ γὰρ ἐξουσία τῶν ἵππων ἐν τῇ στόματι αὐτῶν ἐστὶν καὶ ἐν ταῖς οὐραῖς αὐτῶν· αἱ γὰρ οὐραὶ αὐτῶν ὅμοιαι ὄφεσιν, ἔχουσai κεφαλὰς, καὶ ἐν αὐταῖς <sup>20</sup> ἀδικοῦσιν. <sup>20</sup> καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, οἳ οὐκ ἀπεκτάνθησαν ἐν ταῖς πληγαῖς ταύταις, οὐδὲ μετε-

18 απο] υπο 1 5 | των τριων πληγων] om των C om τριων N arm om πληγων 1 38 | απεκτανθη 36 38 97 | εκ 1<sup>o</sup> απο Q 7 14 al<sup>tere</sup> 35 Ar | του καπνου] pr εκ CP 1 6 31 al vgle harl\*\* 11ps 4 harleorr syrr | του θειου] pr εκ P 1 6 31 79 al syrr | om τ. εκπορ. εκ τ. στομ. αυτων arm<sup>4</sup> 19 η γαρ εξουσια των ιππων (τοπων A)...εστιν] αι γαρ εξουσιαι αυτων...εισιν 1 | om και εν ταις ουραις αυτων 1 36 aeth | om αι γαρ ουραι...αδικουσιν syrr<sup>5v</sup> | ομοιαι 130 | οφεσιν] οφεων Q min<sup>80</sup> Ar οφεως 130 | εχουσai N<sup>c\*</sup> (-σαι N\*) P 36 habentibus vg<sup>dem</sup> εχουσιν C\* | αυταις] ταυταις 130 | ηδικουσαν 38 arm 20 πληγαις] + αυτων N | ουδε NQ 14 38 92] ουτε AP 1 36 al<sup>vixmu</sup>

18. ἀπὸ τῶν τριῶν πληγῶν τούτων ἀπεκτάνθησαν κτλ.] Πληγή, which in classical Greek scarcely goes beyond its etymological meaning, is used in the LXX. for the 'plagues' of Egypt (Exod. xi. 1 ff., cf. Num. xxv. 8 ff.), and this sense reappears frequently in the Apocalypse (ix. 18, 20, xi. 6, xiii. 3, 12, 14, xv. 1, 6, 8, xvi. 9, 21, xviii. 4, 8, xxi. 9, xxii. 18). The thought of the Egyptian plagues has been in the mind of the writer for some time, and he now uses the familiar LXX. word. The "three plagues" are the fire, smoke, and brimstone which proceed from the horses; the repeated article (τοῦ...τοῦ...τοῦ) indicates that they are regarded as distinct agencies. 'Ἀπό, ἐκ, 'arising from,' 'springing out of,' are here, as often in the N.T., practically indistinguishable; see Blass, *Gr.* p. 124 f. For ἐκπορεύεσθαι ἐκ, see xxii. 1; on ἀπεκτάνθησαν see ii. 13, note.

19. ἡ γὰρ ἐξουσία...ἐν ταῖς οὐραῖς αὐτῶν] Their power (ii. 26, vi. 8) resides in mouth and tail (cf. v. 10); if the one discharges fiery and noisome vapours, the other is armed with the poison of the snake. With ὅμοιαι

ὄφεσιν, cf. v. 10 ἔχουσιν οὐράς ὁμοίας σκορπίοις (note). As a picture οὐραῖ... ἔχουσαι κεφαλὰς is intolerable, but it serves to enhance the horror of the situation; cf. Introduction, c. xii.

20. καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων κτλ.] The two-thirds who escaped both the mouths and the tails of the horses might have been expected to take warning by the fate of their fellows, and to become servants of God and of Christ; but so far from doing this, they did not even (οὐδέ) repent of their idolatries. For οὐδέ, 'not even,' see Mc. vi. 31, 1 Cor. iii. 4, 3 (ἀλλ' οὐδέ); for μετανοεῖν ἐκ, Apoc. ii. 21. Τῶν ἔργων τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῶν (Prim. wrongly *factorum suorum malorum*, Vg. *de operibus manuum suarum*) 'their idols,' an O.T. phrase=עֲשֵׂת יָדָיו, cf. e.g. Deut. iv. 28 λατρεύετε ἐκεῖ θεοῖς ἑτέροις, ἔργων χειρῶν ἀνθρώπων, ξύλοις καὶ λίθοις, Ps. cxxxiv. (cxxxv.) 15 τὰ εἰδωλα τῶν ἐθνῶν ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον, ἔργα χειρῶν ἀνθρώπων, Jer. i. 16 ἔθυσαν θεοῖς ἄλλοτριῖς καὶ προσεκύνησαν τοῖς ἔργοις τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῶν. That this is the true interpretation of the phrase here is clear from what follows.

νόησαν ἐκ τῶν ἔργων τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῶν, ἵνα μὴ  
προσκυνήσουσιν τὰ δαιμόνια καὶ τὰ εἰδῶλα τὰ χρυσα  
καὶ τὰ ἀργυρᾶ καὶ τὰ χαλκᾶ καὶ τὰ λίθινα καὶ τὰ  
ξύλινα, ἃ οὔτε βλέπειν δύνανται οὔτε ἀκούειν οὔτε  
περιπατεῖν. <sup>21</sup> καὶ οὐ μετενόησαν ἐκ τῶν φόνων αὐτῶν 21  
οὔτε ἐκ τῶν φαρμακιῶν αὐτῶν οὔτε ἐκ τῆς πορνείας  
αὐτῶν οὔτε ἐκ τῶν κλεμμάτων αὐτῶν.

20 του εργου syr<sup>g</sup> | προσκυνησουσιν SAC 7\* 36 42] προσκυνησωσιν PQ min<sup>pl</sup> Andr  
Ar | χρυσα...χαλκα N | χρυσα] pr κωφα και 130 | om και τα χαλκα 2 6 7 8 9 13 16  
29 30 31 33 al Ar | ξυλινα...λιθινα N syr<sup>g</sup> | δυναται Q<sup>1</sup> vid min<sup>pl</sup> Ar 21 ουτε εκ ter]  
και εκ syr<sup>g</sup> | φαρμακιων APQ] φαρμακειων 1 al<sup>sat</sup> mu φαρμακων NC min<sup>25</sup> Ar | πορνειας  
N<sup>c</sup> CPQ min<sup>om</sup> vid vg (me) syrr Andr Ar] πονηριας N<sup>a</sup> A | om ουτε εκ των κλεμματος  
αυτων syr<sup>g</sup> Prim

ἵνα μὴ προσκυνήσουσιν κτλ.] Repentance would have led them to abandon the worship of unclean spirits and of the idols which represented them. Both in the O. and N.T. the heathen worship is regarded as paid to demons: cf. Deut. xxxii. 17 (where see Driver's note), Ps. cv. (cvi.) 37 ἔθυσαν...δαιμονίοις (דַּיְמוֹנִיּוֹת), 1 Cor. x. 20 ἃ θύουσιν [τὰ ἔθνη], δαιμονίοις καὶ οὐ θεῷ θύουσιν· οὐ θέλω δὲ ὑμᾶς κοινωνοὺς τῶν δαιμονίων γίνεσθαι. Cf. Ps. xciv. (xcvi.) 5 πάντες οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἐθνῶν δαιμόνια (דַּיְמוֹנִיּוֹת). Of the two Hebrew words, the latter represents the deities of heathendom as non-existent, while the former points to the older belief that they were demigods, evil genii, or the like. In the Gospels the δαιμόνια are identified with πνεύματα ἀκάθαρτα (cf. Mc. v. 2 ἄνθρωπος ἐν πνεύματι ἀκαθάρτῳ = Mt. viii. 27 δύο δαιμονιζόμενοι = Lc. viii. 29 ἄνθρωπος τις ἔχων δαιμόνια), and this view was probably in the mind of St Paul and the Apocalypticist; it found its justification in the impurities associated with the Greek legends and the immorality too often promoted by the temples and their priesthood.

καὶ τὰ εἰδῶλα τὰ χρυσᾶ κτλ.] Christianity rigorously maintained the old Hebrew protest against idol-worship.

Though "an idol is nothing in the world" (1 Cor. viii. 4), has in itself no spiritual significance, yet it is a visible symbol of revolt from the Living God, and the εἰδωλολάτρης is excluded from the Divine Kingdom (1 Cor. vi. 9). The Seer goes to the O.T. for words to convey his scorn for this debasing worship: cf. Ps. cxiii. 12 ff. (cxv. 4) τὰ εἰδῶλα τῶν ἐθνῶν ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον, ἔργα χειρῶν ἀνθρώπων. στόμα ἔχουσιν καὶ οὐ λαλοῦσιν, ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχουσιν καὶ οὐκ ὁρῶνται. ὅσα ἔχουσιν καὶ οὐκ ἀκούονται...πόδας ἔχουσιν καὶ οὐ περιπατήσουσιν, Dan. v. 23, Th. τοὺς θεοὺς τοὺς χρυσοὺς καὶ ἀργυροὺς καὶ χαλκοὺς καὶ σιδηροὺς καὶ ξυλίνοὺς καὶ λιθίνοὺς, οἱ οὐ βλέπουσιν καὶ οἱ οὐκ ἀκούουσιν καὶ οὐ γινώσκουσιν, ἦνεσας. The theme is worked out *usque ad nauseam* in the *Epistle of Jeremiah*; see also Enoch xcix. 7, *Orac. Sibyll.* v. 80 ff.

21. καὶ οὐ μετενόησαν ἐκ τῶν φόνων αὐτῶν κτλ.] A further indictment as against the pagan world, closely connected with the first. They were no less unwilling to repent of their immoralities than of their idolatries. Murders, sorceries, fornication, thefts, appear in company in not a few lists of the vices of the time: cf. Mc. vii. 21 πορνείαι, κλοπαί, φόνοι (where see



- X. 1 <sup>1</sup>Καὶ εἶδον ἄλλον ἄγγελον ἰσχυρὸν καταβαίνοντα ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, περιβεβλημένον νεφέλην, καὶ ἡ ἴρις ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ, καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ὡς ὁ 2 ἥλιος, καὶ οἱ πόδες αὐτοῦ ὡς στύλοι πυρός, <sup>2</sup>καὶ ἔχων

X 1 εἶδον NCP min<sup>pl</sup> | ἰδον AQ 7 14 92 130 | om αλλον PQ 1 al<sup>pl</sup> 35 | om ἰσχυρον sy<sup>rw</sup> | η ἴρις] om η P 1 7 32 36 38 98 al ἰρων 28 79 80 Andr | την κεφαλὴν AC 9 12] της κεφαλῆς NPQ min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar | στύλος 38 vg<sup>am</sup> fu dem tollipss sy<sup>r</sup> arm aeth 2 εχων] ειχεν 1 7 28 35 36 47 al vg me arm Vict Prim Ar

note), Gal. v. 20 πορνεία...εἰδωλολατρία, φαρμακία, Apoc. xxi. 8 φονεῦσι καὶ πόρνοις καὶ φαρμακοῖς καὶ εἰδωλολάτραις, xxi. 15 ἔξω...οἱ φαρμακοὶ καὶ οἱ πόρνοι καὶ οἱ φονεῖς καὶ οἱ εἰδωλολάτραι. In three out of these contexts, it will be observed, idolatry is placed in close connexion with vice and crime. On φαρμακία see Lightfoot's note on Gal. l.c., and cf. Exod. vii. 22, viii. 18 (14), 4 Regn. ix. 22, Mal. iii. 5, Isa. xlvii. 9, 12, Dan. ii. 2.

Primitive Christianity was a protest, not only against polytheism, but against the moral condition of the pagan world. The Seer voices this protest, and enforces it with a terrific description of the vengeance which threatened the world unless it should repent. Cf. Eph. v. 6 διὰ ταῦτα γὰρ ἔρχεται ἡ ὀργὴ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπὶ τοὺς υἱοὺς τῆς ἀπειθείας.

X. 1—11. PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEVENTH TRUMPET-BLAST. (1) VISION OF THE STRONG ANGEL WITH THE LITTLE BOOK.

1. καὶ εἶδον ἄλλον ἄγγελον ἰσχυρὸν κτλ.] As the opening of the Seventh Seal was preceded by the double vision of c. vii., so the visions of cc. x., xi. are preparatory to the blowing of the last Trumpet. First the Seer sees an angel, not, as Primasius thinks, "Dominum Christum descendentem de caelo," but an "angel" in the technical sense which is maintained throughout the book; "another angel," i.e. not one of the Seven or of the Four (cf. vii. 2, xiv. 6, 15 ff.), remarkable for his strength (v. 2, xviii. 21) coming

down from heaven (xx. 1), clad in a cloud, the vehicle in which heavenly beings descend and ascend (Ps. ciii. (civ.) 3, Dan. vii. 13, Acts i. 9 ff., 1 Thess. iv. 17, Apoc. i. 7, xi. 12, xiv. 14 ff.; for the acc. after περιβεβλ. see vii. 9, note). Upon his head is the rainbow (ἡ ἴρις), not the emerald bow of c. iv. 3 (Tert. coron. 15), but the ordinary bow of many colours connected with the cloud (Gen. ix. 13 τὸ τόξον μου τίθημι ἐν τῇ νεφελῇ), and due in this instance to the sunshine of the Angel's face. Τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ὡς ὁ ἥλιος recalls the description of the glorified Christ (i. 16), but does not serve to identify this angel with Him; cf. Mt. xiii. 43, Apoc. xviii. 1; nor can this be inferred from οἱ πόδες αὐτοῦ ὡς στύλοι πυρός, notwithstanding that this description bears some resemblance to i. 15 οἱ πόδες αὐτοῦ ὅμοιοι χαλκολιβάνῳ, ὡς ἐν καμίνῳ πεπυρωμένης. In στύλοι πυρός there is perhaps a reference to Exod. xiv. 19, 24 ἐξῆρεν δὲ ὁ ἄγγελος τοῦ θεοῦ, ἐξῆρεν δὲ καὶ ὁ στύλος τῆς νεφέλης...ἐπέβλεψεν Κύριος...ἐν στύλῳ πυρός καὶ νεφέλης. The pillar-like extremities of the Angel's form accord with the posture ascribed to him in v. 2.

2. καὶ ἔχων ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ βιβλίον ἡνεωγμένον]. The description is continued in the nom., as if the Seer had written ἰδοὺ ἄλλος ἄγγ. ἰσχ. καταβαίνων κτλ. The Angel's hand grasped a small papyrus roll which lay open—a double contrast to the βιβλίον κατεσφραγισμένον of c. v. 1. The little open roll contained but a fragment of the



ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ βιβλαρίδιον ἠνεωγμένον. καὶ ἔθηκεν  
τὸν πόδα αὐτοῦ τὸν δεξιὸν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης, τὸν  
δὲ εὐώνυμον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, <sup>3</sup>καὶ ἔκραξεν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ 3  
ὥσπερ λέων μυκάται. καὶ ὅτε ἔκραξεν, ἐλάλησαν

2 βιβλαριδιον <sup>8</sup> N\* AC<sup>corr</sup> P al Ar] βιβλιδαριον <sup>8</sup> Nc. a vid C\* 7 10 14 17 28 36 al βιβλιον  
Q min<sup>35</sup> | ἠνεωγμενον NCP min<sup>nonn</sup>] ανεωγμενον Q min<sup>p1</sup> Ar om A me | om τον δεξιον  
C | την θαλασσαν...την γην 1 al<sup>pauc</sup> vid

great purpose which was in the Hand of God, a fragment ripe for revelation. Βιβλαρίδιον is a diminutive of βιβλάριον, with which may be compared ὠτάριον (Mc. xiv. 47), παιδάριον (Jo. vi. 9), γυναικάριον (2 Tim. iii. 6); other forms are βιβλίδιον, βιβλιδάριον, cf. Pollux vii. 210: βίβλος, βιβλίον, βιβλάριον, παρὰ δὲ Ἀριστοφάνεια βιβλιδάριον. Βιβλαρίδιον seems to be found here only, and, as the *app. crit.* shews, it has given the scribes trouble.

The Apocalyptist has in his mind Ezek. ii. 9 καὶ ἴδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ χεὶρ ἔκτεταμένη πρὸς μέ, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ κεφαλὴς βιβλίον· καὶ ἀνείλησεν αὐτὴν ἐνώπιον ἐμοῦ. καὶ ἔθηκεν τὸν πόδα αὐτοῦ τὸν δεξιὸν ἐπὶ κτλ.] The Angel's posture denotes both his colossal size and his mission to the world: 'sea and land' is an O.T. formula for the totality of terrestrial things (Exod. xx. 4, 11, Ps. lxxviii. (lxix.) 35). Sea and land offer an equally firm foothold to the servants of God (Mc. vi. 48, note; Mt. xiv. 28 ff.); the Angel plants his right foot on the sea, as if to defy its instability. The sea is ever present to the mind of the Seer (v. 13, vii. 1 ff., viii. 8 f., etc.); to the exile in Patmos there must have been a peculiar attraction in the thought of the strong Angel to whom the Aegean was as solid ground.

3. καὶ ἔκραξεν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ κτλ.] Most things in the Apocalypse are on a great scale, and a φωνὴ μεγάλη is common (e.g. i. 10, v. 2, 12, vi. 10, vii. 2, 10, etc.); but the strength of this Angel's voice is emphasized by the added metaphor ὥσπερ λέων μυκάται. Μυκάσθαι, *mugire*, is used of a low deep sound like the lowing of the ox (Job

vi. 5 LXX., and an anonymous translator in 1 Regn. vi. 12), or the growl of thunder (Ar. *nuθ.* 291); cf. Arethas: οὐ προσφυνῶς ἐπὶ λέοντος ἢ διὰ τοῦ μυκάσθαι φωνή, ἐπὶ βοῶν γὰρ μᾶλλον: the lion's roar is more exactly expressed by ὠρύεσθαι (LXX., 1 Pet. v. 8 ὡς λέων ὠρύόμενος περιπατεῖ) or ἐρεύεσθαι (Hos. xi. 10, Am. iii. 4), or βρύχειν, βρυχᾶσθαι (Arethas, Phavorinus); but as Theocritus (xxvi. 21) has μύκημα λεαίνης, it is possible that μυκάσθαι was so employed in Alexandrian Greek. The word may have been preferred here, to indicate that the voice of the Angel had not only volume, but depth, at once compelling attention and inspiring awe. It was a signal rather than a message. No words were spoken, yet a reply was at once elicited.

ὅτε ἔκραξεν, ἐλάλησαν αἱ ἐπτὰ βρονταί.] Αἱ ἐ. βρ., clearly a recognized group, like αἱ ἐπτὰ ἐκκλησίαι, τὰ ἐπτὰ πνεύματα, οἱ ἐπτὰ ἄγγελοι. But whereas other heptads are defined, the Seer does not stop to explain 'the Seven Thunders,' but assumes them to be known. No satisfactory explanation of the article has been given; unless (Züllig) it points back to the sevenfold  $\eta\eta\eta$   $\eta\eta\eta$  of Ps. xxix. which describes a thunderstorm upon the sea. The Thunders uttered their own (ἐαυτῶν) voices, distinct from the Angel's cry, and charged with a message intelligible (ἐλάλησαν) to those who had ears to hear; cf. Ps. xix. 1, and the remarkable parallel in Jo. xii. 28 ἦλθεν οὖν φωνὴ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ...ὁ οὖν ὄχλος ὁ ἐστὼς καὶ ἀκούσας ἔλεγεν βροντὴν γεγονέναν ἄλλοι ἔλεγον Ἄγγελος αὐτῷ

4 αἱ ἑπτὰ βρονταὶ τὰς ἑαυτῶν φωνάς. <sup>4</sup>καὶ ὅτε ἐλάλησαν αἱ ἑπτὰ βρονταί, ἤμελλον γράφειν· καὶ ἤκουσα φωνὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ λέγουσαν Φφράγισον ἃ ἐλά-  
 5 λησαν αἱ ἑπτὰ βρονταί, καὶ μὴ αὐτὰ γράψῃς. <sup>5</sup>καὶ ὁ ἄγγελος, ὃν εἶδον ἐστῶτα ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ἦρεν τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ τὴν δεξιάν εἰς τὸν

3 αἱ ἑπτα βρονται] om αἱ <sup>8</sup>\* 1 4 7 18 arm | ταις εαυτων φωναις <sup>8</sup>\* 7 g syr<sup>8w</sup> arm aeth 4 οτε] οσα <sup>8</sup>\* 37 79 arm et quae Prim | βρονται] + τας φωνας εαυτων vg<sup>cle</sup> harlrips Haym | ημελλον ACQ min<sup>nonn</sup> | εμελλον <sup>8</sup>\* P min<sup>pl</sup> Ar ηθειλον arm | ουρανου] pr εβδομου 130 syr<sup>8w</sup> | λεγουσαν] + μοι vg<sup>cle</sup> dem me | α] οσα <sup>8</sup>\* | om επτα 2° C | μη αυτα] μετα ταυτα 1 10 12 17 37 49 79 91 96 Andr | γραψῃς] γραψεις 7 28 98 γραφεις 1 10 17 36 37 49 79 91 96 + αυτα 130 5 ειδον <sup>8</sup>\* CP min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar ιδον ΛQ 7 14 (130) | om την δεξιαν A 1 36 vg syr<sup>8w</sup>

λαλέηκεν. In λαλεῖν φωνήν the acc. is that of 'content' (Blass, *Gr.* p. 90 f.); cf. xiii. 5 λαλοῦν μεγάλα, Heb. xii. 24 κρείττον λαλοῦντι.

4. καὶ ὅτε ἐλάλησαν...ἤμελλον γράφειν] The Seer in his vision seems to be engaged in taking notes of what he sees and hears (i. 11, 19, ii. 1, etc.). He has understood the special (ἑαυτῶν) utterance of the Thunders, and at once takes his papyrus-sheet and dips his reed pen into the inkhorn (2 Jo. 12, 3 Jo. 13), intending to write them down, when a voice from heaven (xiv. 2, 13, xviii. 4) bids him refrain. The form ἤμελλον occurs in Jo. iv. 47, xii. 33, xviii. 32, while on the other hand in Jo. vi. 6, Apoc. iii. 2, the best text has ἔμελλον; see WH.<sup>2</sup> *Notes*, p. 169. Ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ: Syr.<sup>8w</sup> adds ~~ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ~~ = τοῦ ἐβδόμου apparently, and this interesting reading is now supported by the Athos MS. 130.

σφράγισον...μὴ αὐτὰ γράψῃς. Σφρ. is from Dan. xii. 4 καὶ σὺ, Δανιήλ, σφράγισον τὸ βιβλίον ἕως καιροῦ συντελείας (cf. ἰβ. viii. 26); but the application of the metaphor to unwritten utterances is a bold innovation. Μὴ αὐτὰ γράψῃς stands in sharp contrast with i. 19 γράψον οὐδ' ἃ εἶδες; the position of αὐτὰ is emphatic, cf. xi. 2 μὴ αὐτὴν μετρήσῃς. What the utterances were, or why they were not to be revealed,

it is idle to enquire; but compare 2 Cor. xii. 4 ἥκουσεν ἄρρητα ῥήματα ἃ οὐκ ἐξὸν ἀνθρώπῳ λαλῆσαι. As Arethas says: γράφειν ἥτοι πρόδηλα ποιεῖν ἀνθρώποις—to be forbidden to write was to be forbidden to communicate to the Church what he had heard. The Seer's enforced reticence witnesses to the fragmentary character of even apocalyptic disclosures. The Seer himself received more than he was at liberty to communicate. He was conscious of having passed through experiences which he could not recall or express, and he rightly interpreted his inability to put them on paper as equivalent to a prohibition. Such a revelation was, for all practical purposes, a ῥῆμα ἄρρητον. Cf. Origen in Joann. t. xiii. 5: c. *Cels.* vi. 6.

5 f. καὶ ὁ ἄγγελος ὃν εἶδον ἐστῶτα κτλ.] See v. 1, notes. The angel now speaks (v. 3) and answers the Seven Thunders by a solemn oath. But first he lifts up his hand to the heaven, a gesture which in the O.T. accompanies an adjuration; cf. Deut. xxxii. 40 ἀρῶ (N<sup>8</sup> N<sup>8</sup>) εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν τὴν χεῖρά μου, καὶ ὁμοῦμαι τὴν δεξιάν μου καὶ ἐρῶ Ζῶ ἐγὼ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα (see Driver *ad loc.*). Ἐξάγειν or ἐκτείνειν τὴν χεῖρα is in fact frequently a synonym of ὁμνῆναι, see e.g. Gen. xiv. 22, Exod. vi. 8, Num. xiv. 30, Ez. xx. 15, 28.

οὐρανόν, ὁ καὶ ὥμοσεν ἐν τῷ ζῶντι εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας ὁ  
τῶν αἰώνων, ὃς ἔκτισεν τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ  
καὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ  
τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ, ὅτι χρόνος οὐκέτι ἔσται· ἄλλ' ἐν ταῖς 7  
ἡμέραις τῆς φωνῆς τοῦ ἐβδόμου ἀγγέλου, ὅταν μέλλῃ  
σαλπίζειν, καὶ ἐτελέσθῃ τὸ μυστήριον τοῦ θεοῦ, ὡς

6 om εν Ν\*Q min<sup>35</sup> me | om των αιωνων. I 12 47 arm του αιωνος me | om και την  
γην και τα εν αυτη A I 12 | om και την θαλ. και τα εν αυτη Ν\* A 30 31 32 38 al syr<sup>ew</sup>  
arm Prim | ουκετι εσται | ουκ εστιν Ν\* 40 me ουκ εσται ετι I 79 non erit amplius vg<sup>cle</sup>  
7 om της φωνης syr<sup>ew</sup> | μελλει 7 28 30 31 35 36 51 79 87 91 98 | om και 10 17\* 37  
49 91 94 96 vg<sup>cle</sup> fu dem tol arm Ar Prim Haym | ετελεσθη ΝACP min<sup>tere</sup> 40 me syrr  
τελεσθη (Q) I (7) 28 36 48 79 91 96 τελεσθησεται arm Ar<sup>2</sup> consummabitur vg finietur  
Prim | ws | o 10 28 37 49 79 91 96 130 syr<sup>ew</sup> arm

The passage in the Seer's mind is perhaps Dan. xii. 7 ὕψωσεν τὴν δεξιὰν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν ἀριστερὰν αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, καὶ ὥμοσεν ἐν τῷ ζῶντι τὸν αἰῶνα. On ὁμνύνειν ἐν Arethas remarks: δοκεῖ μὲν ἀνελλήμιστον εἶναι. ὁμνύνειν γὰρ λέγεται 'κατὰ τινος,' οὐκ 'ἐν τινι.' The phrase ὁ ζῶν εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων is frequent in the Apocalypse (i. 18, iv. 9 f., xv. 7). ὁς ἔκτισεν τὸν οὐρανόν κτλ. is another familiar formula (Exod. xx. 11, Ps. cxlv. (cxlvi.) 6, 2 Esdr. ix. 6), which increases the solemnity of the oath by rehearsing the visible proofs of the almighty power of God; cf. Gen. xiv. 22. On ἔκτισεν see Deissmann, *Bible Studies*, p. 284.

ὅτι χρόνος οὐκέτι ἔσται] Ὁμνύνειν is followed by (1) the object of the appeal in the acc. (Jac. v. 12) or governed by ἐν (Mt. v. 34, 36, xxiii. 16), εἰς (Mt. v. 35), or κατὰ (Heb. vi. 13, 16); (2) the contents of the oath, preceded by εἰ (Gen. xiv. 23, Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 11), or recited with or without ὅτι (Ps. cix. (cx.) 4, Mc. vi. 23, xiv. 71). The Angel's words were, Χρόνος οὐκέτι ἔσται: not 'Time shall be no more' (οὐκέτι ἔσται ὁ χρ.), as the ancient commentators for the most part interpret (e.g. Bede: "mutabilis saecularium temporum varietas...ces-sabit"), but 'there shall no more be

any interval of time, any further delay': cf. Hab. ii. 3 (Heb. x. 37), ἐρχόμενος ἥξει καὶ οὐ μὴ χρονίσῃ, and contrast Apoc. vi. 11 ἐρρέθῃ αὐτοῖς ἵνα ἀναπαύσονται ἔτι χρόνον. There may be an allusion to Dan. xii. 7, which foretells a συντέλεια. But how necessary so solemn an assurance became towards the end of the Apostolic age, when the early hopes of an immediate παρουσία had been dispersed, is clear from such a passage as 2 Pet. iii. 3 ff. ἐλεύσονται ἐπ' ἐσχάτων τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐμπαίκεται λέγοντες Ποῦ ἐστὶν ἡ ἐπαγγελία τῆς παρουσίας αὐτοῦ; cf. 1c. xii. 45 ἐὰν δὲ εἶπῃ ὁ δούλος...Χρονίζει ὁ κύριός μου ἔρχεσθαι, κτλ.

7. ἄλλ' ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις...τοῦ ἐβδόμου ἀγγέλου κτλ.] 'But, so far from further delays supervening, as soon as the days of the Seventh Trumpet have come, at the moment when the Seventh Angel is about to blow, then (for καὶ in apodosis, cf. WM. p. 546 f.) the Secret of God is finished.' The clause as a whole corrects the impression that χρόνος οὐκέτι ἔσται implies an immediate end. It will come in 'days' which though future are so distinctly present to the mind of the speaker that he writes ἐτελέσθῃ rather than τελεσθήσεται (the aor. of anticipation, WM. p. 346 f., cf. Burton, § 50).

Τὸ μυστήριον τοῦ θεοῦ: cf. the

εὐηγγέλισεν τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ δούλους τοὺς προφῆτας.  
 8 <sup>8</sup> καὶ ἡ φωνὴ ἣν ἤκουσα ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, πάλιν λαλοῦ-  
 σαν μετ' ἐμοῦ καὶ λέγουσαν "Υπαγε λάβε τὸ βιβλίον  
 τὸ ἠνεωγμένον ἐν τῇ χειρὶ τοῦ ἀγγέλου τοῦ ἐστῶτος  
 9 ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. <sup>9</sup> καὶ ἀπῆλθα  
 πρὸς τὸν ἄγγελον, λέγων αὐτῷ δοῦναί μοι τὸ βιβλα-  
 ρίδιον. καὶ λέγει μοι Λάβε καὶ κατάφαγε αὐτό, καὶ

7 ευηγγελισατο 10 12 17 19 26 28 37 49 79 91 96 | τοις εαυτου δουλοις τοις προφη-  
 ταις 1 28 79 97 arm Ar per servos suos prophetas vg (Prim) | τους προφητας] pr και 8  
 8 και η φωνη ην ηκουσα] και ηκουσα φωνην 7 vg<sup>cl</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> | και η φωνη...λαλουσαν]  
 και την φωνην ηκουσα παλιw του λαλουντος μετ εμου εκ τ. ουρ. λεγουσαν 130 | λαλousa  
 ...λεγουσα 1 al<sup>pl</sup> Ar | βιβλιον AC 6 14] βιβλαριδιον 8P 1 al<sup>vix mu</sup> βιβλιδαριον Q  
 min<sup>fore 40</sup> Ar | ανεωγμενον Q min<sup>pl q 30</sup> Ar | εν τη χειρι εκ χειρος 36 δε παυι vg arm<sup>4</sup>  
 Prim om C 9 om και απηλθα...λαβε syr<sup>ew</sup> | απηλθα A] απηλθον 8CPQ min<sup>pl</sup>  
 Andr Ar | δουναι dos P 1 28 36 38 49 51 79 91 96 me | βιβλαριδιον A<sup>corr</sup> CP 1  
 min<sup>pl</sup>] βιβλαριον A\* βιβλιδαριον Q min<sup>40</sup> Ar βιβλιον 8 11 al<sup>vid</sup>

Synoptic phrase τὸ μ. τῆς βασιλείας τ. θ. (Mc. iv. 11, note), and St Paul's τὸ μ. τ. θ. (1 Cor. ii. 1, Col. ii. 2), or τοῦ χριστοῦ (Col. iv. 3). The mystery of which mention is made here is perhaps wider than these, including the whole purpose of God in the evolution of human history. The whole is now at length complete; with ἐτελέσθη cf. xv. 1 ἐτελέσθη ὁ θυμὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, xvii. 17 ἄχρι τελεσθήσονται οἱ λόγοι τοῦ θεοῦ. That a final and joyous clearing up of the problems of life should find a place in the last days was the Gospel of the prophets both Jewish and Christian (ὡς εὐηγγέλισεν [ὁ θεὸς] τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ δούλους τοὺς προφῆτας). For the phrase 'His servants the prophets' see Am. iii. 7, Jer. vii. 25, xxv. 4, Apoc. i. 1, 3, xi. 18. The rare active εὐαγγελίζειν occurs also in 1 Regn. xxxi. 9, 2 Regn. xviii. 19, Apoc. xiv. 6; εὐαγγελίζεσθαι τινα is frequent in St Luke, and is found also in Gal. i. 9, 1 Pet. i. 12, but the usual construction is εὐαγγ. [εὐαγγέλιόν] τιμ (Blass, *Gr.* p. 89 f.).

8. καὶ ἡ φωνὴ ἣν ἤκουσα κτλ.] Another example of mixed construction: normally, the sentence would

run either ἡ φωνὴ ἣν ἤκουσα...πάλιν ἐλάλει...καὶ ἔλεγεν οἱ τὴν φωνὴν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πάλιν ἤκουσα λαλοῦσαν κτλ. (cf. *app. crit.*). The sense is clear; the same heavenly voice, which had bidden the Seer not to write the utterance of the Seven Thunders (v. 4), now bids him take the roll that lay open in the Angel's hand (v. 2). Cf. iv. 1, note.

9. καὶ ἀπῆλθα πρὸς τὸν ἄγγελον κτλ.] The Seer in his rapture quits his position at the door of heaven (iv. 1), and places himself before the great Angel whose feet rest on sea and land. On ἀπῆλθα see WH.<sup>2</sup>, *Notes*, p. 171, W. Schm. p. 111. Λέγων αὐτῷ δοῦναι 'telling (bidding) him to give'; cf. Acts xxi. 21 λέγων μὴ περιτέμνειν αὐτοὺς τὰ τέκνα. The Angel does not give the book, but invites the Seer to take it, and thus to shew at once his fitness for the task before him (cf. v. 2 ff.), and his readiness to undertake it. The book did not need to be opened, like that which the Lamb had taken out of the Hand of God, nor were its contents to be read or published; it was to be consumed by the Seer (on καταφαγεῖν see Mc. iv. 4,

πικρανεῖ σου τὴν κοιλίαν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ στόματί σου  
 ἔσται γλυκὺ ὡς μέλι. <sup>10</sup> καὶ ἔλαβον τὸ βιβλαρίδιον <sup>10</sup>  
 ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς τοῦ ἀγγέλου καὶ κατέφαγον αὐτό, καὶ  
 ἦν ἐν τῷ στόματί μου ὡς μέλι γλυκύν. καὶ ὅτε <sup>11</sup> ἔφα- TC  
 γον αὐτό, ἐπικράνθη ἡ κοιλία μου. <sup>11</sup> καὶ λέγουσίν <sup>11</sup>  
 μοι Δεῖ σε πάλιν προφητεῦσαι ἐπὶ λαοῖς καὶ ἔθνεσιν  
 καὶ γλώσσαις καὶ βασιλεῦσιν πολλοῖς.

9 κοιλίαν] καρδιαν A | om γλυκυ syr<sup>8w</sup> 10 βιβλαρίδιον ACP 1 al] βιβλίον BQ  
 min<sup>tere30</sup> Ar βιβλιδιον 8 10 14 17 28 al | ως μελι γλυκυ BCP min<sup>pl</sup> vg syr] γλυκυ ως  
 μ. AQ me om γλυκυ syr<sup>8w</sup> arm<sup>1</sup> om ως μελι aeth | επικρανθη] εγεμισθη B 130 arm  
 Prim | μου 2<sup>o</sup>] + πικρίας B<sup>c.a</sup> 130 f arm Prim 11 λεγουσιν BQ min<sup>30</sup> vg<sup>am\*</sup> har<sup>1</sup> (me)  
 Ar] λεγει P 1 7 28 31 38 47 49 51 79 91 96 130 vg<sup>cleam\*\*fu</sup> syrr arm aeth Prim |  
 εθνεσιν] pr επι Q min<sup>plq30</sup> syr Prim Ar

note) i.e. taken in and digested mentally; cf. Primasius: "id est 'in secretis recondi visceribus,'" and Arethas: καταφαγεῖν, τουντέστιν, ἐν πείρα τοῦ πράγματος γενέσθαι. There is a clear reference to Ez. iii. 1, 3 καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς μέ Υἱὲ ἀνθρώπου, κατάφαγε τὴν κεφαλίδα ταύτην... ἡ κοιλία σου πλησθήσεται τῆς κεφαλίδος ταύτης τῆς δεδομένης εἰς σέ. καὶ ἔφαγον αὐτήν, καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ στόματί μου ὡς μέλι γλυκάζον. The Seer adds: καὶ πικρανεῖ σου τὴν κοιλίαν, and (v. 10) ἐπικράνθη ἡ κοιλία μου. The sweetness of the roll reminds the reader of Ps. xviii. (xix.) 10, 11 τὰ κρίματα Κυρίου... γλυκύτερα ὑπὲρ μέλι καὶ κηρίον, cxviii. (cxix.) 103 ὡς γλυκέα τῷ λάρυγγί μου τὰ λόγια σου, ὑπὲρ μέλι καὶ κ. τῷ στόματί μου. The beauty of the revelation, the joy of insight and foresight which it afforded, the promise it held of greater joys to come, are well expressed by this metaphor: cf. Jer. xv. 16 ἔσται ὁ λόγος σου ἔμοι εἰς εὐφροσύνην καὶ χαρὰν καρδίας μου. But when the message has been digested, it has other and opposite effects—πικρανεῖ σου τὴν κοιλίαν (for this use of κοιλία cf. Jo. vii. 38 ποταμοὶ ἐκ τῆς κοιλίας αὐτοῦ ρεύσονται). Every revelation of God's purposes, even though a mere fragment, a βιβλαρίδιον, is 'bitter-sweet,' disclosing judgement as well as mercy.

The Seer, if he would be admitted into a part of God's secret, must be prepared for very mixed sensations; the first joy of fuller knowledge would be followed by sorrows deeper and more bitter than those of ordinary men. Cf. Orig. *philoc.* v. 6.

10. καὶ ἔλαβον τὸ βιβλαρίδιον... καὶ κατέφαγον κτλ.] The Seer obeys, and the result is as the Angel had said. There is however an instructive change of order: the Angel's words are πικρανεῖ σου τὴν κοιλίαν ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ στόματί σου ἔσται γλυκύν; the Seer relating his experience naturally places first the sensation which was first in order of time. The remarkable variant ἐγεμίσθη for ἐπικράνθη is best explained as the first word of a gloss ἐγεμίσθη πικρίας, accidentally transferred into the text from the margin or from a position over ἐπικράνθη; the gloss itself may have been suggested by Job xxxii. 19. Cf. *app. crit.*

11. καὶ λέγουσίν μοι Δεῖ σε πάλιν προφητεῦσαι κτλ.] Λέγουσιν is the plural of indefinite statement, nearly equivalent to ἐρρέθη; whether the words come from the heavenly voice (v. 4, 8), or from the Angel (v. 9), or from some unknown source, is not obvious or material. Δεῖ σε κτλ. recalls the commission given to the prophets of Israel, especially to Jeremiah (i. 10



XI. 1 <sup>1</sup>Καὶ ἐδόθη μοι κάλαμος ὅμοιος ῥάβδῳ, λέγων  
 "Ἐγειρε καὶ μέτρησον τὸν ναὸν τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὸ θυσιασ-

XI 1 κάλαμος]+ χρυσους me | λεγων] pr και ειστηκει ο αγγελος N<sup>o.e\*</sup> Q 10 14 34 35  
 (36) 37 49 87 91 92 96 130 syr\* syr<sup>ew</sup> arm Vict | εγειραι 1 al<sup>bi</sup> 20 Ar

ἰδοὺ καθέστακά σε σήμερον ἐπὶ ἔθνη καὶ βασιλείας, ἐκριζοῦν καὶ κατασκάπτειν καὶ ἀπολλύειν καὶ ἀνοικοδομεῖν καὶ καταφυτεύειν) and Ezekiel (iv. 7 προφητεύσεις ἐπ' αὐτήν (i.q. Ἱερουσαλήμ), vi. 2, xi. 4 *et passim*). The Seer of the Apocalypse, full of the bitterness of the roll which he has devoured, is now bound (δεῖ) to prophesy again. After the Seventh Trumpet (xi. 15) a second προφητεία will begin (xii. 1; see Introduction, c. iii.) in which the destinies of nations and their rulers will be yet more fully revealed. The Seer is not sent to prophesy in their presence (ἐπί with gen., cf. Mc. xiii. 9 ἐπὶ ἡγεμόνων καὶ βασιλέων σταθήσῃς), nor against them (ἐπί with acc., see Ez. i. c.), but simply with a view to their several cases (ἐπὶ λαοῖς κτλ.). Πολλοῖς emphasizes the greatness of the field. It is no one Empire or Emperor that is concerned in the prophecies of the second half of the Apocalypse; not merely Rome or Nero or Domitian, but a multitude of races, kingdoms, and crowned heads.

XI. 1—14. PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEVENTH TRUMPET. (2) MEASURING THE TEMPLE. THE HOLY CITY AND THE TWO WITNESSES.

I. καὶ ἐδόθη μοι κάλαμος κτλ.] The Seer is no longer a mere witness; the new inspiration imparted by the roll (x. 11) prompts him to take his place among the actors in the great drama. His part is to measure the Sanctuary, and for this end a reed is put into his hands. The conception is from Ezek. xl. 3, 6 ἰδοὺ ἀνὴρ...καὶ ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ ἦν σπαρτίον οἰκοδόμων καὶ κάλαμος μέτρον...καὶ διεμέτρησεν τὸ αἰλᾶμ τῆς πύλης ἵσον τῷ καλᾶμῳ: cf. Zech. ii. 1 (5) ff.: ἰδοὺ ἀνὴρ καὶ ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ σχοινίον γεωμετρικόν· καὶ εἶπα πρὸς αὐτόν Ποῦ σὺ πορεύῃ; καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς

μέ Διαμετρήσαι τὴν Ἱερουσαλήμ. Apoc. xxi. 15 καὶ ὁ λαλῶν μετ' ἐμοῦ εἶχεν μέτρον κάλαμον χρυσοῦν, ἵνα μετρήσῃ τὴν πόλιν. The κάλαμος (Ezekiel's  $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}$ ) is perhaps a cane of the *Arundo donax* which (Hastings iv. p. 212) grows in 'immense brakes' along the Jordan valley (cf. Mt. xi. 7), and often reaches the height of 15 or 20 feet. Such a reed would be in strength and straightness ὅμοιος ῥάβδῳ (Mc. vi. 8), but far longer and therefore better fitted to take the measurements of a great building. Ezekiel's reed was of six cubits, i.e. about 9 feet (xl. 5, see A. B. Davidson *ad loc.*).

λέγων Ἐγειρε καὶ μέτρησον κτλ.] On ἔγειρε intrans. see Mc. ii. 11, note. There is no need to ask with Andreas πῶς γὰρ ὁ κάλαμος ἄψυχος ὦν ἔλεγεν; or with Bp Chr. Wordsworth to understand by the reed the Canon of Holy Scripture regarded as the measure of human life. The speaker is the person who gave the reed, and whose presence is implied in ἐδόθη. A heavenly sanctuary has been mentioned in iii. 12, vii. 15; cf. xi. 19 ὁ ναὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ ἐν οὐρανῷ. But the sanctuary which is now to be measured is evidently on earth (cf. v. 2), and its form is suggested by the Temple of Jerusalem; it has an 'outer court' and is in 'the Holy City.' At Jerusalem the Altar of Burnt-offering, which is probably meant by τὸ θυσιαστήριον, was in the Court of the Priests, while the worshippers filled the Court of the Israelites and the Court of the Women, so that the ναὸς here must be taken to include the ἱερόν, with the exception of the Court of the Gentiles. The Seer however has in view not the material Sanctuary, but the spiritual building of the Church; cf. 1 Cor. iii.

τήριον καὶ τοὺς προσκυνοῦντας ἐν αὐτῷ. <sup>2</sup>καὶ τὴν 2 αὐλὴν τὴν ἔξωθεν τοῦ ναοῦ ἔκβαλε ἔξωθεν καὶ μὴ αὐτὴν μετρήσης, ὅτι ἐδόθη τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἁγίαν πατήσουσιν μῆνας τεσσεράκοντα [καὶ] δύο.

2 ἐξωθεν 1°] ἐσωθεν N 1 12 35 80 87 syr<sup>g</sup> Vict | ναοῦ] λαοῦ N\* | om ἐκβαλε ἐξωθεν καὶ arm | ἐκβαλε] pr καὶ N\* ἐκεῖ βαλε 130 | ἐξωθεν 2°] ἐξω Q min<sup>pl</sup> Ar ἐσω N\* ἐσωθεν P | τοῖς ἐθνεσιν] pr καὶ N\* | πατήσουσιν] μετρησουσιν A | τεσσερακοντα P min<sup>pl</sup> | καὶ δυο AQ 30 al] om καὶ NP min<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>cl</sup> am dem Prim

16 f., 2 Cor. vi. 16, Eph. ii. 21, 2 Thess. ii. 4. The measuring of the Sanctuary provides for its preservation from the general overthrow, and thus corresponds with the sealing of the 144,000, which preceded the seventh seal-opening as the measuring precedes the seventh trumpet-blast. Μέτρησον...τοὺς προσκυνοῦντας involves a *zeugma*; some such verb as καταρίθμησης must be mentally supplied (WM. p. 777).

2. καὶ τὴν αὐλὴν τὴν ἔξωθεν τοῦ ναοῦ ἔκβαλε κτλ.] The outer court is passed over and left to its fate. Solomon's Temple had two courts (3 Regn. vi. 34 (36) τὴν αὐλὴν τὴν ἑσωτάτην, Ezek. x. 5 ἕως τῆς αὐλῆς τῆς ἐξωτερῆς; but see Hastings, iv. 702), and so had Ezekiel's (Ezek. xl. 17, 20); but in Herod's Temple the inner court was divided into three spaces, from the last of which the outer court was parted by a barrier (τὸ μεσότοιχον τοῦ φραγμοῦ, Eph. ii. 15, where see Dean Robinson's note) which might not be passed by a Gentile. The outer court was "given to the Gentiles" as an οἶκος προσευχῆς (Mc. xi. 17), and the Lord taught that its sanctity was not impaired by their admission; it was a true part of the ἱερόν. Now, however, the Seer is directed to 'cast it out' (ἐξωθεν = ἔξω, as in c. xiv. 20; cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 59), i.e. to exclude it from the ναός, though the other courts are included. It is to be "given to the Gentiles" in another sense, to be profaned and, with the rest of the Holy City, trodden under foot. If the ναός represents the Church, the outer court is perhaps the rejected

Synagogue; as in ii. 9, iii. 9, the tables are turned, and while the Church fills the court of Israelites and worships at the Altar of the Cross (Heb. xiii. 10), Israel after the flesh is cast out (Mt. viii. 12 οἱ δὲ υἱοὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἐκβληθήσονται) and delivered to the heathen. This interpretation of the outer court seems to have been in the mind of Andreas, though he obscures it by including the pagan world: ἡμεῖς δὲ νομίζομεν ναὸν θεὸν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν προσ-αγορεύεσθαι...αὐλὴν δὲ τὴν ἐξωτέραν τὴν τῶν ἀπίστων ἐθνῶν καὶ Ἰουδαίων συναγωγὴν. See Hort, *Apoc.* p. xxxi f.

καὶ τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἁγίαν πατήσουσιν κτλ.] A reminiscence of Zech. xii. 3 καὶ ἔσται ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ θήσομαι τὴν Ἱερουσαλὴμ λίθον καταπατούμενον πᾶσιν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν. Dan. viii. 13 Th. ἕως πότε ...τὸ ἅγιον καὶ ἡ δύναμις συνπατηθήσεται; Isa. lxiii. 18 (Aq.) ὑπενάντιοι ἡμῶν κατεπάτησαν τὸ ἁγίασμά σου. See also Ps. lxxix. 1, Ps. Sol. vii. 2, xvii. 25, 1 Macc. iii. 45, 51. There is a yet nearer parallel in Lc. xxi. 22 Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἔσται πατούμενὴ ὑπὸ ἐθνῶν ἄχρις οὗ πληρωθῶσιν καιροὶ ἐθνῶν. Τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἁγίαν comes perhaps from Dan. ix. 24 Th. (פִּיר כְּרִי), but the phrase occurs also in 2 Esdr. xxi. 1, Isa. xlviii. 2, lii. 1, Mt. iv. 5, xxvii. 53. In Apoc. xxi. 2, xxii. 19 it is applied to the ideal City of God, but here, as the context shews, it stands for the Jewish polity, as the outer court of the Temple for the Jewish faith and worship.

μῆνας τεσσεράκοντα καὶ δύο] This limit of time is derived from Dan. vii. 25 Th., xii. 7 ἕως καιροῦ καὶ καιρῶν καὶ γε ἡμισυ καιροῦ, i.e. 3½ years or 42 months, the

3 καὶ δώσω τοῖς δυσὶν μάρτυσίν μου, καὶ προφητεύσου-  
 §C σιν ἡμέρας § χιλίας διακοσίας ἐξήκοντα περιβεβλημένοι

3 και προφητεουσιν] ινα προφητεουσιν syr<sup>ew</sup>vid [ἐξήκοντα]+πεντε N<sup>c,c\*</sup> (14) | περιβεβλημένοι N<sup>c,a</sup> C 1 min<sup>pl</sup> vg syr<sup>ew</sup> rell Viet Prim Andr Ar] περιβεβλημενους N<sup>\*</sup>APQ  
 4 7 28 48 79 96

duration of the sufferings of the Jews under Antiochus, whether we reckon from June 168 to Dec. 165, or from Dec. 168 to the middle of 164; see Driver *ad loc.* The same limit is given under various terms in Apoc. xi. 3, xii. 6 (1260 days), xii. 14 ("a time and times and half a time," as in Daniel), xi. 2, xiii. 5 (42 months). By comparing these passages with the present context we get the equation: the duration of the triumph of the Gentiles = the duration of the prophesying of the Two Witnesses, = the duration of the Woman's sojourn in the wilderness. The time-limit serves of course no further purpose than to synchronize the several periods, and to compare them with the greatest crisis through which the Jewish people passed between the Exile and the Fall of Jerusalem. In this place it suggests that as the Syrian domination yielded at last to the faith and courage of the Maccabees, so when the appointed time has come the Jewish people may be emancipated from Gentile oppression, and restored to the unity of the people of God. The words have a special interest in view of the recrudescence of Anti-Semitism.

3. καὶ δώσω τοῖς δυσὶν μάρτυσίν μου κτλ.] The Speaker is Christ (cf. ii. 13, xxi. 6) or His Angel-representative (xxii. 7, 12 ff.). Δώσω...καὶ προφητεύσουσιν=δώσω αὐτοῖς προφητεύειν or ἵνα προφητεύσωσιν (Delitzsch, ʾḥḏḏ... ʾḥḏḏ). Neither Moses and Elijah, nor Elijah and Elisha, nor Enoch and Elijah (Tert. *anim.* 50, Hipp., ed. Lag., p. 21, Hier. *ep.* 59. 3; see Arethas, *ad loc.* λόγος δὲ φέρεται ἐκ παραδόσεως φοιτῶν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἀπαρτρέπτως καὶ αὐτὸν [sc. τὸν Ἐνῶχ] ἥξειν μετὰ Ἠλίου

τοῦ Θεοσβίτου, and Thilo, *cod. apocr. N. T.*, p. 765 ff.; cf. Bousset, *Der Antichrist*, p. 134 ff.) can exhaust the meaning of the two witnesses who prophesy through the whole period of Gentile domination, though, as the sequel shews (vv. 5, 6), the first pair at least are in the mind of the writer, suggested doubtless by Mal. iv. 4, 6, and by the vision of the Transfiguration (Mc. ix. 4). Nor again can such allegorical interpretations as the Law and the Prophets, the Law and the Gospel, the Old Testament and the New, be maintained in view of all that follows. Rather the witnesses represent the Church in her function of witness-bearing (Acts i. 8 *ἔσεσθέ μου μάρτυρες...ἕως ἑσχάτου τῆς γῆς*); her testimony is symbolized by *two* witnesses, partly in reference to the well-known law of Deut. xix. 15 (ἐπὶ στόματος δύο μαρτύρων...στήσεται πᾶν ῥῆμα, cf. Jo. viii. 17 ἐν τῷ νόμῳ δὲ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ γέγραπται ὅτι δύο ἀνθρώπων ἡ μαρτυρία ἀληθὴς ἐστίν), partly in order to correspond with the imagery of Zechariah iv. 2 ff., about to be cited; or, as Primasius says, they may represent the Church in both stages of her career, "ecclesia duobus testamentis praedicans et prophetans." The witness of the Church, borne by her martyrs and confessors, her saints and doctors, and by the words and lives of all in whom Christ lives and speaks, is one continual prophecy (cf. xix. 10 ἡ γὰρ μαρτυρία τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐστὶν τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς προφητείας), lasting throughout the 1260 days of the triumph of heathendom. Her witnesses are clad in sackcloth (for the construction see x. 1), a reference perhaps to the rough costume worn by ancient prophets; cf. 4 Regn. i. 8

σάκκους. <sup>4</sup>οὗτοί εἰσιν αἱ δύο ἐλαῖαι καὶ αἱ δύο λυχνίαι 4  
αἱ ἐνώπιον τοῦ κυρίου τῆς γῆς ἐστῶτες. <sup>5</sup>καὶ εἴ τις 5  
αὐτοὺς θέλει ἀδικῆσαι, πῦρ ἐκπορεύεται ἐκ τοῦ στό-  
ματος αὐτῶν καὶ κατεσθίει τοὺς ἐχθροὺς αὐτῶν· καὶ  
εἴ τις θελήσῃ αὐτοὺς ἀδικῆσαι, οὕτως δεῖ αὐτὸν ἀπο-

4 ελαιαι] αυλαιαι A (αλαιαι C) | αι ενωπιον] om αι N\* 6 7 14 31 32 34 35 47 48 87  
92 95 Ar | του κυριου] του θεου 1 28 36 79 al<sup>vid</sup> + τ. θεου arm<sup>1</sup> | της γης] pr πασης syr<sup>sw</sup> |  
εστωτες] εστωσαι N<sup>co</sup> P 1 7 28 29 36 38 47 49 79 91 95 130 al<sup>vid</sup> Hipp 5 και ει τι  
αυτοι θελουσιν ποιησουσιν me<sup>vid</sup>(?) | θελει] θελη A 7 θελησει Hipp voluerit vg vellet  
Prim | θεληση NA] θελησει Hipp θελει CPQ min<sup>pl</sup> syrr Andr Ar | αδικησαι 2<sup>o</sup>]  
αποκτειναι 28 36 37 43 79 | om ουτως A

ζώνην δερματίνην περιεζωσμένος, Zech. xiii. 4 ἐνδύσονται δέσιν τριχίνην, Isa. xx. 2 ἄφ' ἐλε τὸν σάκκον ἀπὸ τῆς ὀσφύος σου, and see Mc. i. 6, note. But περιβεβλ. σάκκους has a special appropriateness in its present connexion; the sackcloth dress indicates that the attitude of the Church during the prevalence of paganism, if not to the end of her course on earth (Mc. ii. 20), must needs be penitential and not triumphant; cf. Jonah iii. 6, 8 περιεβάλοντο σάκκους οἱ ἄνθρωποι, Mt. xi. 21 πάλαι ἂν ἐν σάκκῳ...μετενόησαν. Cf. Bede: "saccis amicti, id est in exomologesi constituti." On the readings περιβεβλημένος, περιβεβλημένους, see WH.<sup>2</sup>, Notes, p. 138.

4. οὗτοί εἰσιν αἱ δύο ἐλαῖαι κτλ.] After Zech. iv. 2 f., 14 ἰδοὺ λυχνία χρυσή ὅλη...καὶ δύο ἐλαῖαι ἐπάνω αὐτῆς...οὗτοι οἱ δύο υἱοὶ τῆς πίότητος παρεστήκασιν Κυρίῳ πάσης τῆς γῆς. In Zechariah the λυχνία is Israel, and the two olive trees which feed it are either the priesthood and the royal house, represented by Joshua and Zerubbabel, or, as some suppose, certain heavenly ministries through which the Spirit was poured upon the nation. The Apocalypticist adopts so much of this as lends itself to his purpose. He has already likened the seven Churches to λυχνία (i. 12, 20); from another point of view the whole Church is a single λυχνία, fed by those of its members who are specially set apart to be

Christ's witnesses. These, if faithful, carry with them the oil of the Spirit, which keeps alive the light of life (cf. Mt. xxv. 4, Rom. xi. 17). They stand before the Lord of the earth, living in His Presence, and ministering to Him by their confession of His Christ.

Αἱ...ἐστῶτες: in ἐστ. the thought of the writer goes back to οἶτοι, i.e. οἱ δύο μάρτυρες, and, full of his great conception, he is indifferent to the demands of grammar.

5. καὶ εἴ τις θελήσῃ αὐτοὺς ἀδικῆσαι κτλ.] To kill God's witnesses is impossible, so long as their witness is unfulfilled; those who attempt it bring destruction upon themselves. There is an allusion to Elijah's treatment of Ahaziah's messengers (2 Kings i. 10 ff., cf. Lc. ix. 54), but as usual the details are modified; the fire comes not from heaven but out of the mouths of the witnesses (cf. i. 16, ii. 16, ix. 17), i.e. the witnesses slay their enemies by the fire of the word which they utter; cf. Jer. v. 14 δέδωκα τοὺς λόγους μου εἰς τὸ στόμα σου πῦρ καὶ τὸν λαὸν τοῦτον ξύλα, καὶ καταφάγεται αὐτούς. Sir. xlviii. 1 καὶ ἀνέστη Ἡλίας προφήτης ὡς πῦρ, καὶ ὁ λόγος αὐτοῦ ὡς λαμπὰς ἑκαίετο. Victorinus rightly: "ignem...potestatem verbi dicit." Bede thinks of the Christian revenge inculcated in Rom. xii. 20 (ἄνθρακας πυρὸς σωρεύσεις ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ).

For εἴ τις θελήσῃ see WM. p. 368; Blass, Gr. p. 216; other exx. of εἰ



6 κτανθῆναι. οὗτοι ἔχουσιν τὴν ἐξουσίαν κλείσαι τὸν οὐρανόν, ἵνα μὴ ὑετὸς βρέχῃ τὰς ἡμέρας τῆς προφητείας αὐτῶν, καὶ ἐξουσίαν ἔχουσιν ἐπὶ τῶν ὑδάτων στρέφειν αὐτὰ εἰς αἷμα καὶ πατάξαι τὴν γῆν ἐν  
7 πάσῃ πληγῇ ὅσάκις ἐὰν θελήσωσιν. καὶ ὅταν

6 την εξουσιαν ACP] om την BQ min<sup>omn</sup>vid Hipp Andr Ar | om vetos ut vid vg anon<sup>aug</sup> | τας ημερας] εν (ταις) ημεραις I 36<sup>vid</sup> syr<sup>gw</sup> (in) diebus vg<sup>ta</sup> Prim anon<sup>aug</sup> | εν παση πληγη] om εν Q min<sup>pauc</sup>vid vg | εαν] αν C 38 130 | θελησωσιν C θελωσιν I 4 36 97

with the subj. may be found in Lc. ix. 13, 1 Cor. xiv. 5. If θελήσῃ differs in meaning from θέλει (see *app. crit.*) the former must be held to state a hypothetical case, whilst the latter posits the θέλησις as a fact. For θέλειν 'to be minded' see the interesting parallel in Lc. xiii. 31 Ἡρώδης θέλει σε ἀποκτείνειν. Οὕτως (sc. τῷ πυρὶ) δεῖ ἀποκτανθῆναι, 'he is destined to be slain in this manner'; cf. xiii. 10 δεῖ αὐτὸν ἐν μαχαίρῃ ἀποκτανθῆναι. On ἀδικεῖν see ii. 11, note.

6. οὗτοι ἔχουσιν τὴν ἐξουσίαν κτλ.] Another reference to Elijah, the representative of O.T. prophecy. In 1 Kings xvii. 1 the drought proclaimed by Elijah is for 'these years' (הַשָּׁנִים הַזֵּאת, LXX. τὰ ἔτη ταῦτα), i.e. for an indefinite term of years beginning with the date of the prophecy. According to Menander, cited by Josephus (*antt.* viii. 13. 2), the period was actually one full year; see Burney *ad loc.* But a tradition adopted in Lc. iv. 25 (ἐκλείσθη ὁ οὐρανὸς ἔτη τρία καὶ μῆνας ἕξ) and Jac. v. 17 (οὐκ ἔβρεξεν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἐναντούς τρεῖς καὶ μῆνας ἕξ), made the length of the great drought correspond with that of the Syrian domination; and this agrees with the Apocalyptic's scheme of things, for according to v. 3 the days of the witnesses' prophesying are 1260, i.e. 3½ years. Τὴν ἐξουσίαν, the power exercised by Elijah and now revived in the case of the two witnesses. Κλείειν τὸν οὐρανόν occurs elsewhere in this connexion only in Lc. l.c. Ὑετὸς βρέχει is

unusual; the customary phrase is ὁ θεὸς βρέχει ὑετόν (Joel ii. 23), ὁ θεὸς βρέχει (Gen. ii. 5, Mt. v. 45), or simply βρέχει (Jac. l.c.). Προφητεία is here the execution of the prophetic office, as in 2 Esdr. vi. 13 ἐν προφητεία Ἀγγαίου τοῦ προφήτου καὶ Ζαχαρίου; more usually the noun denotes either the gift of prophecy (1 Cor. xii. 10), or a particular prophecy or collection of prophecies (Apoc. i. 3, xxii. 7 ff.).

καὶ ἐξουσίαν ἔχουσιν ἐπὶ τῶν ὑδάτων] Reference is now made to Moses, the other prototype of the Church's witnesses. Like Moses in Egypt, they can inflict plagues. The first of the Egyptian plagues has been already introduced into the scenery of the Third Trumpet (viii. 8), but less precisely; here στρέφειν αὐτὰ (sc. τὰ ὑδάτα) εἰς αἷμα answers to Exod. vii. 20 וַיַּחַךְ הָאֵם...וַיַּחַךְ הָאֵם, cf. Ps. civ. (cv.) 29 μετέστρεψεν τὰ ὑδάτα αὐτῶν εἰς αἷμα. Πατάξαι...ἐν πάσῃ πληγῇ comes from 1 Regn. iv. 8, where the Philistines exclaim, Οἶτοι οἱ θεοὶ οἱ πατάξαντες τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἐν πάσῃ πληγῇ. Ὅσάκις ἐὰν θελήσωσιν carries the power given to the Church far beyond that exercised by Moses, who received an express command before he inflicted a plague. The ἐξουσία committed to the witnesses of Christ has no bounds but those which are imposed by their own want of faith; cf. Mc. xi. 23, note; Jo. xv. 7 ἐὰν μείνητε ἐν ἐμοί...ὁ ἐὰν θέλητε αἰτήσασθε καὶ γενήσεται ὑμῖν. The general sense of the verse is well



τελέσωσιν τὴν μαρτυρίαν αὐτῶν, τὸ θηρίον τὸ ἀνα-  
βαίνειν ἐκ τῆς ἀβύσσου ποιήσει μετ' αὐτῶν πόλεμον  
καὶ νικήσει αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀποκτενεῖ αὐτούς. <sup>8</sup> καὶ τὸ 8  
πτῶμα αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῆς πλατείας τῆς πόλεως τῆς

7 το θηριον]+το τεταρτον Α | αβυσσου] θαλασσης syr<sup>ex</sup> | om και αποκτενει αυτους I  
12 36 41 87 97 syr<sup>odd</sup> 8 το πτωμα ACQ min<sup>35</sup> me arm<sup>3</sup> aeth Ar 'alia transl' ap  
Prim] τα πτωματα NP I 35 36 38 49 79 87 91 130 al vg syrr arm<sup>1,2,4</sup> Viet Prim  
Andr | επι της πλατειας] επι των πλατειων syr<sup>ex</sup> vg pr εσται N<sup>c.e\*</sup> 28 37 43 79 iacebunt  
vg ponet Prim proicietur 'al transl' ap Prim (cf arm)

given in Jac. v. 17 πολλὴ ἰσχὺν δέσιν  
δικαίου ἐνεργουμένη.

7. καὶ ὅταν τελέσωσιν τὴν μαρτυρίαν  
αὐτῶν κτλ.] The witnesses are im-  
mortal for so long a time only as their  
allotted term of office lasts; when  
they have delivered their message,  
their immunity from danger ceases,  
and they are at the mercy of their  
enemies. These are represented by  
τὸ θηρίον τὸ ἀναβαίνειν ἐκ τῆς ἀβύσσου.  
Of the Abyss we have heard in c. ix.  
1 ff., but hitherto no mention has been  
made of a Wild Beast: there have  
been ζῶα, but there has been no θηρίον,  
nor is there any further reference to  
one until we reach c. xiii. 1. Yet the  
article (τὸ θ.) assumes that this Wild  
Beast which comes up from the Abyss  
is a figure already familiar to the  
reader. Perhaps it points back to  
Dan. vii. 3 Th. τέσσερα θηρία μέγала  
ἀνέβαινον ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης, the Apoca-  
lyptist mentally merging the four in  
one, or fixing his attention on the fourth  
(ib. 7 f., 20 f.), while for the sea he sub-  
stitutes the Abyss (cf. Deut. xxx. 13  
with Rom. x. 7, and the note on c. ix. 1).  
In Daniel the θηρία are earthly king-  
doms or empires (Dan. vii. 17), which  
are contrasted with the Kingdom of  
the Saints (vv. 18, 27). A similar  
interpretation may be provisionally  
adopted here. This θηρίον from the  
Abyss is clearly a power of imperial  
magnitude and great strength which  
derives its origin from beneath, and  
opposes itself to Christ's witnesses.  
The ancient commentators identify

this power with the Antichrist (cf.  
Andreas: τὸ θηρίον, δηλαδὴ ὁ ἀντί-  
χριστος, and so Arethas). For a fuller  
discussion of the symbol see notes on  
cc. xiii. 1, xvii. 8.

The Wild Beast prevails over the  
Witnesses; cf. Dan. vii. 21 Th. τὸ  
κέρας ἐκεῖνο ἐποίη πόλεμον μετὰ  
(עַם עַרְבִּי נִבְרָץ) τῶν ἁγίων, καὶ ἰσχυ-  
σεν πρὸς αὐτούς. The Seer anticipates  
a struggle between the Church and  
the whole power of the Roman Em-  
pire; he foresees that the troubles  
which began under Nero and Dom-  
itian will end in such a conflict as  
was actually brought about under  
Decius and in the last persecution  
under Diocletian. But his words cover  
in effect all the martyrdoms and mas-  
sacres of history in which brute force  
has seemed to triumph over truth and  
righteousness.

8. καὶ τὸ πτῶμα αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῆς  
πλατείας κτλ.] 'Their corpses (for  
πτῶμα, *cadaver*, see Jud. xiv. 8, Ez. vi.  
5 (A), Mc. vi. 29, xv. 45 (notes), and  
for the collective sing., cf. Gen. xlviii.  
12, Lev. x. 6, Jud. xiii. 20, and see Blass,  
*Gr.* p. 83) lie on the open street (τῆς  
πλατείας, cf. cc. xxi. 21, xxii. 2) of the  
Great City.' With the sentiment of  
his race the Seer strongly resents the  
indignities offered to the bodies of  
the martyrs; cf. Ps. lxxix. 2 f., Tob. i.  
18, ii. 3 ff.

The Great City is defined as "one  
which (ἥτις) in the language of mys-  
tery or of prophecy (πνευματικῶς, cf.  
1 Cor. ii. 13 (cod. B) πνευματικῶς πνευ-

μεγάλης, ἥτις καλεῖται πνευματικῶς Cόδομα καὶ Αἴ-  
 9 γυπτος, ὅπου καὶ ὁ κύριος αὐτῶν ἐσταυρώθη. <sup>9</sup>καὶ  
 βλέπουσιν ἐκ τῶν λαῶν καὶ φυλῶν καὶ γλωσσῶν καὶ  
 ἔθνων τὸ πτώμα αὐτῶν ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ ἡμισυ, καὶ  
 τὰ πτώματα αὐτῶν οὐκ ἀφίουσιν τεθῆναι εἰς μνήμα.

8 οπου καὶ] om καὶ <sup>80.8</sup> 1 12 14 34 35 36 87 92 vg<sup>lps</sup> 4 me syr<sup>g</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> | αυτων] ημων  
 1 om <sup>8\*</sup> 9 βλειψουσιν vg me arm aeth Prim | το πτωμα] τα πτωματα P 1 28 36  
 38 49 79 91 95 96 al vg syrr arm<sup>4</sup> Prim | ημερας τρεις καὶ ημισυ] om καὶ Q min<sup>35</sup>  
 Andr Ar om omnia Prim anon<sup>aus</sup> | αφιουσιν] αφησουσιν Q min<sup>pl</sup> me syrr Ar sinent  
 vgleo am lps 4, 6 Prim | μνηματα <sup>80.8</sup> 98 al<sup>pauc</sup> vid vg syr<sup>g</sup> arm<sup>3</sup> aeth Prim

ματικὰ συγκρίνοντας, x. 3 πνευματικὸν  
 βρῶμα, and contrast σαρκικῶς in Justin,  
*dial.* 14) is called 'Sodom' and  
 'Egypt'. The name of Sodom is  
 given to Judah in its worst days (Isa.  
 i. 9 f. ὡς Σόδομα ἃν ἐγενήθημεν...  
 ἄρχοντες Σοδόμων... λαὸς Γομόρρας, cf.  
 Ez. xvi. 46, 55 ἡ ἀδελφὴ σου... Σόδομα)  
 and suggests at once moral degrada-  
 tion and utter ruin. Egypt, the  
 'house of bondage,' though not applied  
 in the O.T. to Jerusalem or the Jewish  
 people, is an obvious symbol of op-  
 pression and slavery. That Jerusalem  
 is intended here seems to follow from  
 ὅπου καὶ κτλ.; in the latter half of the  
 book the 'Great City' is Babylon (xvi.  
 19, xvii. 18, xviii. 10 ff.), but the epithet  
 ἡ μεγάλη is one which a Jew might not  
 unnaturally give to the capital of his  
 native land (cf. *Orac. Sibyll.* v. 154,  
 226, 413); even pagan writers extol its  
 size (Appian, *Syr.* 50 *μεγίστη πόλις*  
*Ἱεροσόλυμα*). But if Jerusalem is in  
 the Seer's thoughts, it is Jerusalem  
 no longer regarded as the Holy City,  
 but as given over to heathendom (v. 2),  
 and thus for the time representing the  
 world. The measured Sanctuary re-  
 mains in its midst, an impregnable  
 fortress, but the Witnesses go out into  
 the street where the power of the  
 Beast [is supreme, and there, after a  
 while, they meet their fate. In the  
 ultimate meaning of the symbols, the  
 City is doubtless not Jerusalem, but  
 Rome, the persecutor of the Saints,  
 the mystic Sodom and Egypt of the

early centuries, where Christ was cru-  
 cified afresh in His Saints. But this  
 line of thought has not yet come into  
 view; for the present, Jerusalem, the  
 city of the Crucifixion and of the  
 earliest Christian martyrdoms, by a  
 strange irony represents the antagonist  
 of the *civitas Dei*.

Ὅπου καὶ ὁ κύριος αὐτῶν ἐσταυρώθη  
 recalls the saying of Jo. xv. 20 οὐκ  
 ἔστιν δούλος μείζων τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ· εἰ  
 ἐμὲ ἐδίωξαν, καὶ ὑμᾶς διώξουσιν.

9. καὶ βλέπουσιν ἐκ τῶν λαῶν καὶ  
 φυλῶν κτλ.] Men of all races and  
 nationalities (cf. v. 9, vii. 9; on this use  
 of ἐκ see Blass, *Gr.* p. 97, who compares  
 it with a similar use of ἵδ) gaze at the  
 spectacle, which lasts 3½ days—as  
 many days as the years of the wit-  
 nesses' prophesying—a short triumph  
 in point of fact, but long enough to  
 bear the semblance of being complete  
 and final. The delight of the spec-  
 tators is represented as at once  
 fiendish and childish; they not only  
 leave the bodies without burial, but  
 refuse to permit the friends of the  
 martyrs to bury them (cf. Tobit i.  
 18 ff.). Further, they celebrate their  
 victory by keeping holiday and ex-  
 changing gifts. The words depict the  
 hatred entertained for the Christians  
 by the pagan majority, and the joy  
 with which edicts against them would  
 be received.

Τὰ πτώματα: the plural is used in  
 reference to the burial of the bodies,  
 in which separate treatment would be

<sup>10</sup> καὶ οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς χαίρουσιν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς <sup>10</sup> καὶ εὐφραίνονται, καὶ δῶρα πέμψουσιν ἀλλήλοις, ὅτι οὗτοι οἱ δύο προφητῆται ἐβασάνισαν τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. <sup>11</sup> καὶ μετὰ [τὰς] τρεῖς ἡμέρας καὶ <sup>11</sup> ἡμῖν πνεῦμα ζωῆς ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ εἰσῆλθεν [ἐν] αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἔστησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας αὐτῶν, καὶ φόβος μέγας

<sup>10</sup> χαίρουσιν] χαρησονται 38 Ar *gaudebunt* vg syrr me arm<sup>4</sup> aeth Prim | εὐφραίνονται] εὐφρανθήσονται Q 6 7 8 14 al<sup>pl</sup> vg syrr me arm<sup>4</sup> Prim Ar | πέμψουσιν N<sup>a</sup> AC 1 al<sup>mu</sup> vid vg<sup>cle</sup> amfu me syrr arm Prim] πεμποῦσιν N<sup>\*</sup>P 28 36 79 80\* vg<sup>add</sup> δώσουσιν Q min<sup>80</sup> Ar | οἱ προφητῆται οἱ δύο N<sup>a</sup> 11 μετὰ τὰς τρεῖς ACQ Ar] om τὰς NP 1 14 28 35 36 37 38 40 49 91 96 130 syr<sup>g</sup> vid arm | ἡμῖν] pr το C | ἐν αὐτοῖς A 18 28\*\* 36 79 95] om εν CP 1 7 12 17 38 εις αὐτοὺς NQ min<sup>80</sup> Ar in illis vg Prim εν αὐτοὺς 49 53 91 96

necessary; contrast τὸ πῶμα (v. 8, note). For the form ἀφίουσιν cf. Mc. i. 34, xi. 25; and for ἀφιέναι, *sinere*, see Jo. xi. 44, 48, xii. 7, xviii. 8.

<sup>10</sup>. καὶ οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς χαίρουσιν κτλ.] The non-Christian world—an Apocalyptic formula, cf. iii. 10, vi. 10, viii. 13, xiii. 8, 12, 14, xvii. 2, 19—shew their joy at the overthrow of the Witnesses after the customary manner, keeping holiday (εὐφραίνεσθαι, used specially of 'good cheer' and the mirth which it induces; cf. Lc. xii. 19 φάγε πίε εὐφραίνου, *ib.* xv. 23 ff., xvi. 19), and sending portions from their own table to friends or to poorer neighbours (2 Esdr. xviii. 10 φάγετε ...πίετε...ἀποστείλατε μερίδα τοῖς μὴ ἔχουσιν, *ib.* 12 ἀποστέλλειν μερίδας καὶ ποιῆσαι εὐφροσύνην μεγάλην; Esth. ix. 22 ἐξαποστέλλοντας μερίδας τοῖς φίλοις καὶ τοῖς πτωχοῖς). The cause of joy was not so much the death of the Witnesses as the relief which the cessation of their testimony afforded; "the two prophets (cf. v. 3 προφητεύσουσιν) tortured" the world by setting men's consciences at work; cf. 1 Kings xviii. 17, xxi. 20, Mc. vi. 20, Apoc. ix. 5 f. note. Such a sense of relief is not seldom felt by bad men when a preacher of righteousness or a signal example of goodness is removed,

though good breeding may prevent outward manifestation of joy; cf. Bede: "quoties affliguntur iusti exsultant iniusti." On βασανίζειν see c. ix. 5, note.


<sup>11</sup>. καὶ μετὰ τὰς τρεῖς ἡμέρας καὶ ἡμῖν κτλ.] The exultation of the pagan world will be shortened; when the 3½ days are over, the Witnesses return to life. The Seer has in mind Ez. xxxvii. 10 καὶ εἰσῆλθεν εἰς αὐτοὺς τὸ πνεῦμα (A, πν. ζωῆς) καὶ ἔζησαν, καὶ ἔστησαν ἐπὶ τῶν ποδῶν αὐτῶν:—he sees the Church of the martyrs recovering herself from the effects of an age of persecution, as Ezekiel had seen new life infused into a dead Israel. Compare also 4 Regn. xiii. 21 ἔζησεν καὶ ἀνέστη ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ. Πνεῦμα ζωῆς, *ib.* 21 (Gen. vi. 17, vii. 15, 22), the respiration of animal life, in this case proceeding directly 'from God.' With εἰσῆλθεν ἐν αὐτοῖς cf. Lc. ix. 46, and Blass, *Gr.* p. 130.

Καὶ φόβος μέγας ἐπέπεσεν ἐπὶ (Exod. xv. 16, Ps. liv. (lv.) 5, 2 Esdr. xvi. 16; in N.T., Lc. i. 12, Acts xix. 17) τοὺς θεωροῦντας αὐτούς: the spectators were panic-stricken. Each unexpected revival of the Church after an edict aimed at her extinction would strike dismay into the hearts of the persecutors, for it was manifestly ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ.

- 12 ἐπέπεσεν ἐπὶ τοὺς θεωροῦντας αὐτοὺς. <sup>12</sup> καὶ ἤκουσαν  
 φωνῆς μεγάλης ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ λεγούσης αὐτοῖς  
 Ἀνάβατε ὧδε· καὶ ἀνέβησαν εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἐν τῇ  
 13 νεφέλῃ, καὶ ἐθεώρησαν αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐχθροὶ αὐτῶν. <sup>13</sup> καὶ  
 ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐγένετο σεισμὸς μέγας, καὶ τὸ  
 δέκατον τῆς πόλεως ἔπεσεν, καὶ ἀπεκτάνθησαν ἐν τῷ

11 ἐπεπεσεν ACP min<sup>15</sup>] ἐπεσεν·<sup>8</sup>Q min<sup>pl</sup> Ar | τοὺς θεωροῦντας <sup>8</sup>ΔQ min<sup>foreomn</sup>  
 Andr Ar] των θεωρουντων CP 17\* 12 ηκουσαν] ηκουσα <sup>8</sup>Q min<sup>35</sup> me arm  
 Andr Ar ακουσονται 38 | φωνην μεγαλην...λεγουσαν ΔQ min<sup>pl</sup> Ar | om αυτοις A 28  
 anon<sup>aug</sup> | αναβητε Q min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar 13 om και 1° Q min<sup>25</sup> Ar | ωρα] ημερα Q  
 min<sup>fore40</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> Ar | και 2°] ωστε C | δεκατον] τριτον Q με δωδεκατον 32 | επεσαν syr<sup>87</sup>

12. καὶ ἤκουσαν φωνῆς μεγάλης κτλ.] The resurrection of the Witnesses is followed, as their Lord's (v. 8) had been, by an ascension into heaven in a cloud. But whereas none saw the Lord rise from the dead, and His Ascension was witnessed only by a few (Acts i. 9 βλέπόντων αὐτῶν sc. τῶν ἀποστόλων), His witnesses rise and ascend in full view of their enemies (ἐθεώρησαν αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐχθροὶ αὐτῶν, cf. v. 11 τοὺς θεωροῦντας αὐτοὺς); their triumph is celebrated openly. This predicted exaltation of the martyrs and saints will find its fulfilment in the rapture which St Paul foresees (1 Thess. iv. 17 ἃμα σὺν αὐτοῖς ἀρπαγησόμεθα ἐν νεφέλαις εἰς ἀπάντησιν τοῦ κυρίου εἰς αἴερα). But meanwhile it has been partly anticipated in the sight of the world by the tribute paid to the victims of a persecution, sometimes within a few years after their dishonour and death. Quite early in the history of the Church festivals were instituted in honour of the martyrs, *martyria* erected at their tombs, basilicas dedicated to their memory, their names were inserted in the diptychs and recited at the Christian sacrifice; and the later processes of canonization and invocation were at least an endeavour to do honour to those who had witnessed to Christ at the cost of their lives. In the popular esteem the Church's

earlier witnesses were erected into a new Olympus; paganism saw the men it had hated and killed called up to heaven before its eyes. Thus if the full realization of the Seer's vision is still in the future, it found a partial accomplishment even before the age of persecution ceased. For ὧδε 'hither' (Syr.<sup>87</sup>. ) cf. c. iv. 1. Ἐν τῇ νεφέλῃ: the cloud already associated with ascension into heaven in the Master's case (Acts i. 9). The Seer may also have in view the translation of Enoch and Elijah (Sir. xlv. 16, xlviii. 9, xlix. 14; cf. c. xi. 3, note).

13. καὶ ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐγένετο σεισμὸς μέγας κτλ.] Earthquake (in the first century a too familiar experience of the Asiatic towns) is in the Prophets a constantsymbol of great upheavals in the social or spiritual order; see Ez. xxxvii. 7, xxxviii. 19, Hagg. ii. 6 (cf. Heb. xii. 26 f.), Mc. xiii. 8, Apoc. xvi. 18. Here it seems to indicate the breaking up of the old pagan life which would follow the foreseen victory of the faith. The prophecy clothes itself in language borrowed from the well-known phenomena of a physical upheaval. Τὸ δέκατον, χιλιάδες ἑπτά, are conventional numbers like τὸ τρίτον in viii. 7—12, and the δώδεκα χιλιάδες of every tribe in Israel. But there is a studied moderation in the present figures;







Ἐγένετο ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ κόσμου τοῦ κυρίου  
ἡμῶν καὶ τοῦ χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ, καὶ βασιλεύσει  
εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων.

16 <sup>16</sup> καὶ οἱ εἴκοσι τέσσαρες πρεσβύτεροι, [οἱ] ἐνώπιον  
τοῦ θεοῦ καθήμενοι ἐπὶ τοὺς θρόνους αὐτῶν, ἔπесαν  
ἐπὶ τὰ πρόσωπα αὐτῶν καὶ προσεκύνησαν τῷ θεῷ,  
17 <sup>17</sup> λέγοντες

Εὐχαριστοῦμέν σοι, Κύριε ὁ θεὸς ὁ παντο-

15 αἱ βασιλειαὶ 1 7 | κυρίου] θεου 28 syr<sup>g</sup> Prim | βασιλευει 14 16 27 28 35 79 87  
εβασιλευσεν vg<sup>m</sup> syr<sup>g</sup> | αἰωνων] + αμην & 12 18 38 40 vg<sup>dem</sup> tol 16 οἱ εικοσι.] om οἱ  
&\* A | οἱ ενωπιον] om οἱ A Q 1 7 12 14 46 92 95 | του θεου] pr του θρονου Q min<sup>plq</sup> 25 syr  
Ar | καθημενοι AP 1 7 14 36 38 91 92 al me arm] καθηνται &\* C 2 95 syr<sup>g</sup> οἱ καθηνται  
&\* Q min<sup>plq</sup> 35 syr Ar | επεσαν] επεσον Q min<sup>fore</sup> 25 Ar pr και & 95 al<sup>rid</sup> 17 σοι]  
σε Q | κυριε] κυριος & | ο παντοκρατωρ] om ο &\*

ἐγένετο ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ κόσμου κτλ.]  
“The kingdom of the world has become  
(for the aor. cf. Lc. xix. 9) our Lord’s  
and His Anointed’s.” The words sug-  
gest the vision of a world-empire, once  
dominated by an usurping power,  
which has now at length passed into  
the hands of its true Owner and Im-  
perator; cf. Mt. iv. 8, 9, Jo. xiv. 30,  
Eph. ii. 2, vi. 12. The world-long  
struggle which will end in this transfer  
is described in Ps. ii. (cf. Acts iv. 26),  
which yields the phrase ὁ κύριος καὶ ὁ  
χριστὸς αὐτοῦ, Dan. vii. 13 ff., 22 ff.;  
and the magnificent issue is celebrated  
again in Apoc. xii. 10, xix. 6, 16. ‘Ο  
κύριος ἡμῶν is here plainly not the  
Son, but the Father; the speakers are  
representatives of Creation, not of the  
Church, and the Lord of the Church  
is from their point of view not the  
Lord, but “the Lord’s Christ” (Lc. ii.  
26, ix. 20), an O.T. phrase for the  
anointed King of the theocracy. Καὶ  
βασιλεύσει εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων:  
not βασιλεύσουσιν, for the rule of God  
and of Christ is one, and the King-  
dom of the Son will ultimately be  
merged in the Reign of God (1 Cor.  
xv. 27). That Reign is perennial; no  
age will see its end (Dan. ii. 44, vii. 14,  
28), and the Son’s re-delivery of His

mediatorial power to the Father does  
not exclude Him from sharing the  
Father’s kingdom; against the per-  
version of the Pauline teaching by  
Marcellus the Church was able to cite  
Lc. i. 33 τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἔσται  
τέλος: see Robertson, *Regnum Dei*,  
p. 51 ff.

16. καὶ οἱ εἴκοσι τέσσαρες πρεσβύ-  
τεροι οἱ κτλ.] The Elders take up the  
witness of the ζῶα (if we may assume  
that they are the speakers in v. 15), as  
they do in iv. 9 ff. Ordinarily the  
Elders are seated (καθήμενοι) even in  
the Divine Presence on thrones which  
surround the central Throne (iv. 4), for  
the Church is the σύνθρονος of the In-  
carnate Son Who is the σύνθρονος of  
the Father (iii. 21); but they prostrate  
themselves at every act of adoration  
(iv. 10, v. 8, 14, xix. 4). With ἐπὶ τὰ  
πρόσωπα αὐτῶν cf. c. vii. 11, where the  
same prostration is ascribed to the  
Angels. The Angels and the Church,  
as creatures, share a common worship.

17. εὐχαριστοῦμέν σοι, Κύριε ὁ θεός  
κτλ.] The Elders represent the Church  
in her great function of εὐχαριστία.  
On Κύριε ὁ θ. ὁ παντοκράτωρ, “Lord  
God of Sabaoth,” see cc. i. 8, iv. 8; and  
on ὁ ὦν καὶ ὁ ᾧ, i. 4, 8, iv. 8. Here,  
and again in xvi. 5, ὁ ἐρχόμενος is

κράτωρ, ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν, ὅτι εἴληφας τὴν  
 δύναμίν σου τὴν μεγάλην καὶ ἐβασίλευσας.  
<sup>18</sup> καὶ τὰ ἔθνη ὠργίσθησαν, καὶ ἦλθεν ἡ ὀργή <sup>18</sup>  
 σου καὶ ὁ καιρὸς τῶν νεκρῶν κριθῆναι καὶ δοῦναι  
 τὸν μισθὸν τοῖς δούλοις σου τοῖς προφήταις καὶ

17 ο ην] + και ο ερχομενος 28 36 49 79 91 95 96 186 al vg<sup>cl</sup> lip<sup>ss</sup> 4, 6\* me | οτι] pr και  
 N<sup>s</sup>\*C vg<sup>tu</sup> (om N<sup>s</sup>\*c APQ al<sup>pler</sup> vg arm Cyp<sup>r</sup> Prim) | ελληφες C 18 ωργισθη N<sup>s</sup>\* |  
 καιρος] κληρος C

omitted, since the future does not fall within the scope of the passage. Εἴληφας...καὶ ἐβασίλευσας, "Thou hast assumed Thy power, and didst begin Thy reign"; with ἐβασίλευσας cf. v. 15 ἐγένετο ἡ βασιλεία. For this combination of tenses see iii. 3 εἴλ. καὶ ἤκουσας, v. 7 ἦλθεν καὶ εἴληφεν, viii. 5 εἴληφεν...καὶ ἐγέμισεν...καὶ ἔβαλεν; and with βασιλεύειν in this sense cf. 2 Regn. xv. 10 βασιλεύκεν βασιλεὺς Ἀβεσσαλὼμ ἐν Χεβρών, Ps. xcii. (xciii.) 1 Κύριος ἐβασίλευσεν (יְהוָה). Τὴν δύναμίν σου τὴν μεγάλην, not the normal exercise of the Divine power, but that final and overwhelming display to which all prophecy points. Compare and contrast Acts viii. 10 ἡ δύναμις τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ καλουμένη μεγάλη.

18. καὶ τὰ ἔθνη ὠργίσθησαν κτλ.] Ps. ii. is still in view, cf. vv. 1, 5 ἵνα τί ἐφρόνασαν (יִשְׂרָאֵל) ἔθνη, καὶ λαοὶ ἐμελέτησαν κενά; ...τότε λαλήσει πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐν ὀργῇ αὐτοῦ, and xcvi. (xcix.) 1 Κύριος ἐβασίλευσεν, ὀργιζέσθωσαν λαοί. In Acts iv. 25 ff., Ps. ii. 1 f. is interpreted by the Church of Jerusalem in reference to the treatment of Christ by Antipas and Pontius Pilate (συνήχθησαν γὰρ ἐπ' ἀληθείας ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ ἐπὶ τὸν ἅγιον παῖδά σου Ἰησοῦν... Ἡρώδης τε καὶ Πόντιος Πειλάτος σὺν ἔθνεσιν καὶ λαοῖς Ἰσραήλ): with a wider outlook the Seer of the Apocalypse sees in it the hostility of the world against the Church. Ὄργισθησαν...ἡ ὀργή σου; the futile violence of men is answered by the effective judgements of God. ἦλθεν ἡ ὀργή σου καὶ ὁ καιρὸς κτλ.; the

*dies irae* is imagined as already come, and is seen to coincide with the Resurrection and the Judgement. With ὁ καιρὸς τῶν νεκρῶν cf. Mc. xi. 13 καιρὸς σύκων, Lc. xxi. 24 κ. ἐθνῶν. The dead will rise in their season, when all is ripe for the final award; cf. Mc. iv. 29, Apoc. xiv. 15 ff.; the scene is described in c. xx. ff. Οἱ νεκροί, good and bad, as in Jo. v. 25, Acts xxiv. 21.

The three infinitives, κριθῆναι...δοῦναι...διαφθεῖραι, depend upon καιρὸς, as in Eccl. iii. 2 καιρὸς τοῦ ἀποθανεῖν or without the article, in Judith xiii. 5 καιρὸς ἀντιλαβέσθαι. But after κριθῆναι the construction is partly changed, and the writer proceeds as if he had begun ὁ καιρὸς τοὺς νεκροὺς κρίναι.

δοῦναι τὸν μισθὸν κτλ.] The *μισθός* to be given in the evening of the world to God's labourers (Mt. xx. 8) is with the Father (Mt. vi. 1) in heaven (Mt. v. 12), and will be dispensed by the Lord at His return (Apoc. xxii. 12); though essentially the same in all cases (Mt. *l. c.*), and though its payment is in all an act of grace on the part of God (Rom. iv. 4), it will vary in proportion to the work of the recipient (1 Cor. iii. 8). The prophet's *μισθός* is in some sense distinct from the *μισθός* δικαίου (Mt. x. 41), but no emphasis is laid here upon the difference (δοῦναι τὸν μισθὸν...τοῖς προφήταις καὶ τοῖς ἁγίοις κτλ.). "Thy servants the prophets" are the prophets of the Church, as in cc. i. 1, x. 7; "the saints" are, as always, the faithful in general. But who are "they that fear Thy Name"? In the Acts (xiii. 16,

τοῖς ἁγίοις καὶ τοῖς φοβουμένοις τὸ ὄνομά σου,  
τοὺς μικροὺς καὶ τοὺς μεγάλους, καὶ διαφθεῖραι  
τοὺς διαφθείροντας τὴν γῆν.

19 <sup>19</sup> καὶ ἡνοίγη ὁ ναὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, καὶ  
ᾤφθη ἡ κιβωτὸς τῆς διαθήκης αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ ναῷ

18 τοῖς ἁγίοις καὶ (om 130 186) τοῖς (om 8) φοβουμένοις] τοὺς ἁγίους καὶ τοὺς φοβου-  
μενους A | τοὺς μικροὺς καὶ τοὺς μεγάλους 8\*AC] τοῖς μικροῖς κ. τοῖς μεγάλους 8<sup>c</sup> PQ  
min<sup>omn</sup> vid vg rell Cypr Prim Andr Ar τοῖς μικροῖς μετὰ τῶν μεγάλων syr<sup>ew</sup> | om καὶ  
ult A me | διαφθείροντας 8AQ min<sup>pl</sup> Ar] φθείροντας P 1 διαφθειραντας C 7 10 35 47 48  
49 87 91 96 qui corrumpunt vg Cypr Prim 19 ηνοιγη] ηνοιχθη Q min<sup>25</sup> Ar | om  
του θεου syr<sup>ew</sup> | ο εν τω ουρανῳ om ο 8PQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg syr Prim Ar | ωφθη] εδοθη  
C | αυτου 10] (του) κυριου Q min<sup>fero</sup> 40 Vict Ar του θεου 8 94 om vg<sup>cd</sup> me Prim

43, 50) οἱ φοβούμενοι or οἱ σεβόμενοι τὸν θεόν are proselytes of the Synagogue; in the Apoc. (here and perhaps also in xix. 5) analogy suggests that they may be the unbaptized adherents of the Church, enquirers and catechumens. These too, if their desire to serve God be sincere, shall not lose their reward; though not ἅγιοι in the technical sense, they will receive the μισθὸς δικαίου. Small or great, the least in the Kingdom of Heaven (Mt. xi. 11), as well as those who stand in the foremost rank of God's servants, the prophets of the New Covenant, are all remembered before Him. The acc. τοὺς μικροὺς καὶ τοὺς μεγάλους must be explained by supposing that the writer has forgotten that he started with δοῦναι μισθόν. The phrase (used also in cc. xiii. 16, xix. 5, 18, xx. 12; cf. Gen. xix. 11, Sap. vi. 7) includes all sorts and conditions of men, and witnesses to the ἀπροσωποληψία of the Judge. The meanest slave among the catechumens of the Church will receive the same consideration as a convert of Imperial rank.

καὶ διαφθεῖραι τοὺς διαφθείροντας τὴν γῆν] Cf. xix. 2 ἔκρινεν τὴν πόρνην τὴν μεγάλην ἣτις ἔφθειρεν τὴν γῆν ἐν τῇ πορνείᾳ αὐτῆς. Here the reference is more general; by a Divine *ius talionis* (cf. Rom. i. 28 ff., ii. 5 ff.) destroyers of every kind shall be destroyed. Διαφθεῖραι, διαφθείροντας are perhaps

preferred to the more usual ἀπολέσαι, ἀπολλύοντας (Jo. iii. 16, Rom. ii. 12, 2 Cor. ii. 15, 2 Thess. ii. 10), because of the double sense of διαφθεῖρειν. Paganism was 'destroying'—the lapse into the present is significant—'the earth' by corrupting the fountains of moral life, as well as by the physical horrors of the amphitheatre and the tyrannies of imperialism; and this moral reference is probably uppermost. All who helped to poison society were themselves διεφθαρμένοι τὸν νοῦν (1 Tim. vi. 5), and their true character would be recognized and fixed by the judgement of God.

19. καὶ ἡνοίγη ὁ ναὸς τοῦ θεοῦ κτλ.] The Sanctuary in heaven (iii. 12, vii. 15, xv. 5 ff., xxi. 22, cf. Iren. iv. 13. 6), as distinguished from the sanctuary on earth (xi. 1) was opened (ἡνοίγη, as in xv. 5; cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 43); i.e. the Great Award is to be accompanied by a manifestation of the Divine glory; cf. Mc. viii. 38 ὅταν ἔλθῃ ἐν τῇ δόξῃ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ. So Victorinus: "templum apertum manifestatio est Domini nostri." Apparently the vision is but momentary, for the heavenly ναὸς is opened again in xv. 5; but the Seer has time to catch sight (ᾤφθη) of the Ark of the Covenant which was within. On ἡνοίγη see Deissmann, *Bible Studies*, p. 189.

ἡ κιβωτὸς τῆς διαθήκης (הַבְּרִית), or as it is usually called in Exodus ἡ κ.

αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐγένοντο ἀστραπαὶ καὶ φωναὶ καὶ βρονταὶ καὶ σεισμός καὶ χάλαζα μεγάλη.

19 αὐτου 2<sup>o</sup>] om syr<sup>ew</sup> | ἐγενοντο] ἐγενετο <sup>8</sup>\* | βρονται κ. φωναί 14 28 al g h syr | om και σεισμος Q min<sup>plu</sup> 30 Ar

τοῦ μαρτυρίου (תַּבְּרִיךְ "N), was within the sacred veil of the Tabernacle (Heb. ix. 4), and afterwards stood in the inner chamber of Solomon's Temple (1 Kings viii. 6). Probably it perished when Nebuchadrezzar burnt the Temple (2 Kings xxv. 9), for Jeremiah speaks of it as if it would shortly pass out of memory (Jer. iii. 16), and Tacitus (*hist.* v. 9) scoffs at the Jewish Sanctuary as "vacuam sedem et inania arcana." In Ezekiel's Temple the Ark does not appear, which renders its presence in the heavenly temple of the Apocalypse more remarkable. A legend related in 2 Macc. ii. 5 ff. represents Jeremiah as having hidden both the Ark and the Altar of Incense (which reappears in Apoc. viii. 3 ff.) in a cave against the day of Israel's restoration; it is added: καὶ ἄγνωστος ὁ τόπος ἔσται ἕως ἂν συνάγῃ ὁ θεὸς ἐπισυναγωγὴν τοῦ λαοῦ...καὶ τότε ὁ κύριος ἀναδείξει ταῦτα καὶ ὀφθήσεται ἡ δόξα τοῦ κυρίου. Other forms of the legend may be seen on p. 39, *supra*. This story in its earliest form may have been in the mind of the Seer, but he has his own reason for introducing the Ark at this point. In Christ God has made a new covenant with men (Heb. viii. 6 ff., ix. 15 ff.), and the appearance of the Ark of the Covenant through the opened doors of the heavenly temple, at the moment when the time has come for the faithful to receive their reward, indicates the restoration of perfect access to God through the Ascension of the Incarnate Son. Andreas: διὰ τῆς ἀνοίξεως τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς ὁράσεως τῆς κιβωτοῦ τῶν ἡτοιμασμένων ἀγαθῶν τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς δηλοῦται ἡ ἀποκάλυψις.

καὶ ἐγένοντο ἀστραπαὶ κτλ. The usual symbols of majesty and power

which attend manifestations of the Divine Presence, cf. (e.g.) Exod. xix. 16, Ps. xxix. 3 ff.—"the solemn salvos so to speak, of the artillery of Heaven" (Alford). Of a "great hail" (Exod. ix. 18 ff.) we hear again in c. xvi. 21; lightning flashes across the sky in iv. 5, viii. 5, xvi. 18; earthquakes are felt in vi. 12, viii. 5, xi. 13, xvi. 18.

The great section of the Book now completed ends, as it began, with a vision of the heavenly order. In iv. 1 ff. a door is set open in heaven, through which the Seer is able to discern the Throne of God and its surroundings; in xi. 19 the Temple of God in heaven is opened, and the Ark of the New Covenant is seen standing in the celestial Sanctuary. Moreover, the whole series of visions which intervenes between these two revelations is full of heavenly things and persons. Most of the scenes are laid in heaven; the rest, though on earth, are illuminated by the presence of superhuman agents. The seven Seals are opened by the Lamb Who is in the midst of the Throne; the seven Trumpets are blown by seven Angels. Angels are charged with the custody of the four winds; an Angel impresses on the elect the Seal of God; an Angel with one foot on the sea and the other on the dry land, makes solemn oath that the end is near.

Yet as a whole the section is concerned with movements which find their sphere on the earth. The purpose of the celestial scenery and the celestial agencies which are employed is not to take the attention of the reader from contemporary or coming events, but to lead him to connect these with the invisible powers by which they are controlled, and to let



the light of heaven fall upon the earthly tragedy. The Throne and the Temple in the *ἐπουράνια* are seen to be the ultimate source of the energies by which human history is carried to its goal. But it is in human history that the interests of the prophecy are centred. In the events which follow the opening of the Seals, if they have been rightly interpreted in this commentary, the Seer depicts the conditions under which the Empire, as he knew it in Asia, was fulfilling its destiny, and passes from these to the great dynastic and social changes which must accompany or follow its collapse. In the scenes announced by the Trumpet-blasts, he works out at greater length the second of these topics; the revolutions which were in the lap of the future, the woes which it held in store for the unbelieving and impenitent world, are painted in a vivid symbolism borrowed partly from the Old Testament, partly from the apocalyptic thought of the time. These kaleidoscopic effects must be taken as a whole, and not pressed in detail, as if they were so many specific predictions; nevertheless they doubtless represent the impressions made upon the mind of the Seer, as in the Spirit he gazed into the future of the Empire and of the race. His sight does not reach as yet to the end; when the seventh Seal is opened, there is silence in heaven; when the seventh Trumpet is blown, he hears the acclamations of the invisible world, but the actual result is not revealed to him even under a symbolical disguise.

If the Seals and the Trumpets disclose the fortunes of the Roman Empire, and, in a foreshortened view, the troubles of the age which would follow its fall, the Seer is not left without a vision of the future of the great spiritual Power which was destined to outlive the rule of the Caesars. Both the seventh seal-opening and the seventh trumpet-blast are preceded

by episodes which deal with the wider history of the Church. Each episode consists of two pictures. In the first pair the Church is represented as the Israel of God, marching in its tribal divisions to the inheritance of the Saints; and again as the universal brotherhood of all races and nations, seen in the glories of its ideal life. In the second, the Christian society is seen in two aspects of its long struggle with the world; as the Sanctuary surrounded by the profanations of heathendom, and again as the Two Witnesses, the Enoch and Elijah or the Moses and Elijah of the new Covenant, to whom it is given to witness throughout the days of a militant paganism, dying for the faith, to rise again like the Master and ascend to heaven.

With the seventh trumpet-blast the Kingdom of God has come, and the general judgement is at hand. Thus this section of the Apocalypse brings the course of history down to the verge of the Parousia. If the Book had ended here, it would have been within these limits complete. But the Seer pauses for a moment only to take up his rôle again with a fresh presentation of the future, in which the vision is to be carried to its issue. A new prophecy begins in *c. xii.*, the contents of the open *βιβλίου* which the Seer had been directed to take from the hand of the Angel and consume. Impelled by a fresh gift of prophetic energy, he feels himself bound to prophesy again to a larger circle of hearers and with wider aims (*x. 11*); and this second message occupies the remainder of the Book. On this second prophecy and its relation to the first see the Introduction, *p. xxxix. f.* The two prophecies (*i. 8—xi. 19, xii. 1—xxii. 5*) are nearly equal in length, and shew a correspondence in scope and plan which suggests that the book is the work of one mind.



<sup>1</sup> Καὶ σημεῖον μέγα ὥφθη ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ· γυνὴ XII  
 περιβεβλημένη τὸν ἥλιον, καὶ ἡ σελήνη ὑποκάτω  
 τῶν ποδῶν αὐτῆς, καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς αὐτῆς  
 στέφανος ἀστέρων δώδεκα, <sup>2</sup> καὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα, 2

XII 1 περιβεβλημένη] περιβλεπομένη A | τὴν σελήνην <sup>8\*</sup> arm | δώδεκα] δεκαδυο 1  
 12 Hipp

XII. 1—18. THE WOMAN WITH CHILD, AND THE GREAT BLOOD-RED DRAGON.

1. σημεῖον μέγα ὥφθη ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ] Hitherto a fresh vision has been announced by the formula [μετὰ ταῦτα] εἶδον καὶ ἰδοῦ, or the simple εἶδον or ὥφθη (xi. 19). The present vision is the first characterised as a σημεῖον; others follow, cf. xiii. 3 ὥφθη ἄλλο σημεῖον ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, xv. 1 εἶδον ἄλλο σημ. ἐν τῷ οὐρ. μέγα καὶ θαυμαστόν. In the LXX. σημεῖον is usually the equivalent of *ἄν*, and is used either of celestial phenomena, e.g. the heavenly bodies (Gen. i. 14), and the rainbow (Gen. ix. 12 ff.), or of tokens of God's presence or purpose given upon earth, e.g. the miracles in Egypt (Exod. vii. 3, etc.). In the N.T. the latter is the prevalent sense of σημεῖον; the word goes with τέρας (Jo. iv. 48) and δύναμις (Acts ii. 22), and it is thus used in this book (cc. xiii. 13 ff., xvi. 14, xix. 20), though only of wonders wrought by evil powers. But the Gospels speak also of σημεῖα ἀπὸ (ἐκ) τοῦ οὐρανοῦ (Mc. viii. 11, Mt. xvi. 1, and of a σημεῖον ἐκ οὐρανῷ (Mt. xxiv. 3, 30), which is to attend the Parousia. Such signs, like the *ἰη* of Gen. ii. cc., would be visible in the skies to men upon earth, and this is probably the nature of the 'sign' now displayed to the Seer. It is not the interior of the heavenly world that he sees, as in iv. 1 ff., but its outer veil, the sky, on which the vision is depicted.

γυνὴ περιβεβλημένη τὸν ἥλιον κτλ.] The first 'sign in heaven' is a Woman—the earliest appearance of a female figure in the Apocalyptic vision. She

is arrayed with the Sun; for the constr. see vii. 9, 13, x. 1, xi. 3, xvii. 4, xviii. 16, xix. 8, 13, and for the idea, cf. Ps. ciii. (civ.) 2 ἀναβαλλόμενος φῶς ὡς ἱμάτιον, and the partial parallels in Apoc. i. 16, x. 1, xix. 17. The moon is her ὑποπόδιον; the phrase ὑποκάτω τῶν ποδῶν may be borrowed from Ps. cix. (cx.) 1 (Mc. xii. 36) or from Ps. viii. 7 (Heb. ii. 8). The Seer perhaps has in mind Cant. vi. 9 (10) τίς αὕτη ἡ ἐκκύπτουσα ὥσεϊ ὄρθρος, καλὴ ὡς σελήνη, ἐκλεκτὴ ὡς ὁ ἥλιος; Further, this Woman in the sky is crowned with a wreath (c. ii. 10, note) of twelve stars, a coronet of celestial diamonds. The reader is reminded of Joseph's second dream (Gen. xxxvii. 9 ὁ ἥλιος καὶ ἡ σελήνη καὶ ἑνδεκα ἀστέρες προσεκύνουν με), and of *Test. xii. patr.* Napht. 5 ὁ Λευὶ ἐκράτησε τὸν ἥλιον καὶ ὁ Ἰούδας φθάσας ἐπίασε τὴν σελήνην, καὶ ὑψώθησαν ἀμφοτέρωι σὺν αὐτοῖς. καὶ ὄντος τοῦ Λευὶ ὡς ἡλίου... Ἰούδας ἦν λαμπρὸς ὡς ἡ σελήνη, καὶ ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ ἦσαν δώδεκα ἀκτῖνες—passages which shew that Semitic fancy was apt to decorate ideal or representative persons with the heavenly bodies. The mention of twelve stars (ἀστέρων δώδεκα, not τῶν δ. ἀστέρων) is sufficiently explained as an allusion to the twelve tribes (Jac. i. 1, Apoc. xxi. 12) or possibly the twelve Apostles (xxi. 14), regarded as the crowning ornament of the Jewish Church; for the notion of the stars forming a wreath or circlet, cf. Sap. xiii. 2 κύκλον ἀστρῶν (v. l. ἀστέρων), and perhaps Apoc. i. 16.

2. καὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα κτλ.] The Woman is with child, and near to

[καὶ] κράζει ὠδίνουσα καὶ βασανιζομένη τεκεῖν.

2 καὶ 2<sup>o</sup>] om APQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>ole</sup>lps<sup>5</sup> me<sup>rid</sup> syr Hipp Meth Andr Ar (hab NC 95 vg<sup>am</sup> fudem lps 4, 6 tol syr<sup>sw</sup> aeth Prim) | κράζει] εκραζεν C 7 8 31 38 87 al<sup>pl</sup> 20 vg<sup>ole</sup> fulps 4, 6 Ar Prim εκραζεν Q min<sup>tere</sup> 12 vg<sup>cod</sup> syr arm κραζουσα syr<sup>sw</sup> vid Vict<sup>rid</sup> | ὠδίνουσα] pr καὶ syrr | om καὶ ante βασ. 130

her delivery; in sharp contrast with the splendour of her adornment the Seer places her cries of pain and the tortures (βασανιζομένη) of the birth-pangs. He can scarcely have failed to remember Isa. vii. 14 δώσει Κύριος αὐτὸς ὑμῖν σημεῖον· ἰδοὺ ἡ παρθένος ἐν γαστρὶ λήμψεται (Mt. i. 23 ἔξει), καὶ τέξεται υἱόν—a passage familiar to Christian thought towards the end of the Apostolic age, as its use by Mt., and apparently also by Lc. (i. 31), attests. But if so, he purposely substitutes γυνή for παρθένος, for the Virgin-Birth is not a point on which he wishes to insist; the mystical mother of the Lord, whom he has in view, is not the Virgin, but the Jewish Church (see below). Jerusalem is described in the Prophets as a travailing woman; cf. Mic. iv. 10 ὠδινε... θυγάτηρ Σειῶν, ὡς τίκτουσα, Isa. xxvi. 17 f. ὡς ἡ ὠδίνουσα... ἐπὶ τῇ ὠδίνι αὐτῆς ἐέκραξεν... ἐν γαστρὶ ἐλάβομεν καὶ ὠδινήσαμεν, ib. lxvi. 7 πρὶν τὴν ὠδίνουσαν τεκεῖν, πρὶν ἔλθειν τὸν πόνον τῶν ὠδίνων, ἐξέφυγεν καὶ ἔτεκεν ἄρσεν. The same metaphor is used by our Lord to characterize the anguish of the Apostles on the eve of the Passion (Jo. xvi. 21 ἡ γυνή ὅταν τίκτῃ λύπην ἔχει... καὶ ὑμεῖς οὖν νῦν μὲν λύπην ἔχετε), and by St Paul in reference to the spiritual travail of the guide of souls (Gal. iv. 19 τεκνία μου, οὓς πάλιν ὠδίνω μέχρῃς οὐ μορφωθῇ Χριστὸς ἐν ὑμῖν).

The reading is somewhat uncertain: ἔχουσα κράζει (ἐκραζεν, ἐκραξεν) is easier than ἔχουσα, καὶ κράζει, but the latter makes excellent sense and has on the whole better support; if it be accepted, καὶ ἐν γ. ἔχουσα will range with περιβεβλημένη κτλ., while καὶ κράζει begins a new clause.

The ancient expositors in general,

beginning with Hippolytus and Methodius, understood the Woman with child to represent the Church, though some identified her with the Blessed Virgin. See Hipp. (ed. Lag. p. 31): τὴν μὲν οὖν γυναῖκα τὴν περιβεβλημένην τὸν ἥλιον σαφέστατα τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, ἐνδευμένην τὸν λόγον τὸν πατρῶν ὑπὲρ ἥλιον λάμποντα; Andreas: τινὲς μὲν δι' ὅλου τὴν θεοτόκου νεοήκασιν... ὁ δὲ μέγας Μεθόδιος [convi. 6 ff.] εἰς τὴν ἁγίαν ἐκκλησίαν ἐξέλαβεν. The majority take the birth-pangs to symbolize the spiritual travail of the Church (Hipp. l. c.: οὐ παύσεται ἡ ἐκκλησία γεννώσα ἐκ καρδίας τὸν λόγον τὸν ἐν κόσμῳ ὑπὸ ἀπίστων διωκόμενον; Ps. Aug.: "quotidie parit ecclesia." Andreas: ὠδινεὶν δέ φαμεν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καθ' ἕκαστον τῶν ἀναγεννωμένων δι' ὕδατος καὶ πνεύματος; Bede: "semper ecclesia, dracone licet adversante, Christum parit"). But the earliest Latin expositor of the Apocalypse, Victorinus (if the words are his), has grasped the meaning more precisely: "antiqua ecclesia est patrum et prophetarum et sanctorum et apostolorum; quae gemitus et tormenta desiderii sui habuit usquequo fructum ex plebe sua secundum carnem olim promissum sibi videret Christum ex ipsa gente corpus sumpsisse"—a comment which Beatus repeats, adding: "semper enim haec mulier ante adventum Domini parturiebat in doloribus suis." Similarly Augustine in Ps. cxlii.: "haec autem mulier antiqua est civitas Dei." The two views are not, however, wholly inconsistent. Doubtless the Church of the Old Testament was the Mother of whom Christ came after the flesh. But here, as everywhere in the Book, no sharp dividing line is drawn between the Church of the Old Testament and the Christian

³ καὶ ὥφθη ἄλλο σημεῖον ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, καὶ ἰδοὺ 3  
 δράκων μέγας πυρρός, ἔχων κεφαλὰς ἑπτὰ καὶ κέρατα  
 δέκα καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς αὐτοῦ ἑπτὰ διαδήματα,  
 ⁴ καὶ ἡ οὐρὰ αὐτοῦ σύρει τὸ τρίτον τῶν ἀστέρων 4

3 μέγας πυρρος AP (1) 28 36 49 79 87 91 95 96 186 al vg syr<sup>ew</sup> anon<sup>aus</sup>] πυρρος  
 μέγας B(C)(Q) min<sup>85</sup> me syr aeth Meth Ar Prim | πυρρος] πυρος CQ 1 130 al<sup>30</sup> | αὐτοῦ]  
 αὐτων A 87 | εσυρεν arm

Society; the latter is viewed as the Jewish Church come to its maturity. Thus the woman who gave birth to the Christ is afterwards identified with her who after His departure suffered for her faith in Him (v. 13) and who is the mother of believers (v. 17, cf. Gal. iv. 27).

In βασιανίζομένη τεκεῖν the infinitive is exegetical (W.M., p. 140), representing the issue, almost the purpose (Vg. *cruciabatur ut pariat*), of the torture endured. Burton, § 389, less simply explains it as "an object inf. governed by the idea of desire implied in the preceding participle." For βασιανίζομένη see ix. 5 note.

3. καὶ ὥφθη ἄλλο σημεῖον κτλ.] A second *tableau*, following close upon the first and inseparable from it. The Dragon is the Serpent of Gen. iii. 1 ff., as the Apocalyptist himself tells us (v. 9). But the preference of δράκων (= יָדִן Job vii. 12, שָׁדִן יֵב. xxvi. 13, יָדִן יֵב. xl. 20 (25)) to ὄφης, both in this context and in cc. xiii., xvi., xx., is significant. It is a mythical, symbolical, monster which is before us, whether suggested by the Babylonian Tiāmat (Gunkel, *Schöpfung u. Chaos*, p. 361, *Enc. Bibl.* 1131 ff.; see Introduction, p. li.), or by Hebrew fancy (Ps. lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 13 σὺ συνέτριψας τὰς κεφαλὰς τῶν δρακόντων—cod. R, τοῦ δράκοντος τοῦ μεγάλου—ἐπὶ τοῦ ὕδατος: cf. Job xxvi. 13, Isa. xxvii. 1, Ez. xxix. 3). The Seer's Dragon is πυρρός, fiery red (Apoc. vi. 4, note; cf. Hom. *Il.* ii. 308 ἔνθ' ἐφάνη μέγα σῆμα, δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφνοῖός), the epithet denoting his murderous work

(Andreas, διὰ τὸ φονικὸν αὐτοῦ, cf. Jo. viii. 44 ἀνθρωποκτόνος ἦν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, 1 Jo. iii. 12 Κάιν ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ ἦν καὶ ἔσφαξεν τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ). He has seven heads (cf. xvii. 3, 7; *Kid-dushim*, f. 29 b, "visus ei est daemon forma draconis septem habentis capita"; *Pistis Sophia*, p. 90 "basilisci serpentis, cui septem erant capita"), symbolical of a plenitude of power; and every head is crowned with the fillet which denotes sovereignty: for διάδημα as contrasted with στέφανος (v. 1) see 1 Esdr. iv. 30 ἀφαιρούσαν τὸ διάδημα ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς τοῦ βασιλέως, Isa. lxii. 3 διάδημα βασιλείας, 1 Macc. xi. 13, xiii. 32 τὸ διάδημα τῆς Ἀσίας; and for the conception of a diadem-crowned serpent cf. Pliny, *H. N.* viii. 21. 33, where he describes the basilisk as "candida in capite macula ut quodam diademate insignem." The Beast of c. xiii. has ten diadems on his horns; the Divine Conqueror of c. xix. has on His head διαδήματα πολλά. The Dragon's ten diadems represent his power over the kingdoms of the world; cf. Lc. iv. 6 ἐμοὶ παραδέδοται, Jo. xii. 31, xiv. 30, xvi. 11 ὁ ἄρχων τοῦ κόσμου τούτου, and contrast Apoc. i. 5 ὁ ἄρχων τῶν βασιλείων τῆς γῆς. See xvii. 3, 7, 9 ff., notes.

4. καὶ ἡ οὐρὰ αὐτοῦ σύρει κτλ.] A reference to Dan. viii. 10 where it is said of the Little Horn: "עַד לְהַגְיֵל נִבְּצָהּ וְנִבְּצָהּ לְהַגְיֵל וְנִבְּצָהּ לְהַגְיֵל"; τὸ τρίτον softens the hyperbole, as in c. viii. 7 ff. A similar incident occurs in the Babylonian myth of the conflict between Tiāmat and Marduk (Gunkel, *op. cit.* p. 387), but the

τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἔβαλεν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν γῆν. καὶ ὁ  
 δράκων ἔστηκεν ἐνώπιον τῆς γυναικὸς τῆς μελλούσης  
 τεκεῖν, ἵνα ὅταν τέκη τὸ τέκνον αὐτῆς καταφάγη.  
 5 καὶ ἔτεκεν υἱόν, ἄρσεν, ὃς μέλλει ποιμαίνειν πάντα

4 του ουρανου] των εν τω ουρανω syt<sup>ew</sup> | εστηκεν] εστηκε C syt<sup>ew</sup> εστη 14 92 | om  
 της μελλουσης τεκειν me | τεκειν] τιικτειν 37 49 91 96 186 Hipp 5 υιον] om Prim |  
 αρσεν AC] αρσена P 95 130 186 (sine υιον) Meth αρρενα N(Q) 1 al<sup>pl</sup> Hipp Ar om  
 Viet | om παντα me

Apocalyptist may well have had no other thought than to depict the colossal size and vast strength of the monster. Heaven (the sky) is too small to hold him; when he lashes his tail, it drags along (σύρει, Vg. *trahemat*, cf. Jo. xxi. 8, Acts xiv. 19, xvii. 6) a third of the stars, and dashes them to the earth: for the change of tense cf. ii. 3, note. "Ἐβαλεν εἰς τὴν γῆν" was frequently understood by the ancient interpreters in reference to the fall of the Angels (Jude 6 τοὺς μὴ τηρήσαντας τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀρχὴν (see Dr Bigg's note); thus Arethas: *συγκάτεβαλε γὰρ ἑαυτῇ πλείστων ἀγγέλων μοῖραν συναποσταῆσαι πείσασα ἀπὸ θεοῦ*. But other views obtained support; e.g., according to Bede, "Tyconius more suo tertiam partem stellarum quae cecidit falsos fratres interpreta- tur." Origen has a similar explanation in *Mt. comm.* (Lomm., iv. p. 306): "qui...peccatum...sequitur, trahitur a cauda draconis vadens post eum."

καὶ ὁ δράκων ἔστηκεν ἐνώπιον τῆς γυναικὸς κτλ.] The relation of the second σημεῖον to the first now becomes evident. The appearance of the Woman with Child has provoked a counter-manifestation on the part of the Dragon. His quarrel, however, is not immediately with the Woman, but with the Child, and he waits his time till the Child is born. For τῆς μελλούσης τεκεῖν cf. iii. 2, 16, note. Ἐστηκεν is at first sight a strange verb in connexion with the serpent, cf. Gen. iii. 14 ἐπὶ τῷ στήθει σου καὶ τῇ κοιλίᾳ πορεύσῃ. But the δράκων is

a glorified ὄφεις, which, as Pliny (*H.N.* viii. 21. 33) says, "nec flexu multiplici ut reliquae corpus impellit, sed celsus et erectus in medio incedens."

"Ἰνα...καταφάγη: cf. Jer. xxviii. (li.) 34 κατέφαγέν με...Ναβουχοδονόσορ βασιλεὺς Βαβυλῶνος κατέπιέν με, ὡς δράκων ἐπλησεν τὴν κοιλίαν αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς τρυφῆς μου. A greater sufferer than Jerusalem is here, and a greater foe than the King of Babylon. The Seer looks back over the long period of expectation which followed the original sentence on the Serpent (Gen. iii. 15; see Driver's remarks on this in *Genesis*, p. 57, and cf. Primasius: "in conspectu autem mulieris stetit dicitur, quoniam illa (inquit) observabit caput tuum," etc.). Two figures dominate pre-Christian history—humanity, fallen but struggling to the birth of a higher life, and the hostile power of evil, watching (Gen. *l.c.*, LXX., τηρήσεις) its opportunity to defeat the realization of the hope; such tyrants as Pharaoh (Exod. i. 22, ii. 1 ff.) and Herod (Mt. ii. 7 ff.) may be in the Seer's mind, but his words cover the whole conflict which culminated in the Cross and its issue. On ὅταν τέκη see Burton, § 305.

5. καὶ ἔτεκεν υἱόν, ἄρσεν, ὃς κτλ.] Either υἱόν or ἄρσεν seems to be redundant. Ἐτεκεν ἄρσεν is a familiar phrase in the LXX.; cf. Exod. i. 16 ff., ii. 2, Lev. xii. 2, 7, Num. iii. 40, Isa. lxvi. 7, Jer. xx. 15, xxxvii. (xxx.) 6, and would have sufficed here. On the other hand υἱόν, ἄρσεν or υἱὸν ἄρσена may have been suggested by וְיָרָא וְיָרָא



τὰ ἔθνη ἐν ῥάβδῳ σιδηρᾷ· καὶ ἠρπάσθη τὸ τέκνον αὐτῆς πρὸς τὸν θεὸν καὶ πρὸς τὸν θρόνον αὐτοῦ.  
 6 καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἔφυγεν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον, ὅπου ἔχει ἐκεῖ 6

5 εν ραβδῳ] om εν P I 12 28 95 97 186 | ηρπασθη] ηρπαχθη Q ηρπαγη Δ 10 29 31  
 37 47 49 91 95 96 Hipp Meth | om προς 2° I 36<sup>vid</sup> 6 εχει] ειχεν 38 vg<sup>cle</sup> full<sup>ms</sup> 6  
 syr<sup>ew</sup> | om εκει 1° C I 14 36 38 186 al vg rell Prim al

(Jer. xx. 15), or deliberately written instead of παιδίον ἄρσεν (cf. Ar. Eccl. 549) in order to emphasize the sex of the Child: cf. Hippolytus (ed. Lag., p. 32): τὸν ἄρρενα καὶ τέλειον Χριστόν; Andreas: ταῖς ἡδοναῖς ἀθλήντος.

The 'man-child' is primarily the Son of Mary, with whom he is identified by ὅς μέλλει ποιμαίνειν κτλ.; cf. ii. 26 f., xix. 15, notes. The reference to Ps. ii. does not necessarily exclude the thought of the members of Christ who are potentially interested in the promise, as ii. 26 shews (ὁ νικῶν... δώσω αὐτῷ ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ τῶν ἐθνῶν, καὶ ποιμανεῖ αὐτοὺς ἐν ῥάβδῳ σιδηρᾷ); and the ancient interpreters lay the chief stress on this wider sense, cf. e.g. Primasius: "Christus in singulis membris dicitur nasci" and Bede, quoted above, p. 148 b. But it seems better in this place to limit the words to our Lord Himself, regarded as the offspring of the O.T. Church; the faithful (v. 17) are οἱ λοιποὶ τοῦ σπέρματος αὐτῆς.

καὶ ἠρπάσθη τὸ τέκνον αὐτῆς πρὸς τὸν θεόν κτλ.] The Seer foreshortens the Gospel history; for his present purpose the years between the Nativity and the Ascension are non-existent, and even the Passion finds no place in his summary. It is enough to point out that the Dragon's vigilance was futile; he failed to destroy the Woman's Son, and his failure was manifested by the Ascension. Interpreters who understand the whole passage in reference to the Church think here of the conglorification of the members with the Head; e.g. Primasius: "licet in capite Christo praecesserit...congruit tamen et cor-

pori. hinc sunt illae voces Apostoli, qui nos resuscitavit et consedere fecit in caelestibus."

With ἠρπάσθη (Vg. *raptus est*, A.V., R.V., "was caught up") compare Acts viii. 39 πνεῦμα Κυρίου ἥρπασεν τὸν Φίλιππον, 2 Cor. xii. 2, 4 ἀρπαγέντα... ἕως τρίτου οὐρανοῦ...ἠρπάγη εἰς τὸν παράδεισον, 1 Th. iv. 17 ἀρπαγισόμεθα ἐν νεφέλαις. Here, if our interpretation is correct, it answers to ἀνελήμφθη in 4 Regn. ii. 11, Acts i. 2, 11, 22, 1 Tim. iii. 16, representing the Ascension as a 'rapture'—a graphic and true, if not exhaustive description. Πρὸς indicates the direction or goal, which was (1) God Himself (cf. Jo. xx. 17 ἀναβαίνω πρὸς τὸν πατέρα μου...καὶ θεόν μου), and (2) God's Throne. The Ascension involves the Session of the Sacred Humanity at the Right Hand of the Father (see 'Mc.' xvi. 19, Eph. i. 20, Heb. i. 3, Apoc. iii. 21), and not merely an elevation of spirit into the Divine Presence, which was never wanting to the Divine Son of Man.

6. καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἔφυγεν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον κτλ.] The Mother of Christ, the Church (which has now become the larger Israel, the Christian Society), does not at once share the rapture of her Son, but is put beyond the reach of the Dragon's rage, so that his efforts to destroy are as unavailing in her case as in that of the Lord. A place of safety has been provided for her in the wilderness, and thither she flees after the Ascension. The Seer may have in his thoughts either the wanderings of Israel in the wilderness of Sinai (Deut. viii. 2 ff.), or Elijah's two withdrawals from Ahab and Jezebel (1 Kings xvii. 2 f., xix.



τόπον ἡτοιμασμένον ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, ἵνα ἐκεῖ τρέφωσιν  
7 αὐτὴν ἡμέρας χιλίας διακοσίας ἐξήκοντα. καὶ ἐγέ-

6 απο] υπο Q min<sup>plq</sup> 35 Meth Ar | om ἐκεῖ 2° 130 186 syr<sup>g</sup> | τρεφουσιν AC 36 186  
(εκτρεφουσιν 30 98) τρεφωσιν AP 1 al<sup>mu</sup> Hipp Meth εκτρεφωσιν Q al<sup>plq</sup> 25 Ar pasceret h |  
διακοσίας] οκτακοσίας 130 | ἐξήκοντα] + πεντε 8<sup>c.e</sup>\* arm ενενηκοντα me

3 f.), or the flight of many devout Jews from Antiochus (1 Macc. ii. 29 κατέβησαν πολλοὶ ζητοῦντες δικαιοσύνην καὶ κρίμα εἰς τὴν ἔρημον), or the flight of Mary and Joseph with the Child into Egypt (Mt. ii. 13). But the event immediately in view is doubtless the escape of the Church of Jerusalem to Pella, alluded to in Mc. xiii. 14 οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ φευγέωσαν εἰς τὰ ὄρη (cf. Eus. *H.E.* iii. 5). In the wider sense the ἔρημος, as Primasius says, is the "solitudo huius vitae...in qua...ut *passer singularis* [Ps. cii. 7] vivit ecclesia"; and the figure is suggested either by the rocky wastes of the Sinaitic peninsula, or more probably by the "wide wild country of rolling hills and hollows" (Benson, *Apocalypse*, p. 32) which lay to the south of Jerusalem, or the high lands to the east of it on the further side of Jordan. Of this country the most striking feature is the absence of human habitations, and the mention of it suggests what was after all the heaviest trial of the Christian life in early times, the loneliness experienced by those who had cut themselves off from the sympathy of their neighbours and even of their nearest relatives. On the Lord's Day the brethren met for fellowship, but for the rest of the week the majority of them stood alone—in the world, but not of it. Yet in this solitude of her life the Church has a place of safety and repose prepared for her by God; for this use of ἐτοιμάζειν see Mt. xx. 23, xxv. 34, 41, Lc. ii. 31, 1 Cor. ii. 9, Heb. xi. 16, Apoc. ix. 15, and for ἐτοιμάζειν τόπον cf. 1 Chron. xv. 3, Jo. xiv. 2 f. What is meant by this τόπος ἡτοιμασμένος may be gathered from Ps. xxx. (xxxī.) 21 κατακρύψεις αὐτοὺς ἐν ἀπο-

κρύφῳ τοῦ προσώπου σου, cf. Col. iii. 3 ἡ ζωὴ ὑμῶν κέκρυπται σὺν τῷ χριστῷ ἐν τῷ θεῷ. Fellowship with the Father and the Son in the Spirit (1 Jo. i. 3, 2 Cor. xiii. 13) is at once the Church's consolation and her safeguard.

For ὅπου...ἐκεῖ =  $\text{ὅπου} \text{ἐκεῖ}$  see Blass, *Gr.* p. 175. "ἵνα ἐκεῖ τρέφωσιν αὐτὴν κτλ. The reference to Elijah is here apparent, cf. 3 Regn. xvii. 4 τοῖς κόραξιν ἐντελοῦμαι διατρέφειν σε ἐκεῖ, *ib.* xix. 5, 7; though the subject of τρέφωσιν is purposely left undefined. But the daily supply of manna during the Wanderings in the desert of Sinai may also be in view, as Bede supposes: "instar Israeliticae plebis, quae pane caelesti pasta [est] in eremo." The provision made for the Church in the wilderness of life is the spiritual food of the word of God (Mt. iv. 4) and the Flesh and Blood of the Lord (Jo. vi. 48 ff.). The supply lasts for 1260 days, or (v. 14) "a season, seasons, and a half," =  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years; see Dan. vii. 25, and c. xi. 2, note; i.e. to the end of the age of persecution, and beyond it, to the end of the present order, or, as Primasius well says, "omnia Christianitatis tempora." Thus the story of the Woman in the wilderness synchronizes with the prophesying of the Two Witnesses (xi. 3); in fact the Woman and the Witnesses symbolize the one Catholic Church under different aspects.

The whole of this verse is anticipatory, and the symbolism is repeated in v. 12 f., where see notes.

7. καὶ ἐγένετο πόλεμος ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ] Another *tableau*, not a σημεῖον (v. 1, 3), but consequent upon the two σημεῖα which precede it. The birth and rapture of the Woman's Son

νετο πόλεμος ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, ὁ Μιχαὴλ καὶ οἱ  
ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ τοῦ πολεμῆσαι μετὰ τοῦ δράκοντος.  
καὶ ὁ δράκων ἐπολέμησεν καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ,  
⁸ καὶ οὐκ ἴσχυσεν, οὐδὲ τόπος εὐρέθη αὐτῶν ἔτι ἐν 8

7 ο τε Μιχαὴλ A syr | του πολεμῆσαι] om του BQ 1 6 7 8 14 130 al<sup>35</sup> praeliabantur  
vg πολεμουντες: syrgw | μετα] κατα 1 94 al<sup>vid</sup> adversus Ambrst 8 ισχυσεν A  
min<sup>plq</sup> 30 me aeth] ισχυσαν NCP 1 28 36 79 al<sup>mu</sup> vg syrr arm Hier anon<sup>aus</sup> Viet Prim  
Ar ισχυον Q 14 + προς αυτον M (me) | ουδε] ουτε P 1 36 al | αυτων] αυτοις B<sup>c</sup> 17 36  
syrgw Hier (eis) αυτω 6 7 8 (29) 130 al<sup>plq</sup> 30 me aeth<sup>vid</sup> | om ετι B<sup>c</sup> 7 28 79 arm Hier

issue in a war which invades the  
ἐπουράνια; for the conception cf. *Yal-  
kut Rub.* f. 87. 2 (on Ex. xiv. 7): "bel-  
lum fecit grave in caelo." It is im-  
possible to admit with Andreas that  
the original rebellion of Satan is  
intended, though Papias whom he  
quotes seems to have understood the  
passage so. Still less can we accept  
the interpretation of ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ  
proposed by several of the Latin  
commentators, e.g. Bede: "caelum  
ecclesiam significat"—a view which  
throws the symbolism into hopeless  
confusion. The Seer sees an assault  
directed by the powers of evil against  
the Exalted Christ. As the Incar-  
nation called forth a counter-mani-  
festation of diabolic power on earth  
(Mc. i. 13, Lc. xxii. 3, 31, Jo. xii. 31,  
xiv. 30, xvi. 11), so after the Ascension  
the attack is supposed to be carried  
into Heaven.

Battles in the sky, suggested no  
doubt by the threatening phalanxes  
of clouds which forebode a storm, are  
familiar to the later Jewish writers  
(e.g. 2 Macc. v. 2 f. συνέβη...φαίνεσθαι  
διὰ τῶν ἀέρων τρέχοντας ἵππεις...τὰς  
προσβολὰς γινομένας, Orac. Sibyll. iii.  
805 ἐν νεφέλῃ δ' ὄψεσθε μάχην πεζῶν  
τε καὶ ἱππέων). But in St John's vision  
here the πόλεμος ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ is not, as  
in v. 1, a mere spectacle in the upper  
air. The words hint at nothing less  
than a supreme attempt on the part  
of the Dragon to unseat the Woman's  
Son, and to re-establish himself in the  
Presence of God.

ὁ Μιχαὴλ καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ τοῦ  
πολεμῆσαι κτλ.] It is a war of Angels,  
in which one angelic host is led by  
the Archangel Michael, and the other  
by the Dragon. According to Daniel  
(x. 13, cf. Jude 9 ὁ ἀρχάγγελος; and  
see note on c. viii. 2) Michael is 'one  
of the chief princes,' and champion of  
the Jewish people (Dan. x. 21, xii. 1);  
and consistently with this position  
he now leads the armies of Heaven  
against the adversary of the Woman's  
Son. The construction is one of un-  
usual difficulty; the inf. τοῦ πολεμῆσαι  
seems to require some such verb as  
ἐξῆλθον or ἀνέστησαν (cf. v. 2, note  
on βασ. τεκεῖν). But it is simpler  
to repeat ἐγένετο before ὁ Μιχαὴλ:  
'there arose war in heaven; [there  
arose] Michael...to make war.' Blass's  
rendering (*Gr.* p. 236) 'it happened  
that there fought' (= ἐγένετο τοῦ  
πολεμῆσαι τὸν M.) involves an un-  
necessary solecism; Viteau's explana-  
tion (*Études*, i. p. 168) is better, but  
the plural (ἦσαν, or ἐγένοντο) is not  
required. Alford supposes a fusion  
of two sentences (ἐγένετο τοῦ τὸν M.  
καὶ τοὺς ἀγγέλους αὐτοῦ πολεμῆσαι,  
and ὁ M. καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ ἐπολέμη-  
σαν), but the construction suggested  
above is simpler. For πολεμεῖν μετὰ  
see ii. 16, note.

καὶ ὁ δράκων ἐπολέμησεν κτλ.] The  
Dragon also claims the rank of Arch-  
angel, and has angels under his com-  
mand; cf. Mt. xxv. 41 τῷ διαβόλῳ καὶ  
τοῖς ἀγγέλοις αὐτοῦ.

8. καὶ οὐκ ἴσχυσεν, οὐδὲ τόπος κτλ.]

9 τῷ οὐρανῷ. 9 καὶ ἐβλήθη ὁ δράκων ὁ μέγας, ὁ ὄφης ὁ ἀρχαῖος, ὁ καλούμενος Διάβολος καὶ ὁ σατανᾶς, ὁ πλανῶν τὴν οἰκουμένην ὅλην· ἐβλήθη εἰς τὴν γῆν, καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐβλήθησαν.  
10 10 καὶ ἤκουσα φωνὴν μεγάλην ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ λέγουσαν

9 ο ὄφης] om ο Ν I Prim<sup>vid</sup> | διαβολος] Beelzebul arm | om και 2° Ν me | ο σατανας] om ο Q min<sup>fore 40</sup> Ar | εβληθη 2°] pr και syr<sup>ew</sup> | εις] υπο? me om μετ αυτου I 186 | om εβληθησαν 26 28 49 79 anon<sup>aug</sup> Hier 10 ηκουσαν 95 | εκ του ουρανου 95 arm<sup>1</sup> anon<sup>aug</sup>

The Dragon's supreme effort was not only a failure, but it resulted in his final expulsion from heaven. "Ετι seems to imply that up to this moment Satan's claims had not been finally disallowed; compare Job i. 6 ἦλθον οἱ ἄγγελοι τοῦ θεοῦ, καὶ ὁ διάβολος ἦλθεν μετ' αὐτῶν, where he still takes his place in the council-chamber of God. The O.T. phrase τόπος οὐχ εὐρέθη (Dan. ii. 35 Th., cf. Zech. x. 10, Heb.) occurs again in c. xx. 11; on εὐρίσκεσθαι in this sense see WM. p. 769 f.

9. καὶ ἐβλήθη ὁ δράκων ὁ μέγας... εἰς τὴν γῆν] Cf. *Sohar Gen.* f. 27. 107 "proiecit Deus Sammaelem et cateravam eius e loco sanctitatis ipsorum." A similar vision was present to the mind of our Lord, when the Seventy reported to him their successes; Lc. x. 18 ἐθεώρουν τὸν σατανᾶν ὡς ἄστραπὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πεσόντα; cf. Jo. xii. 31 νῦν ὁ ἄρχων τοῦ κόσμου τούτου ἐκβληθήσεται ἔξω. It is vain to attempt to grasp the nature of the spiritual fact which these visions symbolize, so far as it belongs to the celestial order. But the extraordinary progress of the Gospel and the Church during the first three decades and a half that followed the Ascension may well be the earthly counterpart of Satan's fall, while the outbreak of persecution in A.D. 64 shewed that the earth was still to be the field of his activities; see v. 13 note.

Ὁ μέγας looks back to v. 3 ἰδοὺ δράκων μέγας πυρρός. Ὁ ὄφης ὁ ἀρχαῖος, *serpens antiquus*, the Primaeval

Serpent (so *Tanchuma*, f. 50. 2 יונירררר שִׁנְיָה, *Debarim Rabba*, f. 23. 3 שִׁנְיָה שִׁנְיָה; cf. Syr.<sup>ew</sup> *ad loc.* 𐤒𐤓𐤀=ἡ ἀρχή, and for this use of ἀρχαῖος see Acts xv. 7, 21, xxi. 16), identifies the Dragon with the serpent of Gen. iii. 1 ff., while ὁ καλούμενος Διάβολος καὶ ὁ σατανᾶς declares him to be the person so named in the later books of the O.T. and in Jewish literature. For (ὁ) διάβολος as a personal name=יָדוּב see Job i. 6 f., Zech. iii. 1, Sap. ii. 24; though σατάν occurs in the sense of 'an adversary' in 3 Regn. xi. 14, 23, Σατάν or ὁ σατανᾶς (so written ἑλληνικώτερον, as Origen says (c. *Cels.* vi. 44)), is scarcely found in the LXX. (cf., however, Job ii. 3 A, and Sir. xxi. 27), but the name had become familiar to the later Jews, and is used in the latter form in the Gospels (14), Acts (2), Pauline Epistles (10), and Apocalypse (8). Ὁ πλανῶν τὴν οἰκουμένην ὅλην: cf. xx. 3, 7. The earth was no new sphere of Satan's working: see Job i. 7 περιελθὼν τὴν γῆν καὶ ἐμπεριπατήσας τὴν ὑπ' οὐρανὸν πάρειμι. But he was henceforth to be limited to it, until the time came for him to fall yet lower.

10. καὶ ἤκουσα φωνὴν μεγάλην ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ λέγουσαν] Cf. v. 11, x. 4, xi. 12, xiv. 2, 13, xviii. 4. No intimation is given as to the source from which the voice proceeds, but as τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἡμῶν seems to exclude both the Angels and the ζῶα—Bede's "congratulantur angeli saluti fratrum suorum" cannot be maintained in

Ἄρτι ἐγένετο ἡ σωτηρία καὶ ἡ δύναμις καὶ ἡ  
 βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν καὶ ἡ ἐξουσία τοῦ  
 χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ, ὅτι ἐβλήθη ὁ κατήγωρ τῶν  
 ἀδελφῶν ἡμῶν, ὁ κατηγορῶν αὐτοὺς ἐνώπιον  
 τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός. <sup>11</sup> καὶ αὐτοὶ II

10 σωτηρια κ. δυναμις κ. σωτηρια (sic) 130 | του θ. ημων] *dei nostri dei h* | om και  
 η εξ. του χριστου αυτου *sy<sup>rw</sup>* om του χριστου *arm<sup>4</sup>* | χριστου] *κυριου C* | εβληθη] *κατε-*  
*βληθη I* 49 *al<sup>pauc</sup> vid* | κατηγωρ A] *κατηγορος NCPQ al<sup>om</sup> vid* Or Andr Ar | om των  
 αδελφων ημων *sy<sup>rw</sup>* | αυτους AP I 28 36 79] *αυτων NCQ al<sup>pl</sup>* | om ημων *ult I* 14 28 79  
 90 92 98 *me arm<sup>1</sup> aeth* II αυτοι] ουτοι N

view of the usage of the Book—we are led to attribute it to one of the Elders, who represent the Church.

Ἄρτι ἐγένετο ἡ σωτηρία κτλ.] Compare the outbreak of voices at the sounding of the Seventh Trumpet (xi. 15); for ἡ σωτηρία see vii. 10 note, xix. 1. Ἡ βασιλεία is not qualified by τοῦ κόσμου as in xi. 15; it is sovereignty, empire in the abstract, which is here in view. This is attributed to ‘our God,’ i.e. the Father; to the Son as His anointed (τοῦ χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ = יְהוֹשֻׁעַ, Ps. ii. 2) belongs ἡ ἐξουσία, the authority which He exercises by the Father’s gift (Ps. ii. 8, Mt. xxviii. 18, Jo. xvii. 2).

The downfall of Satan manifests afresh (ἐγένετο) the saving and sovereign power of God, and its active exercise by the exalted Christ. The victory is not Michael’s, but the Lord’s.

ὅτι ἐβλήθη ὁ κατήγωρ κτλ.] The O.T. representation of Satan as the accuser of Job (Job i. 9) suggests that the Dragon similarly attacks the faithful under the New Covenant. There is perhaps a reference to the zeal of the *delatores* (cf. Juv. i. 33 with Mayor’s notes), who abounded in Domitian’s time, and were busy with their diabolical attacks on the Asian Christians. But the epithet must not be limited to one department of Satan’s work; in Renan’s words (*l’Antechrist*, p. 408), he is the “critique malveillant de la création”—the

cynical libeller of all that God has made, but especially of His new creation, the Christian Church. Ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν follows the lines of Job i. 6, while ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός (cf. c. iv. 8) indicates the sleepless vigilance of evil when it seeks occasion against the good (1 Pet. v. 8).

The form κατήγωρ, though preserved only by cod. A, is probably right; a transliteration of the Aramaic קטיןור (Dalman, *Gr.* p. 147), it was perhaps preferred to the usual Greek κατήγορος (Acts xxiii. 30, 35; xxv. 16, 18) on account of its associations. (See, however, Deissmann, *Light from the East*, p. 90 f.) In Rabbinical writings Satan or Sammael is the accuser of Israel, while Michael appears as its advocate (סניגור, *synhōgoros*); cf. *Shemoth Rabba*, f. 121. 2: “eo tempore quo Israelitae ex Aegypto egressi sunt, stetit Sammael angelus ad accusandum (לְקַטְרֵנָה) eos”; *ib.* 129. 2: “si homo praecepta observat... tunc Satan stat et accusat eum (מקטרנו); sed advocati quoque ipsius stant iuxta ipsum”; *Vayyikra Rabba* f. 164. 3 “omnibus diebus anni Satan as homines accusat, sola die expiationis excepta.” *Shemoth Rabba* f. 117. 3: “R. Jose dixit, Michael et Sammael similes sunt *synhōgorōw* et *katēhōgorōw* (דומים לסניגור וקטיןור)... Satan as accusat, Michael vero merita Israelitarum proponit.”

II. καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐνίκησαν αὐτὸν διὰ τὸ αἶμα κτλ.] The victory of the martyrs



ἐνίκησαν αὐτὸν διὰ τὸ αἷμα τοῦ ἀρνίου καὶ διὰ  
 τὸν λόγον τῆς μαρτυρίας αὐτῶν, καὶ οὐκ ἠγά-  
 12 πησαν τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτῶν ἄχρι θανάτου. <sup>12</sup>διὰ  
 τοῦτο εὐφραίνεσθε, οὐρανοὶ καὶ οἱ ἐν αὐτοῖς

11 το αἷμα] του αιματος 14 36 το ονομα 28 79 | τον λογον της μαρτυριας] την μαρ-  
 τυριαν C sanguinem testimonii me | αυτων 10] αυτου 43 47 87 arm | την ψυχην] τας  
 ψυχας 35 87 arm 12 om δια τουτο 130 | ουρανοι] pr οι Α 1 28 30\*\* 36 47 49 79 91  
 95 186 al

marks the failure of Satan's endeavours. Ἐνίκησεν is said of Christ Himself (v. 5, cf. iii. 21, and see Jo. xvi. 33); the normal condition of His members is progressive conquest (ii. 11, etc., and even xv. 2). But the martyrs' fight is over, and they are already victors, though their triumph is not yet. The Blood of the Lamb is here as in vii. 14 (where see note) the Sacrifice of the Cross, which is regarded as the primary cause (διὰ, *propter*, cf. WM. p. 498) of the martyrs' victory; His conquest of Satan rendered conquest possible for them (cf. Lc. xi. 21 f., Heb. ii. 18), while the loosing of sins which it effected (Apoc. i. 5) silences Satan's accusing voice. Thus the Lamb is the true *συνήγορος* of the new Israel, its *παράκλητος πρὸς τὸν πατέρα* (1 Jo. ii. 1). His Blood speaks of acceptance and not, as Abel's, of wrath (Heb. xii. 24). Yet the Sacrifice of the Death of Christ does not spell victory except for those who suffer with Him (Rom. viii. 17, 2 Tim. ii. 11 f.). Thus a secondary cause of the martyrs' victory is found in their personal labour and self-sacrifice; they overcame διὰ τὸν λόγον τῆς μαρτυρίας αὐτῶν (cf. vi. 9, xi. 7, xx. 4), i.e. because of their testimony to Jesus (ii. 13, note) and their indifference to life itself in comparison with loyalty to Him. Καὶ οὐκ ἠγάπησαν states the extent of this victory; for Christ's sake they overcame the natural love of life. There is here a clear reference to the Master's teaching in Jo. xii. 25 ὁ φιλῶν τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ ἀπολλύει αὐτήν, καὶ ὁ

μισῶν τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ τούτῳ εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον φυλάξει αὐτήν; other sayings of the same type occur in the Synoptic Gospels (Mt. x. 39, xvi. 25, Mc. viii. 35 f., Lc. ix. 24, xvii. 33). Compare St Paul's response in Acts xx. 24: οὐδενὸς λόγου ποιῶμαι τὴν ψυχὴν τιμίαν ἐμαντῶ κτλ., and see also Acts xxi. 13, Phil. i. 20 ff. On ψυχὴ see Mc. viii. 35, note, and for οὐκ ἠγάπησαν τὴν ψ. αὐτῶν cf. M. Antoninus vii. 46 οὐ φιλοψυχητέον. Ἄχρι θανάτου is elliptical: 'their non-attachment to life was carried to the extent of being ready to die for their faith'; cf. Phil. ii. 8 ὑπήκοος μέχρι θανάτου, 'obedient to the extent of surrendering life.' On ἄχρι, μέχρι, see c. ii. 10, note. On the whole verse Bede well remarks: "merito animas pro Christo contemnunt, qui per sanguinem Christi tantum vicerunt adversarium."

This reference to the martyrs is proleptic in the present context, for the fall of Satan precedes the age of persecution. But the age of persecution and the victory of the martyrs, which had begun some time before the Apocalypse was written (ii. 13), were consequent upon the expulsion of Satan from heaven, and are therefore anticipated in this acclamation of the Divine victory.

12. διὰ τοῦτο εὐφραίνεσθε, οὐρανοὶ κτλ.] The heavens (οἱ οὐρανοί, here only in Apoc.; cf. Dan. iii. 59 εὐλογεῖτε, οὐρανοί, τὸν κύριον) and their inhabitants might well keep high festival (cf. xi. 10, note, xviii. 20, for this sense of εὐφραίνεσθαι). Earth had cause to



σκηνοῦντες· οὐαὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν,  
ὅτι κατέβη ὁ διάβολος πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἔχων θυμὸν  
μέγαν, εἰδὼς ὅτι ὀλίγον καιρὸν ἔχει.

<sup>13</sup> Καὶ ὅτε εἶδεν ὁ δράκων ὅτι ἐβλήθη εἰς τὴν γῆν, 13

12 σκηνοῦντες] κατασκηνοῦντες C κατοικούντες N 26 29 30 31 98 | τὴν γῆν (eis τ. γ.  
N τ. αγαπην A) καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν] τὴ γῆ καὶ τὴ θάλασση Q min<sup>40</sup> At τοῖς κατοικοῦσι  
τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν 1 Andr<sup>comm</sup> | ὑμᾶς] αὐτοὺς syr<sup>sw</sup> | om μέγαν ■ 13 εἶδεν  
NACP min<sup>pl</sup>] ἰδεν Q 7 14 92 130 | ὅτι ἐβλήθη ὁ δράκων N<sup>a</sup>.

mourn, since it was henceforth the only field of his baleful energies. Σκηνοῦντες here and in xiii. 6 seems to be equivalent to κατοικούντες, and not to indicate brief or temporary residence, as in 2 Cor. v. 1, where οἰκία τοῦ σκηνῶντος is opposed to οἰκία αἰώνιος. Perhaps κατοικεῖν is avoided because elsewhere in the Apocalypse it is used in reference to the pagan world (c. iii., note); and in σκηνοῦν there may be a reference to the Divine tabernacling of which mention is made in vii. 15 and xxi. 3. As God 'tabernacles' in Heaven 'with' or 'over' its inhabitants, so they are said to tabernacle there with Him or under His safe keeping. Earth and Sea are probably not to be explained allegorically (as by Andreas: τοὺς τὰ γῆνα φρονοῦντας καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ τοῦ βίου κλυδωνιζομένους), but literally, of the world as the scene of Satan's future operations.

ὅτι κατέβη ὁ διάβολος πρὸς ὑμᾶς κτλ.] The Dragon's ignominious fall (ἐβλήθη) is euphemistically described as a descent (κατέβη). It has not impaired his strength, and he sets to work at once with redoubled zeal, goaded by his defeat (ἔχων θυμὸν μέγαν), and resolved to make the most of an opportunity which he now knows to be brief (εἰδὼς ὅτι ὀλίγον καιρὸν ἔχει). The participial clauses are parallel to one another, revealing the two motives which actuate Satan since the Ascension. With εἰδὼς κτλ. Primasius acutely compares the cry of the 'Legion' in Mt. viii. 30 ἦλθες ὧδε πρὸ καιροῦ βασιλεῖσαι ἡμᾶς; Cf. St Luke's

comment (viii. 32): παρεκάλουν αὐτὸν ἵνα μὴ ἐπιτάξῃ αὐτοῖς εἰς τὴν ἄβυσσον ἀπελθεῖν. Earth is still the sphere of devilry in all its forms, but the abyss is its ultimate destination. Ὀλίγον is relative, like the ταχύ which accompanies announcements of the Parousia. In v. 6, 14, the same interval of time is represented as 3½ years.

13. καὶ ὅτε εἶδεν ὁ δράκων ὅτι ἐβλήθη κτλ.] The narrative of v. 9 is now resumed. The Dragon is too shrewd to ignore the fact that his expulsion from Heaven is final and irretrievable. But he recognizes also that his position on the earth offers fresh opportunities. If he cannot directly attack the Woman's Son, he can hurt the Son through the Mother (cf. Mt. xxv. 45, Acts ix. 4). So he goes in pursuit of the Woman, who is identified with (ἦτις, acc. to Blass, Gr. p. 173, here nearly=ἡ) the Mother of the man-child: see note on v. 2. Ἐδίδωκεν, while bearing its original sense 'pursue' (cf. Rom. ix. 30 f., xii. 13, Phil. iii. 12, 14), implies hostile pursuit, as in Mt. x. 23, xxiii. 34, Acts xxvi. 11, and thus approaches to the technical 'persecute' which is the prevalent meaning of διώκειν in the N. T. (Mt. v. 10 ff., 44, Acts vii. 52, ix. 4 f., Rom. xii. 14, 1 Cor. xv. 9, Phil. iii. 6). The historical moment in the Seer's mind is doubtless the dark day in A.D. 64 when Nero began the policy of persecution. From that time the Empire as such was more or less hostile to the Church, and in this hostility the Seer sees the hand of the great Adversary.

14 ἐδίδωξεν τὴν γυναῖκα ἣτις ἔτεκεν τὸν ἄρσενά. <sup>14</sup>καὶ ἐδόθησαν τῇ γυναικὶ αἱ δύο πτέρυγες τοῦ αἵτου τοῦ μεγάλου, ἵνα πέτηται εἰς τὴν ἔρημον εἰς τὸν τόπον αὐτῆς, ὅπου τρέφεται ἐκεῖ καιρὸν καὶ καιροὺς καὶ 15 ἡμῖν καιροῦ ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ ὄφως. <sup>15</sup>καὶ ἔβαλεν

13 ἐδίδωκεν 130 | αρρενα (Q) min<sup>pl</sup> Hipp Andr Ar 14 ἐδοθη <sup>sc</sup>a syr<sup>sw</sup> arm | αἱ δύο] om αἱ <sup>sc</sup>Q min<sup>pl</sup> syr<sup>sw</sup> Hipp Ar | του αἵτου] om του <sup>sc</sup>N arm | πεταται Q<sup>\*vid</sup> 1 28 38 79 | om εἰς 1<sup>o</sup> 130 | τον τοπον] om τον <sup>sc</sup>N | οπου] ινα 130 | τρεφεται Q min<sup>35</sup> Ar | om και ημισυ καιρου C

14. καὶ ἐδόθησαν τῇ γυναικὶ αἱ δύο πτέρυγες κτλ.] Ἀετός is probably here as in Mt. xxiv. 28, and elsewhere in this book, not the true eagle but the griffon (𐀇𐀓𐀕, *gyps fulvus*), a great bird of the vulture type which abounds in Palestine (*Enc. Bibl.*, 1145); for τοῦ μεγάλου cf. Ez. xvii. 3 αἰτὸς ὁ μέγας ὁ μεγαλόπτερος, ὁ μακρὸς τῇ ἐκτάσει. Αἱ δύο πτέρυγες is pressed into the interpretation by Hippolytus (ed. Lag. p. 32: τοῦτ' ἐστὶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ...ὡς ἐκτείνας τὰς ἀγίας χεῖρας ἐν ἀγίῳ ξύλῳ ἥπλωσε δύο πτέρυγας: he adds a reference to Mt. xxiii. 37, Mal. iv. 2), Victorinus ("duo sunt prophetae"), and Primasius ("duobus utitur testamentis"), but perhaps unnecessarily. The figure as a whole is based on Exod. xix. 4 ἀνέλαβον ὑμᾶς ὥσει ἐπὶ περυγῶν αἰτῶν, and Deut. xxxii. 11 ὡς αἰτὸς...διείς τὰς πτέρυγας αὐτοῦ ἐδέξατο αὐτούς [sc. Κύριος]; a still nearer parallel is Isa. xl. 31 περοφυήσουσιν ὡς αἰετοί, where the prophet transfers the eagle's wings to the men who are endowed with Divine strength. For ἐδόθησαν see cc. viii. 2, ix. 1, 3.

The escape of the Woman (v. 6) is now explained; even the Dragon is no match for God-given powers. Πέεσθαι is used of the eagle's flight in iv. 7, viii. 13; cf. Job ix. 26 αἵτου πετομένου ζητοῦντος βοράν, Prov. xxiv. 54 (xxx. 19) ἔχνη αἵτου πετομένου. For εἰς τὴν ἔρημον κτλ. see v. 6, notes; a comparison of the two verses shews that τὸν τόπον αὐτῆς=τὸν τ. τὸν ἡτοι-

μασμένον αὐτῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, and that the 1260 days and the 'season, seasons, and a half' are strictly convertible expressions; see xi. 2 f., note. On the meaning of the time limit here see Hippolytus (ed. Lag. p. 32): αὐταὶ εἰσιν αἱ χίλια διακόσσια ἐξήκοντα...ὡς κρατήσῃ τυραννος διώκων τὴν ἐκκλησίαν φεύγουσαν ἀπὸ πόλεως εἰς πόλιν καὶ ἐν ἐρημίᾳ κρυπτομένην ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν.

To some extent the solitary life is a necessity imposed upon Christians by their religion: to the end of the present order the Church dwells in the wilderness, and is a *vox clamantis in deserto*. But as an historical fact the withdrawal into the wilderness began with the outbreak of persecution. The Church was constrained to meet the policy of persecution by a policy of secrecy; she began to guard the mysteries from the sight of the heathen, to withhold the Creed and the Lord's Prayer from catechumens till the eve of baptism, to abstain from public amusements and from society, to substitute loyalty to the Christian brotherhood for an exclusive patriotism; cf. the interesting passage in *Ep. ad Diogn.* v. 4, 5 παράδοξον ἐνδείκνυνται τὴν κατάστασιν τῆς ἐαυτῶν πολιτείας· πατρίδας οἰκοῦσιν ἰδίᾳς, ἀλλ' ὡς πάροικοι...πᾶσα ξένη πατρίς ἐστὶν αὐτῶν, καὶ πᾶσα πατρίς ξένη.

Ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ ὄφως=𐀇𐀓𐀕, cf. Jud. ix. 21 ὄκησεν ἐκεῖ ἀπὸ προσώπου Ἀβειμέλεκ (𐀇𐀓𐀕).

15. καὶ ἔβαλεν ὁ ὄφεις ἐκ τοῦ στό-

ὁ ὄφεις ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ ὀπίσω τῆς γυναικὸς  
ῥῥωρ ὡς ποταμόν, ἵνα αὐτὴν ποταμοφόρητον ποιήσῃ.  
<sup>16</sup> καὶ ἐβοήθησεν ἡ γῆ τῇ γυναικί, καὶ ἤνοιξεν ἡ γῆ τὸ 16

15 αὐτὴν] ταυτην P 1 7 al | om ινα...ποιηση me ut eam perderet Prim 16 om  
βοηθη. η γη τη γυν. me | om η γη 2° 34 35 40 41 42 al<sup>vid</sup> arm anon<sup>aug</sup>

ματος αὐτοῦ κτλ.] The Serpent—  
δράκων is dropt here and in v. 14; the  
mind of the Seer glancing back at  
the ὄφεις ὁ ἀρχαῖος of v. 9—unable to  
follow the Woman in her flight, seeks  
to intercept it by a flood of waters  
which he pours out from his mouth  
(contrast i. 16, ii. 16, xix. 15 ff.). The  
thought of the godly wrestling with a  
flood of evil is familiar to the Psalmists  
(Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 5) χεῖμαρροι ἀνομίας  
ἐξετάραξάν με, xxxi. (xxxii.) 6 ἐν κατα-  
κλυσμῷ ὑδάτων πολλῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν οὐκ  
ἐγγιούσιν, cxliii. (cxliv.) 4 f. τὸ ῥῥωρ  
κατεπόντισεν ἡμᾶς, χεῖμαρρον διήλθεν ἡ  
ψυχὴ ἡμῶν...τὸ ῥῥωρ τὸ ἀνυπόστατον  
(עֲלֵי־הַיָּם וְעַל־הַיָּם), and the Prophets  
(Isa. xliii. 2 ἐὰν διαβαίης δι' ῥδατος,  
μετὰ σοῦ εἰμι, καὶ ποταμοὶ οὐ συγκλύ-  
σουσίν σε); it may have been suggested  
by the passage through the Red Sea  
and the Jordan, or possibly by the  
χεῖμαρροι of Palestinian wadys (cf.  
Mt. vii. 27).

Ps. Cyprian (*ad Novat.* 14) inter-  
prets the flood from the Dragon's  
mouth of the Decian edicts which led  
to the fall of many of the faithful;  
Victorinus sees in it the passions of  
the populace aroused against the  
Church: "aqua...populum qui perse-  
quatur eam significat," cf. Primasius:  
"impetum persecutorum aqua signi-  
ficat." Andreas offers a choice of ex-  
planations: τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ἀθέων ἀνδρῶν ἢ  
πονηρῶν δαιμόνων ἢ ποικίλων πειρασμῶν  
πλήθος.

The torrent let loose by the Ser-  
pent is designed to sweep away the  
Woman. Ποταμοφόρητος is formed  
regularly after the example of ἀνεμο-  
φόρητος, ὑδατοφόρητος (WM. p. 124);  
for ποτ. ποιεῖν cf. ἡρημωμένην ποιεῖν καὶ

γυμνὴν (xvii. 16)—the exact phrase is  
used by Hesychius in his note on *Il.*  
vi. 348 ἀπόερσεν· ποταμοφόρητον ἐποί-  
ησεν. The purpose which, consciously  
or not, animated Imperial persecutors  
was to destroy the Christian name.  
The Seer discovers it already in the  
work of Nero and Domitian; in the  
edicts of Decius and Diocletian it was  
openly avowed.

16. καὶ ἐβοήθησεν ἡ γῆ τῇ γυναικί  
κτλ.] Instances were known in Asia  
in which rivers or streams disappeared  
into the bowels of the earth; thus  
Herodotus had heard (vii. 30) that  
the Lycus flowed underground near  
Colossae, and the statement is con-  
firmed by Strabo and Pliny (Ramsay,  
*Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, i.  
p. 210 f.); at the present time the  
Chrysorrhoas, which flows from the  
hot springs of Hierapolis (cf. iii. 16,  
note), is said to bury itself in the  
plain between Hierapolis and Laodicea  
(Ramsay, *op. cit.* ii. p. 86, note 2).  
It is not easy to conjecture the exact  
meaning of the symbol here. But the  
general sense is clear: the Apoca-  
lyptist foresees the failure of any  
attempt, however virulent, to destroy  
the Church (cf. Mt. xvi. 18). Help  
would arise from unexpected quarters;  
the death of the persecuting Emperor,  
followed by a change of policy on the  
part of his successors, sudden revul-  
sions of public feeling, or a fresh turn  
of events diverting public attention  
from the Church, would from time to  
time check or frustrate Satan's plans.

The phrase ἤνοιξεν κτλ. is from  
Num. xvi. 30 ἀνοίξασα ἡ γῆ τὸ στόμα  
αὐτῆς καταπίεται αὐτούς; cf. Num. xxvi.  
10, Deut. xi. 6, Ps. cv. (cvi.) 17.

στόμα αὐτῆς καὶ κατέπιεν τὸν ποταμὸν ὃν ἔβαλεν  
 17 ὁ δράκων ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ. <sup>17</sup> καὶ ὠργίσθη ὁ  
 δράκων ἐπὶ τῇ γυναικί, καὶ ἀπῆλθεν ποιῆσαι πόλεμον  
 μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν τοῦ σπέρματος αὐτῆς, τῶν τηρούν-  
 των τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἔχόντων τὴν μαρτυρίαν  
 18 Ἰησοῦ. <sup>18</sup> καὶ ἐστάθη ἐπὶ τὴν ἄμμον τῆς θαλάσσης.

16 om και κατεπιεν...στοματος αυτου syt | τον ποταμον ον] το υδωρ ο A arm<sup>1</sup> | εβα-  
 λεν] ενεβαλεν Q (14 92) 17 οργισθη Q 7 36 | om επι C Prim<sup>vid</sup> (mulieri) | των  
 λοιπων] τ. επιλοιπων & τ. αγιων Hipp om 130 | Ιησου] του Ιησου Q\*\* 1 7 8 Ιησου  
 χριστου vg<sup>clleips 4 tol</sup> Prim του θεου &\* θεου 98 18 εσταθη KAC 87 92 130 vg syt  
 arm aeth<sup>utr</sup> anon<sup>aug</sup>] εσταθην PQ 186 me syre<sup>w</sup> arm<sup>1,3</sup> Andr Ar

17. καὶ ὠργίσθη ὁ δράκων ἐπὶ τῇ  
 γυναικί κτλ.] The Dragon, enraged at  
 the escape of the Woman (for ὠργί-  
 ζεσθαι ἐπί with dat. see Gen. xl. 2,  
 Num. xxxi. 14; other constructions  
 are ὠργ. ἐπί with acc., 4 Regn. xix. 28,  
 Ps. lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 1, cv. (cvi.) 40; ὠργ.  
 εἰς (Deut. vii. 4) or ἐν (Jud. ii. 20, iii.  
 8, x. 7); ὠργ. followed by dat. without  
 preposition (Num. xxv. 3, Mt. v. 22)),  
 seeks his revenge in other ways. If  
 he can neither unseat the Throned  
 Christ nor destroy the Church, yet  
 individual Christians may enjoy no  
 such immunity. In this hope he goes  
 off (ἀπῆλθεν) to make war on "the  
 rest of the Woman's seed"—a clear  
 reference to Gen. iii. 15 ἔχθραν θήσω  
 ἀνὰ μέσον σου καὶ ἀνὰ μέσον τῆς γυ-  
 ναικός, καὶ ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ σπέρματος  
 σου καὶ ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ σπέρματος  
 αὐτῆς. That believers are (1) brethren  
 of the Incarnate Son, and (2) children  
 of the Church, is taught elsewhere  
 in the N.T. (Rom. viii. 29 εἰς τὸ εἶναι  
 αὐτὸν πρωτότοκον ἐν πολλοῖς ἀδελφοῖς,  
 Gal. iv. 26 ἡ δὲ ἄνω Ἱερουσαλὴμ...  
 ἐστὶν μήτηρ ἡμῶν). From these two  
 conceptions, combined with that of  
 the Church as the Mother of Christ,  
 it follows that the Seed of the Woman  
 is not to be limited to the Messiah,  
 but embraces all who are Christ's:  
 compare St Paul's argument as to the  
 Seed of Abraham (Gal. iii. 18, 29 τῷ  
 σπέρματι...ὅς ἐστιν Χριστός...εἰ δὲ ὑμεῖς

Χριστοῦ, ἄρα τοῦ Ἀβραὰμ σπέρμα ἐστέ).  
 On ποιεῖν πόλεμον μετὰ see xi. 7, xiii.  
 7, xix. 19.

τῶν τηρούντων τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ θεοῦ  
 κτλ.] The younger sons of the Mother  
 of Christ are to be distinguished by  
 two notes; they keep the command-  
 ments of God (xiv. 12), and they bear  
 witness to Jesus (i. 9, vi. 9, xix. 10,  
 xx. 4). The O.T. note of piety takes  
 precedence, for the Apoc. comes from  
 a Christian Jew, whose mind is  
 steeped in the thought and language  
 of the older Covenant; but it does  
 not stand alone, for the writer sees  
 that obedience to the Law does not  
 constitute sonship without faith in  
 Christ. It is those who possess both  
 marks with whom the Devil is at  
 war; as Bede well points out: "man-  
 data Dei in fide Jesu Christi cus-  
 todire, hoc est pugnare cum diabolo,  
 et ipsum provocare in praelium." On  
 τηρεῖν see i. 3, note.

18. καὶ ἐστάθη ἐπὶ τὴν ἄμμον τῆς  
 θαλάσσης] On his way to the war the  
 Dragon comes to a halt (ἐστάθη, cf.  
 viii. 3) by the seashore (ἡ ἄμμος τῆς  
 θαλ., D<sup>2</sup> 7 17 is found from Gen. xxxii.  
 12 (13) onwards: ψάμμος occurs only in  
 Sap. vii. 9). Ἐστάθην is an attractive  
 reading in view of the Seer's circum-  
 stances; nothing more natural for an  
 exile in Patmos than to stand gazing  
 out to sea, and in that position to

<sup>1</sup> Καὶ εἶδον ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης θηρίον ἀναβαῖνον, ἢ XIII. ἔχον κέρατα δέκα καὶ κεφαλὰς ἑπτὰ, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν κεράτων αὐτοῦ δέκα διαδήματα, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς

XIII 1 εἶδον  $\aleph P$  min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar] ἰδον ACQ 7 14 92 | αὐτου 1°] αὐτων  $\aleph^*$  7 | δέκα διαδήματα] διαδ. δεκα  $\aleph$  arm διαδ. τεσσερα me om δεκα Prim | ταις κεφαλαῖς 130 την κεφαλὴν arm

receive one of his great inspirations. And, it may be added, nothing more easy than for  $\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\theta\eta$  to lose its bar at an early stage in the transcription of the book, and degenerate into  $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta$ . Nevertheless, the latter reading must be accepted, in view of the overwhelming support which it receives from the best mss. (see *app. crit.*). Moreover it yields perhaps a more relevant if a less obvious sense. The picture of the Dragon halting on the seashore to call up his terrible ally is one of the highest interest, and forms a real feature in the revelation, whereas  $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta$  is merely scenic. If  $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta$  is read, the sentence clearly belongs to c. xii. (R.V.); if  $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta$ , it will naturally stand as in A.V. at the beginning of c. xiii.

### XIII. 1—10. THE WILD BEAST FROM THE SEA.

1. καὶ εἶδον ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης θηρίον ἀναβαῖνον κτλ.] The Seer has anticipated this vision in xi. 7 τὸ θηρίον τὸ ἀναβαῖνον ἐκ τῆς ἀβύσσου, where see note. The scene is suggested by Dan. vii. 2 f., Th. ἐγὼ Δανιὴλ ἐθεώρουν, καὶ ἰδοὺ οἱ τέσσαρες ἄνεμοι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ προσέβαλλον εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν τὴν μεγάλην (the Mediterranean), καὶ τέσσερα θηρία μεγάλα ἀνέβαινον ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης: cf. 4 Esdr. xi. 1 "ecce ascendebat de mari aquila." The Sea is an apt symbol of the agitated surface of unregenerate humanity (cf. Isa. lvii. 20), and especially of the seething cauldron of national and social life, out of which the great historical movements of the world arise; cf. Isa. xvii. 12 οὐαὶ πλήθος ἐθνῶν πολλῶν· ὡς θάλασσα κυμαίνουσα, οὕτως παραχθήσεται; Apoc. xvii. 15 τὰ ὕδατα

ἃ εἶδες...λαοὶ καὶ ὄχλοι εἰσὶν καὶ ἔθνη καὶ γλῶσσαι. The θηρίον which rises out of this troubled sea is, as in Dan. vii. 17, 23, some vast Empire, possessing a strength which is used in the interests of brute force. It is described at length, still after the manner of Daniel, but with independent details. Like the Dragon, it has ten horns and seven heads (cf. xii. 3), but in the case of the Beast it is the horns which are crowned and not the heads. The 'ten horns' come from Daniel's description of the Fourth Beast, in the interpretation of which they are explained as "ten kings" (Dan. vii. 24 Th. τὰ δέκα κέρατα αὐτοῦ, δέκα βασιλεῖς ἀναστήσονται, cf. Apoc. xvii. 12). Daniel's Fourth Beast is in all probability the Empire of Alexander, and its horns either the Kings of Antioch or the kingdoms of the Diadochi; see Bevan, *Daniel*, p. 122 f., and Driver, p. 98 f. The Seer has in view the great persecuting Power of his own age, the Empire of Rome; on its seven heads and ten horns see c. xvii. 9, 12, notes. An early interpretation, however, identified the Beast from the Sea with Antichrist, e.g. Irenaeus (v. 28. 2), who compares 2 Thess. ii. 10 ff.

καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς αὐτοῦ ὀνόματα βλασφημίας] His seven heads, if not crowned, were titles (or, if we prefer the reading of  $\aleph CP$ , a title), which were of the nature of blasphemy (cf. xvii. 3). What were the blasphemous titles assumed by the Heads of the Roman Empire in the first and second centuries may be learnt from the Imperial letters found by J. T. Wood among the inscriptions of Ephesus; see e.g. Hicks, *Ephesus*, p. 150 [αὐτο-



2 αὐτοῦ ὀνόματα βλασφημίας. <sup>2</sup>καὶ τὸ θηρίον ὃ εἶδον  
 ἦν ὅμοιον παρδάλει, καὶ οἱ πόδες αὐτοῦ ὡς ἄρκου, καὶ  
 τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ ὡς στόμα λέοντος. καὶ ἔδωκεν  
 αὐτῷ ὁ δράκων τὴν δύναμιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν θρόνον

1 ονοματα] ονομα NCP 1 28 79 95 al vg<sup>f</sup>udemlps4tol me syr<sup>ew</sup> arm aeth Prim | om  
 βλασφημίας me 2 εἶδον NCP al<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar | ἰδον AQ 14 92 130 | om ην 1 12 46  
 arm | αρκτου 29 30\*\* 47 87\* 90 91 92 94\*\* 95 96 98 al Ar | om στομα 2° 38 130 syr<sup>ew</sup>  
 arm<sup>1</sup> aeth | λεοντων B 14 92 syrr Vict | ο δρακων] om ο B

κράτωρ] Καῖσαρ θεοῦ Τραϊανοῦ Παρθι-  
 κοῦ υἱός | [θεοῦ Νερούα υἱ]ωνός, Τραϊ-  
 ανὸς Ἀδριανὸς Σεβαστός; *ib.* p. 154  
 αὐτο[κράτωρ Καῖσαρ θεοῦ Ἀδ]ριανοῦ |  
 υἱός, θε[οῦ Τραϊανοῦ Παρθικοῦ υἱ]ωνός, |  
 θεοῦ Νερ[οῦα ἔκγονος, Τίτος Αἴλιος  
 Ἀδρι]ανὸς | Ἀντωνίνος Σεβαστός. How  
 fully this language was reciprocated  
 by the cities of Asia appears from  
 other inscriptions which record  
 honours decreed to the Emperor,  
 e.g. Hicks, p. 162 [αὐ]τοκράτορι θεῷ  
 Καίσαρι; *ib.* p. 169 θεοῖς Σεβαστοῖς.  
 No Christian, none at least of Jewish  
 origin, could have read such inscrip-  
 tions day after day without a shock  
 to his inbred monotheism. The use  
 of Divine titles was a βλασφημία πρὸς  
 τὸν θεόν (*v.* 6), and the very note of  
 Antichrist; cf. 2 Thess. ii. 4 ff. Even  
 apart from direct blasphemy, the  
 pretensions of Rome were offensive  
 to men who believed in the sove-  
 reignty of God; cf. Renan, *L'Ante-*  
*christ*, p. 413, "la grandeur, l'orgueil  
 de Rome, l'imperium qu'elle se dé-  
 cerne, sa divinité, objet d'un culte  
 spécial et public, sont un blasphème  
 perpétuel contre Dieu, seul souverain  
 réel du monde." See the Introduction  
 to this commentary, p. lxxxvi ff.

2. καὶ τὸ θηρίον ὃ εἶδον ἦν ὅμοιον  
 παρδάλει κτλ.] Daniel's first Beast  
 was ὡσεὶ λέαινα, his second ὅμοιον  
 ἄρκου, his third ὡσεὶ πάρδαλις. The  
 Seer's Beast combines these features;  
 whatever the Babylonian, Median and  
 Persian Empires had of strength and  
 brutality, was present in their latest  
 successor, the Empire of Rome, as it  
 was seen under Nero and Domitian.

In the Seer's eyes Rome had the dis-  
 position of the leopard—the agility,  
 the cat-like vigilance and craft, the  
 fierce cruelty of that too familiar in-  
 habitant of Palestine and the further  
 East (Sir. xxviii. 23 (27) ὡς πάρδαλις  
 λυμανεῖται αὐτούς, Hos. xiii. 7 ἔσομαι  
 αὐτοῖς ὡς πάρδαλις...κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν Ἀσ-  
 συρίων, Hab. i. 8 ἐξாலούνται ὑπὲρ παρ-  
 δάλεις, Jer. v. 6 π. ἐγρηγόρησεν ἐπὶ τὰς  
 πόλεις αὐτῶν); the feet of the bear  
 (ἄρκου rather than ἄρκτος, see W. Schm.,  
 p. 65, Blass, *Gr.* p. 24), with their slow  
 strength and power to crush (on the  
 bear in Palestine see 1 Regn. xvii. 34,  
 4 Regn. ii. 24, Amos v. 19), and the  
 roar of the lion (also in ancient  
 times a Palestinian beast, haunting  
 the Jordan valley (Jer. xxvii. (1.) 17),  
 and occasionally found prowling among  
 the Judæan hills (1 Regn. i. c.), and  
 specially dreaded by the shepherd in  
 charge of a flock (Zeph. iii. 3, Zech.  
 xi. 3)). The description, however im-  
 possible to realize as a picture, is  
 surely admirable as a symbol of the  
 character of the foe which the Church  
 found in the Empire, blending mas-  
 sive strength with feline dexterity,  
 following up a stealthy and perhaps  
 unobserved policy of repression with  
 the sudden terrors of a hostile edict.  
 On στόμα λέοντος see 2 Tim. iv. 17,  
 and cf. Victorinus: "ad sanguinem  
 armatum os"; Primasius: "leoni  
 [comparatur] propter...linguae super-  
 biam."

καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ ὁ δράκων τὴν δύνα-  
 μιν αὐτοῦ κτλ.] The Dragon works  
 through the Beast as his agent; the  
 war is of Satan's making, but the

αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐξουσίαν μεγάλην. <sup>3</sup>καὶ μίαν ἐκ τῶν 3  
κεφαλῶν αὐτοῦ ὡς ἐσφαγμένην εἰς θάνατον, καὶ ἡ

2 καὶ ἐξουσίαν μεγάλην] om 29 30 50 93 98 + ἐδωκεν αὐτῷ A\*\* 3 καὶ 1<sup>ο</sup> + εἶδον  
95 vg<sup>cle</sup> fulp<sup>les</sup> dem anon<sup>aug</sup> | μίαν] πληγὴν me<sup>vid</sup> | om ἐκ Q\* 1 36 me arm | ως] ωσει B  
min<sup>blu</sup> 30 Ar<sup>txt</sup> om arm<sup>1</sup>

Empire is his tool for waging it. The Seer regards the persecuting Emperors as vassals of Satan; a great change has passed over the attitude of the Church in this respect since St Paul wrote to Roman Christians: οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἐξουσία εἰ μὴ ὑπὸ θεοῦ, αἱ δὲ οὐσαι ὑπὸ θεοῦ τεταγμέναι εἰσὶν (Rom. xiii. 1). Even after persecution had begun, St Peter takes the same position (1 Pet. ii. 13). The Apocalypticist himself does not hint at resistance, and the Church of the first three centuries continued to be loyal under the greatest provocations. Nevertheless, it was clear to him that the new Imperial policy towards the Church was not of God. In some sense Satan was the source of power so abused; his claim (Mt. iv. 9 ταῦτά σοι πάντα δώσω, Lc. iv. 6 ἐμοὶ παραδέδοται [ἡ ἐξουσία], καὶ ὃ ἐὰν θέλω δίδωμι αὐτήν) is admitted, so far as regards the persecuting Emperors: Nero, Domitian, were his vassals, and all the powers and authority of the ἄρχων τοῦ κόσμου τούτου were at their disposal. Δύναμις...θρόνος (ii. 13, note) ...ἐξουσία: "jedes Wort ist mit feierlichem Nachdruck gesetzt" (Bousset). With τ. θρόνον cf. ii. 13, note.

3. καὶ μίαν ἐκ τῶν κεφαλῶν αὐτοῦ ὡς ἐσφαγμένην κτλ.] Μίαν...ὡς ἐσφαγμένην, sc. εἶδον, which has been supplied by some MSS. (see *app. crit.*); v. 3 takes up the narrative of v. 1. Ὡς ἐσφαγμένην hints at a comparison between the Beast and the ἄρνιον ὡς ἐσφαγμένον (cf. Bede: "imitatione veri capitis nostri"). Like the Lamb, the Beast has sustained a mortal wound, a death-blow (ἡ πληγὴ τοῦ θανάτου αὐτοῦ, cf. WM. p. 297), which has fallen on one of his seven heads (cf. xvii. 8, 11). Ac-

cording to c. xvii. 9 the seven heads have a double meaning; they are seven mountains, but also seven kings, i.e. they represent seven Emperors who reigned over the city of the Seven Hills. If it be asked whether any of the earlier Roman Emperors received a death-blow from which he recovered or was supposed to have recovered, the answer is not far to seek. In June 68 Nero, pursued by the emissaries of the Senate, inflicted upon himself a wound of which he died. His remains received a public funeral, and were afterwards lodged in the mausoleum of Augustus. Nevertheless there grew up in the eastern provinces of the Empire a rumour that he was still alive, and in hiding. Pretenders who claimed to be Nero arose in 69 and 79, and even as late as 88 or 89 (Tac. *hist.* i. 78, ii. 8, Zonar. xi. 18, Suet. *Nero* 57). The legend of Nero's survival or resuscitation took root in the popular imagination, and Dion Chrysostom (*orat.* xxi. 9) at the end of the century sneers at it as one of the follies of the time. Meanwhile the idea of Nero's return had begun to take its place in the creations of Jewish and Christian fancy, e.g. in the *Ascension of Isaiah* (ed. Charles, iv. 2 f.) we read that Beliar will descend ἐν εἵδει ἀνθρώπου βασιλέως ἀνόμου μητραλφού, and in *Orac. Sibyll.* iv. 119 f. καὶ τότε ἀπ' Ἰταλίας βασιλεὺς μέγας, οἷά τε δρῶντος | φεύξεται ἄφαντος ἄπυστος ὑπὲρ πόρον Εὐφρήται; *ib.* 138 ἦξει καὶ Ῥώμης ὁ φυγὰς, μέγα ἔγχος αἰέρας, | Εὐφρήτην διαβάς πολ-  
λαῖς ἄμα μυριάδεσσιν (cf. *ib.* v. 143 ff., 362 ff.). The legend has been used by St John to represent the revival of Nero's persecuting policy by Domitian,

πληγὴ τοῦ θανάτου αὐτοῦ ἐθεραπεύθη. καὶ ἐθαν-  
 4 μάσθη ὅλη ἡ γῆ ὀπίσω τοῦ θηρίου, <sup>4</sup>καὶ προσεκύ-  
 νησαν τῷ δράκοντι, ὅτι ἔδωκεν τὴν ἐξουσίαν τῷ  
 θηρίῳ· καὶ προσεκύνησαν τῷ θηρίῳ λέγοντες Τίς  
 ὅμοιος τῷ θηρίῳ, καὶ τίς δύναται πολεμῆσαι μετ’

3 om αυτου 2° Q\* | εθαυμασθη A 1 12 28 36 79 186 syr<sup>gwid</sup>] εθαυμαστωθη C  
 εθαυμασεν NPQ min<sup>pl</sup> Ar | ολη η γη] εν ολη τη γη 1 12 28 36 79 186 4 τω δρακοντι]  
 τω θηριω me | οτι εδωκεν] τω δεδωκοτι Q min<sup>pl</sup> 35 Ar τω δοντι 14 92 | την εξουσιαν]+  
 αυτου arm Prim | om και προσεκ. τω θηριω 186 | τω θηριω 2°] το θηριον A 79 al<sup>pauvid</sup> +  
 τουτω syr<sup>g</sup> | om και 3° 6 7 8 29 31 al<sup>tere</sup> 20 Ar | δυναται] δυνατος Q min<sup>tere</sup> 40 Ar

“portio Neronis de crudelitate” (Tert. *apol.* 5); see more upon this point in c. xvii. 8 ff. That Nero is intended by the wounded but restored head of the Beast did not escape the earliest of the Latin commentators, though he failed to detect the reference to Domitian; on c. xvii. 16 Victorinus remarks: “unum autem de capitibus quasi occisum in mortem et plagam mortis eius curatam, Neronem dicit. constat enim dum insequeretur eum equitatus missus a senatu, ipsum sibi gulam succidisse. hunc ergo suscitatum Deus mittet.”

καὶ ἐθαυμάσθη ὅλη ἡ γῆ ὀπίσω τοῦ θηρίου] Both for the use of θαυμάζεσθαι (cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 44) and for the general sense see c. xvii. 8 θαυμασθήσονται οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς...βλεπόντων τὸ θηρίον κτλ. The eyes of the whole earth—τῆς γῆς, not simply τῆς οἰκουμένης as in xii. 9—gaze with wonder after the Beast and his restored head. For the pregnant θαυμάζεσθαι ὀπίσω see Jo. xii. 19 ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ ἀπῆλθεν, Acts v. 37 ἀπέστῃσε λαὸν ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ, xx. 30 ἀποσπᾶν τοὺς μαθητὰς ὀπίσω ἑαυτῶν, 1 Tim. v. 15 ἐξετράπησαν ὀπίσω τοῦ σατανᾶ. Gunkel (*Schöpfung*, p. 358), postulating a Semitic original, believes ὀπίσω to be a rendering of 𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤕 read for 𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤕, but the conjecture is unnecessary, and not supported by evidence.

4. καὶ προσεκύνησαν τῷ δράκοντι κτλ.] In its worship of the Beast and the persecuting Emperors the ad-

miring world worshipped in fact the evil Power which was behind them. Or the sense may be that the vices of the Emperors found ready imitators; the demoralizing effects of their example were apparent throughout the Empire. As for the direct worship of the Beast, toward the end of the first century it was already co-ordinated with the local cults; in Asia the cities vied with one another for the honour of erecting a temple to Rome and the Caesars and the neocorate attached to it. Such fragments as the following from the record of an ‘Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor’ (*Papers of the American School at Athens*, vols. ii., iii.) speak for themselves: [νεωκόρ]ου τῶν πατρίων [θεῶν κα]ὶ τοῦ κυρίου [αὐ]τοκράτορος...θύσαν[τα τοῖς] πατρίοις θεοῖς καὶ τοῖς Σε[βαστ]οῖς...θεοῖς Σεβαστοῖς καὶ τῇ πατρίδι...ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν. More upon this subject may be found in Renan, *Saint Paul*, p. 28 f., Ramsay, *Church in the Roman Empire*, *Letters to the Seven Churches*, passim; the authorities are collected by Mayor, *Juvenal* i. pp. 229, 404 ff.; for an exhaustive monograph see E. Beurlier, *Le culte impérial, son histoire et son organisation* (Paris, 1891).

Τίς ὅμοιος τῷ θηρίῳ;—an intentional parody of Exod. xv. 11 τίς ὁμοίός σοι ἐν θεοῖς, Κύριε; cf. Pss. lxxxii. (lxxxiii.) 1, lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 6, cxlii. 5, Mic. vii. 18, Isa. xl. 25, xlv. 5—perhaps not

αὐτοῦ; <sup>5</sup>καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ στόμα λαλοῦν μέγала 5  
καὶ βλασφημίας, καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ ἐξουσία ποιῆσαι  
μήνας τεσσεράκοντα δύο. <sup>6</sup>καὶ ἤνοιξε[ν] τὸ στόμα 6  
αὐτοῦ εἰς βλασφημίας πρὸς τὸν θεόν, βλασφημῆσαι  
τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν σκηνὴν αὐτοῦ, τοὺς ἐν τῷ

5 om και εδοθη...βλασφ. 1 31 32 Prim | [βλασφημίας] βλασφημιαν PQ min<sup>35</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup>  
Ar βλασφημα A 12 28 34·35 al | om εξουσια B\* (hab B<sup>c.a</sup>) η εξουσια 130 | ποιησαι]+ο  
θελει B (signa quae voluit aeth) πολεμον ποιησαι Q min<sup>pl</sup> Ar πολεμησαι 14 92 me (cf  
arm) | τεσσαρακοντα P min<sup>pl</sup> | δυο] pr και A 16 95 vg<sup>fu</sup> syr Ir<sup>int</sup> 6 βλασφημιαν PQ  
min<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>am</sup> syrr arm Prim Ar | το ονομα αυτου] αυτον B\* | om και την σκηνην αυτου  
C vg<sup>tol</sup>\* | τους εν τω ουρ. σκ.] pr και B<sup>c.a</sup> PQ\* 1 al<sup>mu</sup> vg me syr<sup>odd</sup> arm Ir<sup>int</sup> anon<sup>aue</sup>  
Prim om τους 130 των...σκηνοντων syr<sup>ew</sup>

without reference to the name <sup>לְהַרְבֵּי</sup>.  
The worship of a monster such as Nero was indeed a travesty of the worship of God. Τίς δύναται πολεμῆσαι μετ' αὐτοῦ; points to the motive which prompted the worship of the Beast. It was not moral greatness but brute force which commanded the homage of the provinces. The invincible power of Rome won Divine honours for the worst and meanest of men.

5. καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ στόμα λαλοῦν μέγала κτλ.] The words στ. λαλ. μέγала are from Daniel's description of the Little Horn (Dan. vii. 8, 20). In their assumption of Divine titles (v. 1 note) the Emperors followed in the steps of Antiochus Epiphanes, who (1 Macc. i. 24, NV) ἐλάλησεν ὑπερῆφανίαν μεγάλην. With καὶ βλασφημίας cf. Dan. vii. 25 ῥήματα εἰς τὸν ὑψιστον λαλήσει. In the repeated ἐδόθη there may be a reference to ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ ὁ δράκων of v. 2, cf. v. 4; but more probably, as elsewhere in the Apocalypse, ἐδόθη points to the ultimate Source of all power, without Whose permission Satan himself can do nothing.

For ποιῆσαι μήνας τεσσ. δύο cf. xi. 2, xii. 6, 14, notes. Ποιῆσαι may be simply 'to do,' i.e. to carry on his work, as <sup>פִּעֵשׂ</sup> in Dan. viii. 24, xi. 28; μήνας will then be the accusative of duration. But perhaps it is better

to understand π. here in the sense of 'passing time'; cf. Mt. xx. 12 μίαν ὥραν ἐποίησαν, Acts xx. 3 ποιήσας τε μήνας τρεῖς, and the Latin *facere diem*. The Beast's power endures as long as the Woman's abode in the Wilderness, the prophesying of the Two Witnesses, and the Gentile profanation of the Holy City.

6. καὶ ἤνοιξεν τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ εἰς βλασφημίας πρὸς τὸν θεόν] 'Ἀνοίγειν τὸ στόμα is used frequently, if not exclusively, of the beginning of a discourse or prolonged utterance; cf. Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 14, lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 2, cviii. (cix.) 1; Sir. xv. 5; Mt. v. 2; Acts viii. 35. The Beast's blasphemy was not casual but sustained, when once his silence had been broken; the assumption of Divine Names in public documents and inscriptions was a standing and growing blasphemy. This blasphemy was aimed at the Divine σκηνή, i.e. as the Apocalyptist hastens to explain, τοὺς ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ σκηνοῦντας; cf. xii. 12 οὐρανοὶ καὶ οἱ ἐν αὐτοῖς σκηνοῦντες. Primasius seems to have read τοῦ...σκηνοῦντος ("tabernaculum eius qui in caelo habitat"), though he interprets: "id est, adversus deum et ecclesiam quae in caelo habitat" (Haussleiter, p. 130); but the harder reading of the Greek text is to be preferred. Τοὺς...σκηνοῦντας either the 'company of Heaven,' or



7 οὐρανῷ σκηνοῦντας. <sup>7</sup>καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ ποιῆσαι πόλε-  
 μον μετὰ τῶν ἀγίων καὶ νικῆσαι αὐτούς, καὶ ἐδόθη  
 αὐτῷ ἐξουσία ἐπὶ πᾶσαν φυλὴν καὶ λαὸν καὶ γλῶσ-  
 8 σαν καὶ ἔθνος. <sup>8</sup>καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν αὐτὸν πάντες οἱ  
 κατοικοῦντες ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, οὗ οὐ γέγραπται τὸ ὄνομα

7 και εδοθη...νικησαι αυτους om ACP I\* 12 14 92 arm Ir<sup>int</sup> | και λαον] κ. λαους C  
 om I 36 49 91 186 al me arm 8 αυτον ACQ min<sup>plq30</sup>] αυτω NP I 7 38 49 87 91 95  
 186 al<sup>vid</sup> | ου I<sup>o</sup>] ων N<sup>o.a</sup> PQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg me syr<sup>g</sup> <sup>vid</sup> arm aeth Prim Andr Ar al | ου  
 2<sup>o</sup>] ουτε Q 8 29 al<sup>plq10</sup> | το ονομα] τα ονοματα NP I 28 79 95 vg arm aeth Prim Ar

possibly the Church viewed as ideally installed in the ἐπουράνια; Andreas is perhaps on the right track when he says: σκηνὴ δὲ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἡ ἐν σαρκὶ τοῦ λόγου σκηνώσις...καὶ ἡ ἐν τοῖς ἀγίοις ἀνάπαυσις (cf. Jo. i. 14, Apoc. vii. 15). Blasphemy against God was coupled with false accusations laid against His saints, the loyal members of the Church. The clause βλασφημῆσαι...σκηνοῦντας is exegetical, developing βλασφημίας πρὸς τὸν θεόν.

7. καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ ποιῆσαι πόλεμον κτλ.] Daniel's account of the Little Horn is still in view; cf. Dan. vii. 21 ἐθεώρουν, καὶ τὸ κέρας ἐκείνο ἐποίει πόλεμον μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων καὶ ἵσχυσεν πρὸς αὐτούς. The Beast, acting for the Dragon (xii. 17), makes war upon the Seed of the Woman, i.e. the faithful, and succeeds. Like the יְשִׁיבֵי of Daniel's vision, i.e. the loyal defenders of Jerusalem against Antiochus, the citizens of the new Jerusalem must expect to fall before the persecuting Emperor. Wherever the Gospel was carried, Rome was there beforehand; the Beast's authority extended over all the nations and races which surrounded the Mediterranean (ἐδόθη αὐτῷ ἐξουσία ἐπὶ πᾶσαν φυλὴν κτλ.). No escape from him was possible for the members of the Church, although, as the Seer has already foreseen (xii. 14 ff.), the Church herself, the Mother of the Saints, was beyond his reach. With νικῆσαι cf. c. vi. 2, note.

Καὶ ἐδόθη...νικῆσαι αὐτούς is omitted by the best uncials, but probably

through *homoeoteleuton*, the eye of some early scribe having passed from ἐδόθη to ἐδόθη.

8. καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν αὐτὸν πάντες οἱ κατοικοῦντες κτλ.] Not only did the Roman Empire seem to the provincials a power of world-wide extent, but it had acquired a religious significance which rendered it yet more formidable (v. 4 note). The Caesars were not merely obeyed, they were worshipped by the whole world. The masc. αὐτόν points to the impersonation of the Beast in such Emperors as Nero or Domitian; for the acc. after προσκυνεῖν (the older construction), cf. Mt. iv. 10, Lc. iv. 8, Apoc. ix. 20, xiii. 12, xiv. 9, 11, xx. 4, and see Blass, *Gr.* p. 89. Πάντες οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς is hyperbolic, even if the Empire is viewed as co-extensive with the *orbis terrarum*; and the writer hastens to guard himself by adding: οὗ οὐ γέγραπται κτλ. There were those in the Roman world who, like Daniel and the three at the court of Babylon (Dan. iii. 16 f.), refused to worship the Caesars. Those who worshipped, though for the moment the immense majority, were only such as were not in the Book of Life. Οὗ...αὐτοῦ is unexpected after πάντες, but the purpose may be to minimize the significance of the general acceptance of the Caesar-cult, or possibly to call attention to the individual responsibility of the worshippers. Each Caesar-worshipper by his very act proclaimed himself to have



αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ ἀρνίου τοῦ ἐσφαγ-  
μένου ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου. <sup>9</sup>εἴ τις ἔχει οὖς, <sup>9</sup>  
ἀκουσάτω. <sup>10</sup>εἴ τις εἰς αἰχμαλωσίαν, εἰς αἰχμαλω- 10

8 αυτου] αυτων N\* 95 syr arm | εν] επι Q | τω (om N\*C) βιβλιω] τη βιβλω (N\*)  
1 a<sup>1nonn</sup> 9 ους] aures arm Prim + audiendi vg<sup>lps</sup> 4, 6\*\* me arm 10 εις αιχ-  
μαλωσιαν 1<sup>o</sup>] + απαγει 33 130 (επ. 35 συν. Ar) vg<sup>cl</sup>dem lps 4, 5, 6 tol me<sup>vid</sup> syrr Ir<sup>int</sup> Prim<sup>vid</sup>  
εχει αιχμ. 6 8 29 31 91 93 94 96 97 98 186 | om εις αιχμ. (2<sup>o</sup>) NCPQ 186 me arm  
(hab A vg<sup>am fu</sup>)

no place among "the living in Jerusalem." On the 'Book of Life' see iii. 5, note; and compare with the present passage cc. xvii. 8, xx. 12, 15, xxi. 27. Here and in xxi. 27, the Divine Register is represented as belonging to "the Lamb that was slain," i.e. the crucified but now risen and exalted Christ, Who purchased the Church for God with His Blood (v. 9), and has authority to cancel the names of disloyal members (iii. 5). The reference of ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου is somewhat ambiguous; the order suggests that the words should be taken with τοῦ ἐσφαγμένου, in the sense indicated by 1 Pet. i. 18 f. ἐλυτρώθητε...τιμὴν αἵματι ὡς ἀμνοῦ... Χριστοῦ προεγνωσμένου μὲν πρὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου κτλ., but the close parallel in xvii. 8 (θαυμασθήσονται οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ὧν οὐ γέγραπται τὸ ὄνομα ἐπὶ τὸ βιβλίον τῆς ζωῆς ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου) seems to be decisive in favour of connecting ἀπὸ καταβ. κόσμου with γέγραπται in this context also; and this is supported by such passages as Mt. xxv. 34 ἡτοιμασμένην ὑμῖν βασιλείαν ἀπὸ καταβ. κόσμου, Eph. i. 4 ἐξελέξατο ἡμᾶς ἐν αὐτῷ πρὸ καταβ. κόσμου. On the whole Arethas is right: ἐν ὑπερβάτῳ ἀκουστέον τὸ ὅτι οὐ γέγραπται... τοῦ ἐσφαγμένου· ἐπεὶ ὧν γέγραπται, ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου γέγραπται. οὕτω γὰρ δεῖ νοεῖν, οὐχ ὡς ἡ γραφή ἔχει, ὅτι μηδὲ ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου ἢ τοῦ ἀρνίου σφαγῇ.

As to the phrase ἀπὸ (πρὸ) καταβολῆς κόσμου, it is unknown to the LXX., though used by Mt. l.c. in a quotation

from the Psalms, where it represents  $\square\text{ך}\text{ך}\text{ך}\text{ך}\text{ך}$  (LXX., ἀπ' ἀρχῆς). The N.T. has it ten times (Mt.<sup>2</sup>, Lc.<sup>1</sup>, Jo.<sup>1</sup>, Eph.<sup>1</sup>, Heb.<sup>2</sup>, 1 Pet.<sup>1</sup>, Apoc.<sup>2</sup>). Καταβολή is the foundation of a house in 2 Macc. ii. 29, and καταβάλλεσθαι θεμέλιον occurs in Heb. vi. 1; the καταβολή κόσμου is 'the founding of the whole visible order,' the creation being represented as a vast building under the hands of the Divine Architect, as in Job xxxviii. 4 ἐν τῷ θεμελιῶν με τὴν γῆν, and Heb. iii. 4 ὁ δὲ πάντα κατασκεύασας θεός: cf. Hort on 1 Peter l.c., and Dalman, *Die Worte Jesu*, i. p. 136.

9. εἴ τις ἔχει οὖς, ἀκουσάτω] For the Apocalyptic form of this saying see ii. 7, note. It is a call to serious attention, and here, as in ii. 7, 11, 17, it is prospective and not retrospective, preparing the hearer for the proclamation which is to follow. 'Let every member of the Church who has the power to comprehend it take to heart the warning now about to be given.'

10. εἴ τις εἰς αἰχμαλωσίαν, εἰς αἰχμ. ὑπάγει κτλ.] The epigrammatic style of this saying has perplexed the scribes (see *app. crit.*); some add a verb after the first εἰς αἰχμαλωσίαν, while others omit the second. Translate: "if any [is] for captivity, into captivity he goes; if any shall slay with the sword, he must with the sword be slain." The verse starts upon the lines of Jer. xv. 2 ὅσοι εἰς θάνατον, εἰς θάνατον· καὶ ὅσοι εἰς μάχαιραν, εἰς μάχαιραν· καὶ ὅσοι εἰς λιμόν, εἰς λιμόν· καὶ ὅσοι εἰς αἰχμαλωσίαν, εἰς

σίαν ὑπάγει· εἴ τις ἐν μαχαίρῃ ἀποκτενεῖ, δεῖ αὐτὸν ἐν μαχαίρῃ ἀποκτανθῆναι. ὧδέ ἐστιν ἡ ὑπομονὴ καὶ ἡ πίστις τῶν ἁγίων.

II <sup>11</sup> Καὶ εἶδον ἄλλο θηρίον ἀναβαῖνον ἐκ τῆς γῆς, καὶ εἶχεν κέρατα δύο ὅμοια ἀρνίῳ, καὶ ἐλάλει ὡς

10 υπαγετω me | μαχαιρα bis RPQ min<sup>omn</sup> vid Andr Ar | αποκτενεῖ] αποκτεινει N 28  
79 syr<sup>ew</sup> αποκτεννει 35 95 130 αποκταινει 186 αποκτανθηναι A om 2 6 8 14 29 30 31  
32 al<sup>p14</sup> 10 | om δεῖ A | om εν μαχαιρη (2<sup>o</sup>) 2 6 8 14 29 30 31 32 38 47 al<sup>p14</sup> 10 | η  
πιστις και η υπομονη syr<sup>ew</sup> | πιστις] θλιψις 38 97 II ειδον NCP min<sup>p1</sup> Andr Ar]  
ιδον AQ 7 14 32 130 186 om aeth | δυο] δεκαδυο 12 om 2 6 8 13 29 31 32 al<sup>fore</sup> 15 Ar |  
ομοια] ονομα C και ομοιον ην syr<sup>ew</sup>

αἰχμαλωσίαν. But after adopting the last clause of Jeremiah's proclamation, it goes off in quite another direction, referring to the saying of our Lord in Mt. xxvi. 52 πάντες γὰρ οἱ λαβόντες μάχαραν ἐν μαχαίρῃ ἀπολοῦνται. Primasius conforms the first half of the verse to the last, translating: "qui captivum duxerit et ipse capietur," as if it had run: ἐάν τις αἰχμαλωτεύσῃ, αἰχμαλωτευθήσεται. But nosuch change is necessary; the verse hangs together well enough as it stands in the best Greek text. The whole is a warning against any attempt on the part of the Church to resist its persecutors. If a Christian is condemned to exile, as St John had been, he is to regard exile as his allotted portion, and to go readily; if he is sentenced to death, he is not to lift his hand against the tyrant; to do so will be to deserve his punishment. For ὧδέ ἐστιν κτλ. see xiv. 12, note.

II—18. THE WILD BEAST FROM THE EARTH.

II. καὶ εἶδον ἄλλο θηρίον ἀναβαῖνον ἐκ τῆς γῆς κτλ.] A second Beast is seen in the act of rising, not as the first out of the sea, but out of the earth. In Daniel's visions four Beasts "came up from the sea" (Dan. vii. 3), but in the interpretation (ib. 17) and in the Gk versions of both passages they "arise out of the earth." From this Bede infers the identity of the origin of the two Apocalyptic

Beasts ("quod est autem mare, hoc, teste Daniele, est terra"). But the cases are different; the Apocalypticist is not, like Daniel, interpreting his vision, but relating another, which he contrasts with the first. If the Beast from the sea denotes the world-wide Empire of the West, the Beast from the earth is of humbler pretensions, a native of the soil (cf. Arethas: ἐκ τῆς γῆς... ὅθεν καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ἡ γένεσις) — a product of the life of the Asian cities.

Early Christian opinion was divided upon the interpretation of the second Beast. Irenaeus (v. 28. 2), who identifies the first Beast with Antichrist, finds in the second Antichrist's 'armour-bearer' (cf. 1 Sam. xvii. 7), the false Prophet. Similarly Hippolytus (ed. Lag. p. 24): τὸ μὲν οὖν θηρίον ἀναβαῖνον ἐκ τῆς γῆς τὴν βασιλείαν τὴν τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου ἐσομένην λέγει, τὰ δὲ δύο κέρατα καὶ τὸν μετ' αὐτὸν ψευδοπροφήτην. Andreas mentions other interpretations: τὸ θηρίον τοῦτο οἱ μὲν τὸν ἀντίχριστόν φασιν, ἑτέροις δὲ ἔδοξε τὸν σατανᾶν εἶναι, καὶ τὰ δύο αὐτοῦ κέρατα τὸν ἀντίχριστον καὶ τὸν ψευδοπροφήτην.

καὶ εἶχεν κέρατα δύο ὅμοια ἀρνίῳ κτλ.] The equipment of the second Beast was as unpretending as his origin. In sharp contrast to the first he had but one head furnished with two horns (cf. Dan. viii. 5), which were like those of a lamb. But if his appearance sug-

δράκων. <sup>12</sup> καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν τοῦ πρώτου θηρίου <sup>12</sup> πᾶσαν ποιεῖ ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ. καὶ ποιεῖ τὴν γῆν καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ κατοικοῦντας ἵνα προσκυνήσουσιν τὸ θηρίον τὸ πρῶτον, οὗ ἑθεραπεύθη ἡ πληγὴ τοῦ θανά-

12 om πᾶσαν arm | ποιεῖ 1<sup>o</sup>] ἐποιεῖ 38 vg me syr arm aeth Ir<sup>int</sup> Hipp Prim ποιεῖται 186 | ποιεῖ 2<sup>o</sup>] ποιήσει 34 35 87 syr<sup>ew</sup> ἐποιεῖ Q 6 7 8 14 29 31 38 49 a<sup>plq</sup> 20 vg<sup>cle</sup> am dem lipss me syr arm aeth Hipp Ar | ἵνα προσκυνήσουσιν AC 7 14 30\* 36 98] ἵνα προσκυνήσωσιν PQ min<sup>pl</sup> Hipp Ar καὶ προσκ. syr<sup>ew</sup> προσκυνῇ & | το θηριον το πρωτον] τω θηριω τω πρωτω 6\* 35 41 42 87 95 | om του θανατου A

gested innocence and even weakness, his voice was the roar of a dragon; cf. a fragment of Hermippus quoted by Wetstein: τὸ πρόσωπον ἀρνίου ἔχειν δοκεῖς, τὰ δὲ ἔνδον οὐδὲν διαφέρει δράκοντος. Though both ἀρνίω and δράκων are anarthrous, they doubtless allude to the Lamb of c. v. 6 and the Dragon of c. xiii. 1. The second Beast is in some sense at once a Pseudochrist and an Antichrist: ἐξομολοῦσθαι μέλλει τῷ νῦν τοῦ θεοῦ, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐαυτὸν βασιλέα ἐπιδεικνύσιν (Hippolytus); "agnum fingit, ut Agnum invadat" (Primasius).

The description recalls Mt. vii. 15 προσέχετε ἀπὸ τῶν ψευδοπροφητῶν, οἵτινες ἔρχονται πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐν ἐνδύμασιν προβάτων, ἔσωθεν δὲ εἰσιν λύκοι ἄρπαγες. Cf. Victorinus: "magnum falsumque prophetam dicit, qui facturus est signa et portenta." The second Beast is in fact in later chapters of the book called ὁ ψευδοπροφήτης (xvi. 13, xix. 20, xx. 10), while τὸ ἄλλο θηρίον or τὸ θ. τὸ δεύτερον does not appear; from this chapter onwards the only θηρίον mentioned is the first Beast, or the wounded head which is identified with him (xiv. 9, 11, xv. 2, xvi. 2, 10, 13, xvii. 3 ff., xix. 19, 20, xx. 4, 10). In the second Beast we have a religious, as in the first a civil, power; he is a ψευδοπροφήτης (xvi. 23, xix. 20, xx. 10), who claims a spiritual power which he does not possess, and misinterprets the Divine Will in the interests of the persecuting State. Some ancient interpreters saw in him

the Christian ministry turned to unworthy uses; cf. Beatus: "bestia de terra praepositi mali sunt in ecclesia." Such men may be in the background of St John's thought, but the immediate reference is rather to the pagan priesthood of his own time; cf. iv. 14, 15, note.

12. καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν τοῦ πρώτου θηρίου πᾶσαν ποιεῖ κτλ.] The authority of the Dragon, which was delegated to the first Beast (xiii. 2), descends to the second; the first fights the Dragon's battles, the second supports the first by methods of his own, but with a strength which is derived ultimately from the Dragon. τὴν ἐξουσίαν...ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ is a pregnant sentence; written out at length it would be τὴν ἐξουσίαν τ. πρ. θ. πᾶσαν λαβὼν ἔστηκεν ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ ποιῶν τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ, or to that effect. Ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ recalls 3 Regn. xvii. 1 ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ ὃς παρέστην ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ. The true prophet lives in the presence of God, taking his orders from Him and doing His pleasure; the False Prophet stands before the Beast, whose interpreter and servant he is.

καὶ ποιεῖ τὴν γῆν καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ κτλ.] It is the business of the second Beast to promote the worship of the first; for this end the False Prophet has been entrusted with his power. Ποιεῖ...ἵνα, 'causes to,' cf. Jo. xi. 37, Col. iv. 16, Apoc. iii. 9 (Blass, *Gr.* p. 225 f.). τὴν γῆν καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ κατοικοῦντας, cf. vv. 4, 8. τὸ θηρίον...

13 του αὐτοῦ. <sup>13</sup>καὶ ποιεῖ σημεῖα μεγάλα, ἵνα καὶ πῦρ  
 ποιῇ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καταβαίνειν εἰς τὴν γῆν ἐνώπιον  
 14 τῶν ἀνθρώπων. <sup>14</sup>καὶ πλανᾷ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐπὶ  
 τῆς γῆς διὰ τὰ σημεῖα ἃ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ ποιῆσαι ἐνώπιον  
 τοῦ θηρίου, λέγων τοῖς κατοικοῦσιν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς

12 om αυτου 2° P 14 92 vg Prim al 13 ποιεῖ] ποιήσει 35 87 me syr<sup>ew</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> Ir<sup>int</sup>  
 anon<sup>aug</sup> εποιεῖ 31 Hipp vg<sup>exofu</sup> (fecit) aeth Prim | om μεγαλα me | και πυρ ινα Q  
 min<sup>35</sup> Ar | ποιη εκ τ. ουρ. καταβαινειν] π. εκ τ. ουρ. καταβηναι 130 εκ τ. ουρ. καταβαινη  
 (Q) min<sup>tere35</sup> me Ar | εις] επι Q min<sup>tere30</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> 14 πλανησει syr<sup>ew</sup> | τους κατοι-  
 κουντας] pr τους εμους 2 6 8 29 30 31 32 49 186 al<sup>tere30</sup> Ar | om δια τα σημεια...επι της  
 γης Q\* 130 syr (propter omoiotela.) | λεγων] λεγον B\*\* 1 14 92 94 95 λεγοντος Q<sup>mg</sup>

οὗ ἐθεράπευθη κτλ. is repeated from  
 v. 3, where see note.

13. καὶ ποιεῖ σημεῖα μεγάλα κτλ.]  
 Being a false prophet the second  
 Beast simulates the miracles wrought  
 by true prophets; cf. Exod. vii. 11 f.  
 (2 Tim. iii. 8), and see Deut. xiii. 1  
 εἰς ἀναστήν ἐν σοὶ προφήτης...καὶ δὲ  
 σοὶ σημεῖον ἢ τέρας κτλ. 'Great signs'  
 were expected and believed to accom-  
 pany the mission of the Church (cf.  
 Jo. xiv. 12, 'Mc.' xvi. 20), but they  
 were not to be limited to it; see Mc.  
 xiii. 22 ἐγερθήσονται...ψευδοπροφήται  
 καὶ δώσουσιν σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα πρὸς τὸ  
 ἀποπλανᾶν εἰ δυνατόν τοὺς ἐκλεκτούς;  
 2 Thess. ii. 9 οὗ ἐστιν ἡ παρουσία κατ'  
 ἐνέργειαν τοῦ σατανᾶ ἐν πάσῃ δυνάμει  
 καὶ σημείοις καὶ τέρασιν ψευδοῦς. Call-  
 ing down fire from heaven was one  
 of the miracles attributed to Elijah  
 (1 Kings xviii. 38, 2 Kings i. 10); if  
 the writer of the Apocalypse was the  
 son of Zebedee, he would not have  
 forgotten that he had himself desired  
 to imitate the O.T. prophet (Lc. ix.  
 54 Ἰάκωβος καὶ Ἰωάννης εἶπαν Κύριε,  
 θέλεις εἰπωμεν πῦρ καταβῆναι ἀπὸ τοῦ  
 οὐρανοῦ;). In the present case the  
 sign of calling down fire would doubt-  
 less be exhibited in connexion with  
 the worship of the Beast, for which  
 it would seem to be a Divine guaran-  
 tee. Ἴνα after ποιεῖ μ. σ. is scarcely  
 distinguishable from ὥστε (Burton  
 § 222); the Prophet's powers extend  
 so far that he can even (καὶ) cause

fire to descend from heaven, and that  
 in the face of the world (ἐνώπιον τῶν  
 ἀνθρώπων).

14. καὶ πλανᾷ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐπὶ  
 τῆς γῆς κτλ.] To deceive mankind is  
 a characteristic power of Satan (xii. 9  
 ὁ πλανῶν τὴν οἰκουμένην ὅλην, where  
 see note) and it has descended to the  
 false Prophet; see reff. cited on v. 12.  
 The success of the latter is due to  
 the signs (διὰ τὰ σημεῖα) which he is  
 empowered to work (v. 13, 15). These  
 are done 'before the Beast' (v. 12,  
 note), i.e. in the presence and with  
 the approval of the Imperial officers.  
 It is hardly possible to misunderstand  
 the Apocalypticist's meaning. The  
 Caesar-worship was a State function  
 at which the Proconsul and the other  
 magistrates assisted, and the pagan  
 priesthood wrought their σημεῖα before  
 these representatives of the Empire;  
 their jugglery addressed itself to  
 persons in authority and not only to  
 the ignorant populace. Cf. the Intro-  
 duction, p. xci. f.

λέγων τοῖς κατοικοῦσιν...ποιῆσαι εἰ-  
 κόνα τῷ θηρίῳ κτλ.] Yet the chief  
 purpose of the σημεῖα wrought by the  
 magic of the priests of the Augusti  
 was to popularize the new cult, by  
 promoting the religious use of the  
 statues of the Emperor (on λέγων=  
 κελεύων followed by the infinitive see  
 Blass, *Gr.* pp. 232, 240). Any repre-  
 sentation of the reigning Caesar which  
 served to place him before the eyes of

ποιῆσαι εἰκόνα τῷ θηρίῳ, ὃς ἔχει τὴν πληγὴν τῆς  
μαχαίρης καὶ ἔζησεν. <sup>15</sup>καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ δοῦναι πνεῦμα <sup>15</sup>  
τῇ εἰκόνι τοῦ θηρίου, ἵνα καὶ λαλήσῃ ἡ εἰκὼν τοῦ

14 ποιῆσαι 2°] pr και N [os] o N i min<sup>pl</sup> syr<sup>sw</sup> Hipp Ar | εχει] ειχεν Q min<sup>plq</sup> 36  
syr Ar | τὴν πληγὴν] om τὴν (N) Q 2 6 8 13 14 26 29 30 al<sup>10</sup> | τῆς μαχαίρης (-ras PQ  
min<sup>omnvid</sup>) και εζησεν] και εζησεν απο τῆς μαχ. Q min<sup>plq</sup> 25 Ar κ. εζ. απο τῆς πληγῆς  
τῆς μαχ. 16 36 15 αυτω NP\*\*Q min<sup>omnvid</sup> Hipp Andr Ar] αυτη ACP\*<sup>vid</sup> | om  
δουνα C | om ινα και λαληση η εικων του θηριου C 14 16 28 31 99 130 me syrr arm

the provincials might be described as an εἰκών (see Lightfoot's note on Col. i. 15), whether it were merely the Emperor's head (*effigies*) upon a coin (Mc. xii. 16), or an *imago* painted or wrought upon a standard, or executed in metal or stone. Busts or statues, however, are doubtless intended here. Such *imagines*, together with other symbols of the power of Rome, had always received the highest honours from loyal subjects of the Empire; cf. Suetonius, *Tib.* 48 "largitus est... quaedam munera Syriacis legionibus, quod solae nullam Seiani imaginem inter signa coluissent" (i.e. because they alone had been loyal to himself; *ib.*, *Calig.* 14 "aquilas et signa Romana Caesarumque imagines adoravit"). When Christians were brought before Imperial officials an image of the reigning Emperor was produced by way of testing their Christianity. Cf. Pliny's famous letter (*ep.* 96, A.D. 112): "qui negabant esse se Christianos aut fuisse, cum praeunte me deos appellarent et imagini tuae quam propter hoc iusseram cum simulacris numinum adferri ture ac vino supplicarent... dimittendos esse putavi," and the appeal of the εἰρηναρχος to Polycarp (*Mart. P.* 8): τί γὰρ κακὸν ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν 'Κύριος Καῖσαρ,' καὶ ἐπιθῆσαι (i.e. to offer incense, see Lightfoot, *ad loc.*) καὶ τοῦτοις ἀκόλουθα, καὶ διασώζεσθαι; cf. Eus. *H. E.* vii. 15 Χριστιανῶ γε ὄντι καὶ τοῖς βασιλεῦσι μὴ θύοντι. But in the present passage the reference is rather to *imagines* set up in the Σεβαστεία or temples of Rome and the Augusti. The judicial

use of the Emperor's 'image' was perhaps as yet unknown, but already, as it seems, the pagan priesthood had succeeded in securing for it religious worship with results disastrous to the Christian communities (*v.* 15).

<sup>a</sup>Ὁς ἔχει τὴν πληγὴν κτλ., as in *vv.* 3, 12, but with the addition of μαχαίρης—a new feature which makes for the identification of the wounded head with Nero—and with ἔζησεν substituted for ἡ πληγὴ... ἐθεραπεύθη. The Beast did not die with Nero; he lived on and reappeared in Domitian, who resumed Nero's policy of persecution (cf. note on xiii. 3).

15. καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ δοῦναι πνεῦμα τῇ εἰκόνι κτλ.] Another σημεῖον wrought by the magic of the second Beast. That such tricks were employed in the Σεβαστεία is by no means improbable. As we are reminded by Andreas, it was the age of Apollonius of Tyana, whose legerdemain was freely attributed to the powers of evil: ἰστορήται πολλάκις γοητείαις λαλῆσαι δι' εἰκόνων καὶ ξοάνων καὶ δένδρων καὶ ὑδάτων διὰ τε Ἀπολλωνίου διὰ τε ἐτέρων δαίμονας. In the Clementine Recognitions (iii. 47), Simon Magus is made to boast, "statuas moveri feci, animari exanima... haec non solum feci, sed et nunc facere possum," a claim doubtless suggested by the writer's experience of contemporary magic; as for calling down fire, see Apringius on *v.* 13: "haec magi per angelos refugas et hodie faciunt." It is not necessary to suppose that either Simon or Apollonius (Ramsay, *Exp.* 1904, ii. 4,



θηρίου, καὶ ποιήσῃ [ἵνα] ὅσοι ἐὰν μὴ προσκυνήσωσιν  
 16 τῇ εἰκόνι τοῦ θηρίου ἀποκτανθῶσιν. <sup>16</sup> καὶ ποιεῖ  
 πάντας, τοὺς μικροὺς καὶ τοὺς μεγάλους, καὶ τοὺς

15 om και ποιηση...του θηριου C 28 | ποιησει N 14 36 79 92 95 98 | om ινα NQ  
 min<sup>32</sup> vg<sup>am</sup> Ir<sup>int</sup> (hab AP 7 11 26 36 95 vg<sup>ele</sup>codd pl Hipp<sup>bis</sup> Prim al) | προσκυνησουσιν N  
 7\* 14 31 36 42 130 186 | την εικονα A 1 al<sup>nonn</sup> om arm | τω θηριω arm | απο-  
 κτανθωσιν pr ινα 130 186 16 ποιει ποιησει N<sup>ca</sup> vg syr<sup>ew</sup> Hipp<sup>semel</sup> ποιηση 130  
 fecit Prim | τους μικρ. κ. τους μεγάλους (om τους 2<sup>o</sup> N) | magnos et pusillos Prim |  
 τους πλουσ. κ. τους πτωχους] τους πτωχους κ. τους πλουσ. N 79

p. 249f., *Letters to the Seven Churches*, p. 101 ff.) is directly referred to; the second Beast is probably, like the first, a system rather than a person, though, as the first culminated in Nero, so the best known magician of the age may have been regarded as an impersonation of the second. But that magic was used by the Caesar-priests is probable enough, as Ramsay has well pointed out (*ib.* p. 98 ff.), even if the Apocalypse is the only witness to the fact; nor is it impossible that they may have acted under the sanction of the officials, so that the Empire itself lent its weight to the proceeding. 'Magic' was not thought unworthy of a place in high quarters, as St Paul learnt at the outset of his missionary work; cf. Acts xiii. 6 εὗρον ἄνδρα τινὰ μάγον ψευδοπροφήτην...ὃς ἦν σὺν τῷ ἀνθυπάτῳ.

Thus in the immediate view of the Seer the second Beast represents the sorcery and superstition of the age as engaged in a common attempt to impose the Caesar-cult upon the provinces, behind which there lay the Satanic purpose of bringing ruin upon the rising Christian brotherhoods. In its wider significance the symbol may well stand for any religious system which allies itself with the hostile forces of the world against the faith of Jesus Christ.

Πνεῦμα here = πνεῦμα ζωῆς (xi. 11), in the sense of breath or animation. Ἴνα καὶ λαλήσῃ: the vitalizing of the image went so far that it was even able to speak, an effect doubtless pro-

duced by the art of the ἐγγαστρίμυθος; of contemporary ventriloquism there is probably an instance in Acts xvi. 16, where see Knowling's note. The reading ἐδόθη αὐτῇ has good support (see *app. crit.*), but, as Dr Hort admits, it is unintelligible: "it is impossible either to account for the text [αὐτῇ] as a corruption of αὐτῷ, or to interpret it as it stands"; he suggests that "τῇ γῇ may have been lost after αὐτῇ, or have given place to it" (*Notes*, p. 138). But to bring in from *vv.* 11, 12 ff. "the conception of a spirit of the earth" seems artificial. Can αὐτῇ be a primary error due to the mind of the writer having reverted to εἰκόνα (*v.* 14), or to his eye having been caught by τῇ εἰκόνι, which immediately follows?

Καὶ ποιήσῃ, sc. ἡ εἰκὼν. As they stand, the words can only mean that the ventriloquist used his opportunity to make the image suggest that all who refused worship to the image of Caesar should be put to death.

16. καὶ ποιεῖ πάντας, τοὺς μικροὺς κτλ.] The False Prophet causes all who accept the Caesar-cult to receive a mark of fealty. Τοὺς μικροὺς κτλ. (cf. xi. 18, xix. 5, 18, xx. 12) covers the entire population, from the Asiarch down to the meanest slave. The construction changes after the long string of accusatives: had the writer stopped to think of the formation of his sentence, he would naturally have written ποιεῖ ἵνα πάντες, οἱ μικροὶ κτλ., λάβωσιν, or ποιεῖ ἵνα πᾶσιν, τοῖς μικροῖς κτλ., δώσω αὐτοῖς or even ποιεῖ πάντας, τοὺς μικροὺς κτλ., λαβεῖν or ἵνα λάβω-

πλουσίους καὶ τοὺς πτωχοὺς, καὶ τοὺς ἐλευθέρους καὶ τοὺς δούλους, ἵνα δώσιν αὐτοῖς χάραγμα ἐπὶ τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῶν τῆς δεξιᾶς ἢ ἐπὶ τὸ μέτωπον αὐτῶν,

16 om και τ. πτωχ. κ. τους ελευθ. Prim | ελευθερους] δεσποτας syr<sup>ew</sup> | δώσιν B\* (δωσι B<sup>c.a</sup>) ACPQ 6 10 12 13 14 17\*\* 35 36 37 38 49 51 87 91 92 96] δώσει 1 δωση 186 arm Hipp<sup>bis</sup> δώσουσιν 4 18 29 31 40 46 94 δώσωσιν 2 7 16 28 30 32 79 93 97 98 al<sup>10</sup> δοθη syr<sup>ew</sup> vid λαβωσι (sine αυτοις) 26 95 habere (pro ινα δ. αυτ.) vg Prim al | χαραγματα Q min<sup>tere</sup> 35 Ar | το μετωπον] του μετωπον C των μετωπων Q 1 28 130 186 al<sup>mu</sup> vg syr Prim

σιν. The indefinite plural δώσιν (*v. l.* δώσουσιν) finds a parallel in *cc. x.* 11 λέγουσιν, *xvi.* 15 βλέπωσιν. Dr Hort suggests (*Notes*, p. 139) that the original reading was δώσει, written by itacism δωσι. But δώσιν, which is read by all our uncials, makes excellent sense; the second Beast worked through his ministers, the menials of the Augustan temples.

Χάραγμα may be either a work of art such as a graven image (*Acts xvii.* 29 *χαραγμاتي τέχνης*), or, as here and in *cc. xiv.*, *xvi.*, *xix.*, *xx.*, the impress made by a stamp; cf. the use of *χαρακτήρ* in *Lev. xiii.* 28 where the scar of a leprous spot is called *χ. τοῦ κατακαύματος*. To the procedure ascribed to the second Beast there is a striking parallel in 3 *Macc. ii.* 29, where Ptolemy Philopator I. (B.C. 217) orders such Jews as submitted to registration to be branded with the badge of the Dionysiac worship: *τούς τε ἀπογραφομένους χαράσσεσθαι, καὶ διὰ πυρὸς εἰς τὸ σῶμα παρασήμφ Διονύσου κισσοφύλλῳ*. Deissmann (*Biblical Studies*, p. 242) shews that in Egypt under the Empire official documents were stamped with the name and year of the Emperor (e.g. *Λ ιβ' Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερούα Τραϊανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ*), and that the stamp was known as a *χάραγμα*; but he produces no instance of *persons* being similarly marked. Others have thought of the branding of soldiers, slaves, and temple devotees; cf. *Gal. vi.* 17, with Lightfoot's note, and Philo

*de monarch.*, p. 22 ἔνται πρὸς δουλείαν τῶν χειροκμήτων, γράμμασιν αὐτὴν ὁμολογούντες... ἐν τοῖς σώμασιν καταστίζοντες αὐτὴν σιδήρῳ πεπυρωμένῳ. But it is difficult to believe that such a mark was actually imposed on all the provincials who conformed. Ramsay (*op. cit.*, p. 110 f.) is disposed to think rather of certificates, similar to the *libelli* of the Decian persecution, which were put into the hands of those who sacrificed, and to regard the mark on the forehead as merely "the apocalyptic description of a universal reputation for conspicuous devotion to the cult of the Emperor." This is hardly a satisfactory solution, and in our present ignorance it is perhaps better to be content with one which is suggested by the symbolism of the Book. As the servants of God receive on their foreheads (*vii.* 3) the impress of the Divine Seal, so the servants of the Beast are marked with the 'stamp' of the Beast, "in fronte propter professionem, in manu propter operationem" (*Ps. Aug.*); the word *χάραγμα* being perhaps chosen (as Deissmann suggests) because it was the technical term for the Imperial stamp. For a partial parallel see *Pss. Sol. xv.* 8 ff. τὸ σημεῖον τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπὶ δικαίους εἰς σωτηρίαν... καὶ οὐκ ἐκφεύγεται οἱ ποιοῦντες ἀνομίαν τὸ κρίμα Κυρίου... τὸ γὰρ σημεῖον τῆς ἀπωλείας ἐπὶ τοῦ μετώπου αὐτῶν. That the Antichrist would seal his followers became a commonplace in the Christian legend; see Bousset, *Der Antichrist*, p. 132 ff.

17 <sup>17</sup>[καὶ] ἵνα μή τις δύνηται ἀγοράσαι ἢ πωλῆσαι εἰ μή  
 ὁ ἔχων τὸ χάραγμα, τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θηρίου ἢ τὸν  
 18 ἀριθμὸν τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ. <sup>18</sup>ὧδε ἡ σοφία ἐστίν.  
 ὁ ἔχων νοῦν ψηφισάτω τὸν ἀριθμὸν τοῦ θηρίου,

17 om και N<sup>\*</sup>C 6 28 32 79 96 vg<sup>tol</sup> me syrr Ir<sup>int</sup> Hipp Prim al (hab N<sup>a</sup> APQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>extol</sup> arm aeth Ar) | μη τις] μηδεις 130 | δυναται PQ 1 6 7 14 28 31 32 50 186 al<sup>10</sup> | το ονομα] pr η N 36 38 vg<sup>cle</sup>dem<sup>lip</sup> 4, 6 anon<sup>aug</sup> του ονοματος syr<sup>gw</sup> arm | η τον αριθμον] pr η τον αριθμον του θηριου Q 18 ο εχων] pr και syr<sup>gw</sup> | τον αριθμον] το ονομα 14 30 (92) arm

17. ἵνα μή τις δύνηται ἀγοράσαι ἢ πωλῆσαι κτλ.] There is possibly a reference to 1 Macc. xiii. 49 οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἄκρας ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἐκωλύοντο ἐκπορεύεσθαι εἰς τὴν χώραν καὶ ἀγοράζειν καὶ πωλεῖν. But the cases differ materially. Here citizens who do not bear this mark are not prevented from entering the markets, but if they enter none will buy their goods or sell them the necessities of life. Such a 'boycotting' of Christians might result partly from the unpopularity of their faith, partly from a dread of offending the dominant priesthood or their Roman supporters. If we ask whether the fear expressed by the Apocalyptist was realized, there is no certain answer. As Ramsay says (*op. cit.*, p. 107 f.), "how much of grim sarcasm...there lies in those words [ἵνα μή δύνηται κτλ.] it is impossible for us now to decide...but that there is an ideal truth in them, that they give a picture of the state of anxiety and apprehension, of fussy and over zealous profession of loyalty which the policy of Domitian was producing in the Roman world, is certain." Cf. Eus. *H. E.* v. 1 ὥστε μὴ μόνον οἰκῶν καὶ βαλανείων καὶ ἀγορᾶς εἶργεσθαι κτλ.

Τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θηρίου ἢ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ is in apposition to τὸ χάραγμα; the stamp may bear the name or its number. The number of the name is probably the name itself written in numerals, according to a sort of *gematria* known to the Apocalyptist and his Asian readers, but

not generally intelligible. The point of ἢ τὸν ἀριθμὸν is not clear. According to Arethas, the name and the number are alternatives (διττὴ δὲ τοῦτου ἡ γνώσις ἢ διὰ παραφορᾶς αὐτοῦ τοῦ ὀνόματος ἢ διὰ ψήφου). But as no χάραγμα would have borne the Christian cipher, it is better to treat ἢ here as practically equivalent to τοῦτ' ἐστίν—'the name, or, which is the same thing, the number.' Where the heathen provincial saw only the name of the reigning Emperor, the Christian detected a mystical number with its associations of vice and cruelty.

18. ὧδε ἡ σοφία ἐστίν κτλ.] A similar formula occurs in c. xvii. 9 ὧδε ὁ νοῦς ὁ ἔχων σοφίαν. Schoettgen compares the cabbalistic phrase רִנָּה רַחֲמֵת אֵת הַחַיִּים. 'Ἡ σοφία is apparently the spiritual gift answering to the gift of ἀποκάλυψις (cf. Eph. i. 17 πνεῦμα σοφίας καὶ ἀποκαλύψεως)—the power of apprehending and interpreting mysteries. Here was an opportunity for the exercise of this power; let the hearer or reader interpret what is now about to be revealed. 'Ο ἔχων νοῦν κτλ., 'let him who has intelligence—ὁ νουνεχής, a character not without its value in spiritual things; cf. Dan. xii. 10 οὐ συνήσουσιν ἄνομοι, καὶ οἱ νοήμονες συνήσουσιν; Mc. xii. 34 ἰδὼν αὐτὸν ὅτι νουνεχῶς ἀπεκρίθη εἶπεν αὐτῷ Οὐ μακρὸν εἰ ἀπὸ τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ—calculate (for ψηφίζειν cf. Lc. xiv. 28) [the meaning of] the Beast's number, for [beast though he is] his number

ἀριθμὸς γὰρ ἀνθρώπου ἐστίν· καὶ ὁ ἀριθμὸς αὐτοῦ  
ἐξακόσιοι ἐξήκοντα ἕξ.

18 om και 8 6 7 8 14 29 31 al<sup>14 20</sup> syr<sup>8w</sup> | ο αριθμος αυτου] om 8 syr<sup>8w</sup> + ἐστιν CP  
1 10 18 28 37 38 49 79 91 95 96 vg<sup>am full 1ms</sup> syr arm Hipp<sup>11a</sup> anon<sup>aug</sup> | εξακοσιοι (-σαι  
8) εξηκοντα εξ (8) AP(Q min<sup>1mu</sup> χξς') ] εξακοσιοι (-σαι C) δεκα εξ C (5 χις') 11 quidam  
ap Ir anon<sup>aug</sup>

is that of a man,' i.e. so far as the arithmetic goes, it is simple and intelligible, because it is human and not bestial; cf. xxi. 17 μέτρον ἀνθρώπου, ὃ ἐστὶν ἀγγέλου.

καὶ ὁ ἀριθμὸς αὐτοῦ ἐξακόσιοι ἐξήκοντα ἕξ] Within a century after the date of the Apocalypse the precise figures were uncertain. Irenaeus bears witness that while all good and old copies had χξς', and this reading was attested by those who had seen St John, there were those who read χις' (v. 30, 1 ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς σπουδαίοις καὶ ἀρχαίοις ἀντιγράφοις τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τούτου κειμένων, καὶ μαρτυρούντων αὐτῶν ἐκείνων τῶν κατ' ὄψιν τὸν Ἰωάννην ἑωρακότων... ἐσφάλησάν τινες ἐπακολουθήσαντες ἰδιωτισμῷ... ἀντὶ τῶν ἕξ δεκάδων μίαν δεκάδα βουλόμενοι εἶναι), and attempted to interpret the cipher on these lines. The reading thus curtly dismissed gained so good a footing that it survives in one of our best uncials and in two cursives, and in the commentary of the Pseudo-Augustine, where the writer, probably following Tyconius, says (Migne, *P. L.* xxxv. col. 2437) "sexcenti et sexdecim graecis litteris sic faciunt χις'," and interprets accordingly (see Introduction, p. cxxxvii, note 2). It can hardly therefore have originated in a simple confusion between ξ and ι (which indeed is itself unlikely, see Nestle, *Text. crit.* p. 334), and is probably a true though less widely received alternative for χξς'. With reference to the meaning of the cipher, Irenaeus, notwithstanding his Asian origin, speaks with far less confidence. If a clue had existed at first in the churches of Asia, it had been lost,

or had not reached the Churches of Gaul. Irenaeus's guesses (for they are obviously no more) are based on the hypothesis that the second Beast directly represented Antichrist. The number, he says, is that of Noah's age at the time of the Flood (Gen. vii. 6), *plus* the height and breadth of the image set up by Nebuchadnezzar (ὁλη γὰρ ἡ εἰκὼν ἐκείνη προτύπωσις ἦν τῆς τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου παρουσίας); and it also alludes to the six *millennia* of the world's history (v. 29, § 2). When he comes to transform this number into a name for Antichrist, he mentions several guesses—the impossible word ΕΥΑΝΘΑΣ (= 5 + 400 + 1 + 50 + 9 + 1 + 200), ΛΑΤΕΙΝΟΣ (= 30 + 1 + 300 + 5 + 10 + 50 + 70 + 200), "Latini enim sunt qui nunc regnant," and ΤΕΙΤΑΝ (300 + 5 + 10 + 300 + 1 + 50); of these he thinks the last best, though he declines to decide (ἡμεῖς οὖν οὐκ ἀποκινδυνεύομεν περὶ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου); urging that 'if the writer had wished us to know the name, he would have written it in full' (*ib.* 30, § 3). And this in the face of St John's ὁ ἔχων νοῦν ψηφισάτω.

Nor is Hippolytus more illuminating. Regarding the stamp as bearing the number of the Beast, which like Irenaeus he reads as χξς', he sees in it the word ἀρνούμε=ἀρνούμαι (= 1 + 100 + 50 + 70 + 400 + 40 + 5), explaining: ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ πρῶν... τοῖς μάρτυσι τοῦ χριστοῦ προέτρεπον οἱ ἄνομοι "Ἀρνησαι, φησί, τὸν θεόν σου τὸν ἐσταυρωμένον" (ed. Lag. p. 110 f.). Later patristic interpreters offer a large choice of conjectures, some of which are yet more improbable or even absurd. Such attempts to solve the



## XIV. 1

<sup>1</sup> Καὶ εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ τὸ ἀρνίον ἐστὸς ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος

XIV 1 εἶδον  $\aleph P$  min<sup>pl</sup> ἰδον ACQ 7 14 36 92 130 186 | το ἀρνιον] om το P 1 28 35 36 49 91 96 130 al arm Andr | ἐστὸς  $\aleph ACP$  79] ἐστὸς Q 1 al<sup>pl</sup> 10 Or Meth ἐστηκος 6 8 14 49 91 98 al<sup>mu</sup>vid Ar ἐστηκως 7 87 | το ὀρος Σιων] ὀρος C

enigma can only be regarded, as Andreas remarks, ἐν γυμνασίας λόγῳ, and bring us no nearer to the truth. Least probable of all are the attempts of many interpreters to find in the cipher 666 the name of one or another of the conspicuous characters of modern history; such guesses not only are inspired by personal antipathies, but betray ignorance of the real functions of Apocalyptic prophecy. Gunkel's theory (*Schöpfung*, p. 378) which finds in 666 the words תְּהוֹמִים קְדָמוֹנִיחַ, 'primitive chaos,' i.e. *Tiāmat*, is not more convincing. If the number represents a name, the name is doubtless to be sought among the *θηρία* of the first century. It is interesting to find that the Greek letters of the style of Caligula (καίσαρ) represent numbers which added together make 616, while the Hebrew letters נרון קסר (Nero Caesar) make 666, or 616 if the first word is written as in Latin without the final *n*. Against this last explanation it has been urged that Caesar is written קיסר in the Talmud, a spelling which would bring the total to 676; but the abbreviated קסר is perhaps admissible in a cipher, and it is not without example (Renan, *l'Antechrist*, p. 415, note 4). Certainly Nero Caesar suits the context well; the Beast or persecuting world-power might fitly be named after the Emperor who began the policy of persecution, and was himself an incarnation of its worst characteristics. Another line of interpretation may perhaps be combined with this. It has been pointed out (Briggs, *Messiah*, p. 324, Milligan, *Revelation*, p. 235) that in 666 every digit falls short by one of the perfect number—a mark of Antichrist. In

*Orac. Sibyll.* i. 328, 888 represents Christ: ὁκτὼ γὰρ μονάδας, τόσας δὲ κάδας δ' ἐπὶ ταύταις | ἡδ' ἑκατοντάδας ὁκτὼ... | οὖνομα δηλώσει· σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ σῇσι νόησον | ἀθανάτοιο θεοῦ Χριστὸν παῖδ' ὑψίστοιο. The contrast is significant.

See further the Introduction to this commentary, p. cxxxviii. (text, and note 2); and Hort, *Apocalypse*, p. xxix ff.

XIV. 1—5. THE VISION OF THE 144,000 ON MOUNT ZION.

1. καὶ εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ τὸ ἀρνίον ἐστὸς κτλ.] The vision of the two Beasts and their followers is fitly followed by a reassuring picture of the Lamb in the midst of His Church; "au milieu de flots de colère apparaît maintenant un îlot de verdure" (Renan). Cf. Primasius: "invicta quoque ecclesiae castra oportuit declarari, ne tam vehementi persecutionis impetu vel succubuisse vel periisse eandem ecclesiam infirmus animus aestimaret." Τὸ ἀρνίον looks back to v. 6 (where see note), vii. 17, xii. 11, xiii. 8, and stands in contrast with the anathrōus ἀρνίῳ in xiii. 11. On the other hand the ἑκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα τέσσαρες χιλιάδες, though doubtless alluding to the 144,000 of c. vii. (cf. Origen, *in Joann.* t. i. 1), are not directly identified with the latter (Arethas: ἡ γὰρ ἂν μετὰ τοῦ ἄρθρου προήνεγκεν, 'αἱ ρμδ' χιλιάδες' εἰπών). The distribution of the 12,000 among the tribes is no longer in view: the total number is used either as that of a great but limited gathering, or possibly with reference to the "Twelve Apostles of the Lamb" (xxi. 14); cf. Andreas: αἱ δὲ ρμδ' χιλιάδες... τὸ τοῦ ἀποστολικοῦ σπόρου πολυφόρον δηλοῦσι, τῆς ἐν ἐκάστῳ χάριτος δωδεκάκις χιλιστὸν (12 × 12 × 1000) ἀπεργαζο-



Σιών, καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἑκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα τέσσαρες  
χιλιάδες ἔχουσαι τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ  
πατρὸς αὐτοῦ γεγραμμένον ἐπὶ τῶν μετώπων αὐτῶν.  
² καὶ ἤκουσα φωνὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὡς φωνὴν ὑδάτων 2  
πολλῶν καὶ ὡς φωνὴν βροντῆς μεγάλης, καὶ ἡ φωνὴ  
ἦν ἤκουσα ὡς κιθαρῳδῶν κιθαριζόντων ἐν ταῖς κιθά-

I μετ' αὐτοῦ] + αριθμός Q min<sup>25</sup> syr Ar | ἑκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα (τεσσαρ. P) τέσσαρες]  
ρμδ' Q min<sup>pl</sup> (item v. 3) Ar | ὁμ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ ὄνομα P I ὁμ τὸ ὄνομα 7 16 38 | γεγραμ-  
μενον] καιομενον I | ὁμ ὡς φωνὴν ὑδάτων πολλῶν me 2 η φωνὴν ην] φωνὴν P I 28 79 91 |  
ὁμ ὡς 3° I 91 | ὁμ κιθαρῳδῶν 130 pr φωνη arm Meth | κιθαρῳδον κιθαριζοντα me syr<sup>8v</sup>

μένης. But, as in vii. 4 ff., it is the living Church which is in the Seer's thought, not the ἀναρίθμητος ὄχλος of vii. 9; not, i.e., the Church in her final completed glory, but the faithful who are on earth at any given time.

ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος Σιών] The site of the new City of God; cf. Heb. xii. 22 προσεληλύθατε Σιών ὅρει, where Westcott remarks: "Zion is distinctively the Acropolis... Mount Zion represents the strong Divine foundations of the new Order." For 'mount Zion' (יְהוּדָה cf. xvi. 16, \*Ap Μαγεδών) see Ps. ii. 6, xlvii. (xlviii.) 1 ff., lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 54, 68, lxxxvi. (lxxxvii.) 1, cxxiv. (cxxv.) 1, Mic. iv. 7, Obad. 17, 21, Isa. xxviii. 16, lix. 20; it is the O. T. symbol for the security and strength which belong to the people of God. Thus 'Mount Zion' is the counterpart to the τόπος ἡτοιμασμένος of c. xii. 6, 14; seen in the light of this new vision, the place where the Woman takes refuge is none other than the impregnable rock on which the Church reposes (Mt. xvi. 18). With the present passage cf. 4 Esdr. ii. 42, "ego Ezra vidi in monte Sion turbam magnam, quam numerare non potui, et omnes canticis conlaudabant Dominum"; *ib.* xiii. 35, 39, "ipse autem stabit super cacumen Montis Sion... et quoniam vidisti eum colligentem ad se aliam multitudinem pacificam," etc.

Dr Barnes points out that ἐστὸς ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος Σ. answers to ἐστάθῃ ἐπὶ τῇν

ἄμμον (xii. 18); the Beast is on the sand, the Lamb on the rock. Compare the contrast in xvii. 3, xxi. 10.

ἔχουσαι τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ κτλ.] In c. vii. the 144,000 bear the imprint of the Divine Seal, which protects them against assault (cf. ix. 4). Here their foreheads are inscribed with the Name of the Lamb and that of His Father (cf. iii. 12 ὁ νικῶν... γράψω ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ μου... καὶ τὸ ὄνομά μου τὸ καινόν, xxii. 4 τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ [sc. τοῦ θεοῦ ὁρ τοῦ θ. καὶ τοῦ ἀρνίου] ἐπὶ τῶν μετώπων αὐτῶν, and see notes *ad ll.*), a metaphor which supplies a more direct parallel to the methods of the Beast, whose servants are branded with the χάραγμα of his name (xiii. 17, xiv. 11). The Divine name on the forehead suggests at once the imparting of a character which corresponds with the Mind of God, and the consecration of life to His service.

2. καὶ ἤκουσα φωνὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κτλ.] Not, as the ancient commentators usually assume, the voice of the 144,000, but that of the 'company of Heaven' with whom the Church is closely united through the presence in her midst of the Lamb; cf. Heb. l. c. προσεληλύθατε Σ. ὅρει... καὶ μυριάσιν ἀγγέλων πανηγύρει, where see again Westcott's notes.

Much of the phraseology of this verse occurs elsewhere in the book: e.g. for ἤκουσα φ. ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ cf. x. 4, xiv. 15, xviii. 4; for φωνὴν ὑδάτων

3 ραῖς αὐτῶν. <sup>3</sup>καὶ ἄδουσιν ὡς ᾠδὴν καινὴν ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου καὶ ἐνώπιον τῶν τεσσάρων ζώων καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων· καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο μαθεῖν τὴν ᾠδὴν εἰ μὴ αἱ ἑκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα τέσσαρες χιλιάδες, οἱ

2 αὐτῶν] om C αὐτου syr<sup>ew</sup> 3 om ως RPQ min<sup>40</sup> me syr arm aeth Or Meth Prim Ar (hab AC 1 28 36 79 95 al vg) | καινην] + και ην B (ην sup lin N<sup>1</sup>) | om και τ. πρεσβυτερων C | των πρεσβ.] pr ενωπιον M syr<sup>ew</sup> arm | om και 4<sup>o</sup> 130 | ουδεις] ουδε eis Q 8 11 29 30 31 32 93 94 ουκ arm | ηδυνατο PQ min<sup>pl</sup> ηδυναμην arm | αι εκατον] om αι B<sup>ca</sup> 7 28 32\* 93 | τεσσαρακοντα P min<sup>pl</sup>

πολλῶν, i. 15 (4 Esdr. vi. 17); for ὡς φ. βροντῆς, vi. 1, xix. 6, and on κιθάρα in connexion with celestial music see v. 8, xv. 2; φωνὴ κιθαρωδῶν occurs again in xviii. 22, and καθαρίζειν in Is. xxiii. 16, 1 Cor. xiv. 7. For the meaning of κιθάρα see the note on v. 8.

3. καὶ ἄδουσιν ὡς ᾠδὴν καινὴν κτλ.] On καινὴ ᾠδὴ see v. 9, notes. In c. v. the New Song is sung by the ζῶα and the Elders, representing Creation and the Church. Here it is sung before the ζῶα and the Elders, and therefore not by them, but apparently by the Angels, who are not themselves recipients of the benefits of Redemption. They are represented, however, in the N. T. as deeply interested in all that concerns the salvation of man (Lc. xv. 7, 10, Eph. iii. 10, 1 Pet. i. 12), and as joining in the praises of the Lamb (Apoc. v. 11 f.). Here they lead the Song, which the redeemed themselves have yet but imperfectly learnt. There is a feeling after the truth which lies behind this vision in more than one of the Prefaces that precede the *Sanctus* in the ancient liturgies; cf. e.g. the Liturgy of St James (Brightman, i. p. 50): ὁν ὑμνοῦσιν... Ἱερουσαλήμ ἡ ἐπουράνιος πανήγυρις, ἐκκλησία πρωτοτόκων... πνεύματα δικαίων... ψυχὰι μαρτύρων ... ἄγγελοι, ἀρχάγγελοι ... χερουβὶμ... καὶ... σερὰφίμ ἅ... κέκραγεν... τὸν ἐπινίκιον ὕμνον... ἄδοντα, and the still more explicit form in the Roman Preface: "cum angelis et archangelis... hymnum gloriae tuae canimus," and

our own: "with Angels and Archangels... we laud and magnify thy glorious Name."

καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο μαθεῖν τὴν ᾠδὴν κτλ.] Even the 144,000 have need to learn the Song; it does not come to them naturally, or without effort; every Eucharist, every thankful meditation on the Passion, is an exercise in the art. And only they can learn it; the music of the heart (Eph. v. 19, Col. iii. 16) cannot be acquired without a receptivity which is a Divine gift; cf. Jo. xiv. 17 ὁ ὁ κόσμος οὐ δύναται λαβεῖν, ὅτι οὐ θεωρεῖ αὐτὸ οὐδὲ γινώσκει, 1 Cor. ii. 14 ψυχικὸς δὲ ἄνθρωπος οὐ δέχεται τὰ τοῦ πνεύματος τοῦ θεοῦ. Commentators who interpret the 144,000 as an inner circle of saints, whether ascetics or others, and Mount Zion as belonging to the future order, are compelled to limit the New Song to a section of the redeemed: e.g. Andreas: τὴν καινὴν ᾠδὴν διδάσκονται τὴν τοῖς πολλοῖς οὐ μόνον ἐν τῷ παρόντι βίῳ ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῷ μέλλοντι αἰῶνι ἄγνωστον.

Αἱ... χιλιάδες, οἱ ἡγορασμένοι ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς: 'the... thousands, namely, those who have been purchased [for God, by the Blood of the Lamb, cf. v. 9] from the earth' or (v. 4) 'from among men.' Ἀπό here denotes not 'separation,' but 'extraction,' as ἐκ in v. 9; see Blass, *Gr.* p. 125. The 144,000 are not taken away from the earth (Jo. xvii. 15), but while they are upon it they recognize their relation to God and to Christ.

ἡγορασμένοι ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς. <sup>4</sup>οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ μετὰ 4  
 γυναικῶν οὐκ ἐμολύνθησαν, παρθένοι γάρ εἰσιν· οὗτοι  
 οἱ ἀκολουθοῦντες τῷ ἀρνίῳ ὅπου ἂν ὑπάγει. οὗτοι

3 τ. γης]+*Aegypti aeth* 4 om οἱ εἰσιν A vg<sup>cod</sup> aeth<sup>utr</sup> | οἱ 2° |+εἰσιν Q  
 min<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>tu</sup> syr Meth Ar Cypr<sup>bis</sup> Prim | οἱ ἀκολ.] om οἱ B | υπαγει AC 7 16 28 36 87]  
 υπαγη RPQ min<sup>pl</sup>

4. οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ μετὰ γυναικῶν κτλ.] Cf. Tertullian, *res. carn.* 27 "virgines scilicet significans et qui semetipsos castraverunt propter regna caelorum." But if our interpretation is right, οἱ μ. γ. οὐκ ἐμολύνθησαν κτλ. must be taken metaphorically, as the symbolical character of the Book suggests. As Tyconius cited by Bede remarks, "virgines...castos dicit et pudicos"; they are the καθαροὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ of Mt. v. 8, the παρθένοι ἀγνή ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ ἡρμοσμένη of 2 Cor. xi. 2. No condemnation of marriage, no exclusion of the married from the highest blessings of the Christian life, finds a place in the N. T. Our Lord recognizes abstinence as a Christian practice only in cases where men are able to receive it (Mt. xix. 12). If St Paul thinks of celibacy as the better state (1 Cor. vii. i, 8), and moreover gives his reasons for doing so (*ib.* 32), yet he does not discourage marriage between Christians; indeed, he not only allows (*ib.* 36) but in many cases recommends it (*ib.* 1, 8). The Epistle to the Hebrews even eulogizes "the honourable estate of matrimony" (xiii. 4 τίμιος ὁ γάμος ἐν πᾶσιν καὶ ἡ κοίτη ἀμίαντος). The Apocalypticist does not differ from the Pauline school, but he remembers the attitude of the Levitical ritual towards sexual intercourse (Exod. xix. 15, 1 Sam. xxi. 4), and transfers the μολυσμός which it involved in the eyes of the Law to the abuses of God's ordinance of which pagan society was full. That chastity should be chosen as the first distinctive virtue of the Christian brotherhood will not seem strange to those who reflect that pagan life was honey-

combed with immorality of the grossest kind.

With the use of παρθένος masc. cf. the Apocryphal *Life of Asenath*, 3 ἐστὶν δὲ οὗτος ὁ Ἰωσήφ ἀνὴρ θεοσεβῆς καὶ σώφρων καὶ παρθένος, *ib.* 6 ἄσπασον τὸν ἀδελφόν σου, διότι καὶ αὐτὸς παρθένος. The term is applied by Suidas to Abel and Melchizedek, and by Nonnus to St John, who was traditionally a celibate to his death. In Clement of Alexandria's *Hypotyposes* the first Epistle of St John is said to have been addressed "ad virgines (πρὸς παρθένους)," and an echo of this inscription probably survives in the headings of the Epistle in one of Sabatier's Latin mss. (*Ad Sparthos*), as well as in the Πρὸς Παρθούς of a cursive Greek ms.; cf. Westcott, *Exp. of St John*, p. xxxii. f., note 2.

οὗτοι οἱ ἀκολουθοῦντες τῷ ἀρνίῳ κτλ.] A reference to the Lord's familiar call ἀκολουθεῖ μοι (Mc. ii. 14, x. 21, Lc. ix. 59, Jo. i. 43, xxi. 19), and to such sayings as those reported in Mc. viii. 34, Jo. viii. 12, x. 4, 27, xii. 26. The conception had rooted itself in the Christian imagination from the first; cf. 1 Pet. ii. 21 ὑμῖν ὑπομιμνᾶν ὑπογραμμὸν ἵνα ἐπακολουθήσητε τοῖς ἴχνεσιν αὐτοῦ. As to its meaning, Augustine's "sequimini virginitate cordis...quid est enim sequi nisi imitari?" supplies the only answer: the Christian life is from first to last an *imitatio Agni*. Cf. Eus. *H. E.* v. 1, ἦν γὰρ καὶ ἔστι (Vettius Epagathus) γνήσιος Χριστοῦ μαθητής, ἀκολουθῶν τῷ ἀρνίῳ ὅπου ἂν ὑπάγῃ. Origen, *in Joann.* xi. 16 *fragm.* (ed. Brooke, ii. p. 289): εἰτα ὡς γνήσιος αὐτοῦ μαθητής (St Thomas in Jo. xi. 26), κρίνας αὐτῷ

ἡγοράσθησαν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπαρχὴ τῷ θεῷ καὶ  
 5 τῷ ἀρνίῳ, <sup>5</sup>καὶ ἐν τῷ στόματι αὐτῶν οὐχ εὐρέθη  
 ψεῦδος· ἄμωμοί εἰσιν.

4 ἡγοράσθησαν] pr υπο Ἰησου Q 6 7 8 14 29 31 38 186 al<sup>plq</sup> 20 syr Ar | om απο των  
 ανθρωπων C | απαρχη ACPQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg me syr Or<sup>bis</sup> Meth Andr Ar] απ αρχης N 16  
 39 aeth<sup>vid</sup> 5 ψευδος] δολος I al<sup>pauc</sup> vid | αμωμοι αμωμητοι 7 + γαρ NQ min<sup>fere</sup> omn  
 vg<sup>cle</sup> am \*\* dem harl \* lps 6 tol me syrr arm aeth Or<sup>bis</sup> Meth Andr Ar (om γαρ ACP 12 130  
 vg<sup>am</sup> \* fu harl \* lps 4, 5) pr οτι 186 | εἰσιν] + ενωπιον του θρονου του θεου vg<sup>cle</sup> dem lps + ουτοι  
 εἰσιν οι ακολουθουντες τω αρνιω 33 35 48 Ar

ἀκολουθεῖν ὅποι ποτ' ἂν ἀπίη, ἐβούλετο  
 αὐτῷ καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς μαθητὰς χάριτι  
 τοῦ Ἰησοῦ συναποθέσθαι τὰ σώματα  
 αὐτῶν.

The reading ὅπου ἂν ὑπάγει, though  
 rejected by Blass (*Gr.* p. 217), admits  
 of explanation; ἂν qualifies ὅπου only;  
 the direction is uncertain, but the  
 movement (ὑπάγει) is actual. In all  
 life Christ is leading, as a matter of  
 fact; and the indicative emphasizes  
 this point.

ο�ὗτοι ἡγοράσθησαν...ἀπαρχὴ τῷ θεῷ  
 καὶ τῷ ἀρνίῳ] This amplifies and inter-  
 prets οἱ ἡγορασμένοι ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς. The  
 144,000 were purchased as an ἀπαρχή,  
 the firstfruits of the harvest of the  
 world; for this sense of ἀπαρχή cf. Rom.  
 xvi. 5 ἀπαρχὴ τῆς Ἀσίας εἰς Χριστόν,  
 I Cor. xvi. 15 ἀπαρχὴ τῆς Ἀχαιίας.  
 Here the ἀπαρχή is the generation of  
 Christians who were living in the last  
 years of the first century, and who,  
 relatively to the company of the faith-  
 ful in all future time, were as the  
 firstfruits of the great θερισμός (Mt.  
 ix. 37). An alternative but perhaps  
 less probable interpretation regards  
 ἀπαρχή as contrasting the contem-  
 porary Church with the mass of  
 mankind (cf. 2 Thess. ii. 13 εἰλατο  
 ὑμᾶς ὁ θεὸς ἀπαρχὴν—so BFGP, vg.,  
 Syr.<sup>hcl</sup>—εἰς σωτηρίαν), or with crea-  
 tion in general (cf. Jac. i. 18 εἰς τὸ  
 εἶναι ἡμᾶς ἀπαρχὴν τινα τῶν αὐτοῦ κτισ-  
 μάτων, where see Mayor's note).

But the ἀπαρχή is not only the first  
 instalment of the human harvest; the  
 word is connected by its O.T. associa-  
 tions with the service of God. The

144,000 are an ἀπ. τῷ θεῷ καὶ τῷ ἀρνίῳ  
 (for the collocation see vii. 10, xxii.  
 1, 3), i.e. they are offered and con-  
 secrated to the Divine service: cf. the  
 law of the firstfruits in Exod. xxii. 29  
 (28), Deut. xxvi. 2 ff.; the phrase  
 προσφέρειν or ἀφορίζειν ἀπαρχὴν τῷ  
 κυρίῳ occurs in Lev. ii. 12, Ez. xlv. 1,  
 xlviii. 9. The new Israelite offers to  
 God his own body (Rom. xii. 1), and  
 the spiritual sacrifice of praise and  
 thanksgiving (Heb. xiii. 15), of alms  
 and offerings (*ib.* 16 f.), of heart and  
 will (1 Pet. ii. 5).

5. καὶ ἐν τῷ στόματι αὐτῶν οὐχ  
 εὐρέθη ψεῦδος] See Zeph. iii. 13 οἱ  
 κατάλοιποι τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ...οὐ μὴ εὐρεθῇ  
 ἐν τῷ στόματι αὐτῶν γλῶσσα δολία,  
 and with the passage as a whole cf.  
 Ps. xiv. 1 ff. τίς κατασκηνώσει ἐν τῷ  
 ὄρει τῷ ἁγίῳ σου; πορευόμενος ἄμωμος  
 ...λαλῶν ἀλήθειαν ἐν καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ, ὅς  
 οὐκ ἐδόλωσεν ἐν γλώσσῃ αὐτοῦ. After  
 purity truthfulness was perhaps the  
 most distinctive mark of the followers  
 of Christ, when contrasted with their  
 heathen neighbours; cf. Eph. iv. 20–25.  
 The Lamb was characterized by the  
 same trait: cf. Isa. liii. 9, as quoted in  
 1 Pet. ii. 23, οὐδὲ εὐρέθη δόλος ἐν τῷ  
 στόματι αὐτοῦ. On οὐχ εὐρέθη (N<sup>5</sup>  
 N<sup>5</sup> 7 27) Tyconius cited by Bede remarks:  
 “non dixit, ‘non fuit...’ sed non est  
 inventum.” The distinction, however,  
 is in practice often slight: cf. WM.  
 p. 769 f, &c., see *cc.* v. 4, xii. 8, xvi. 20,  
 xviii. 21 ff., xx. 11.

Ἀμωμοί εἰσιν. Cf. Sir. xx. 24 μῶμος  
 πονηρὸς ἐν ἀνθρώπῳ ψεῦδος. From



<sup>6</sup> Καὶ εἶδον ἄλλον ἄγγελον πετόμενον ἐν μεσου- 6

6 εἶδον NCP minP<sup>1</sup>] εἶδον AQ 7 14 36 92 | om ἄλλον N\* Q 130 al<sup>plq35</sup> Or Ar | πετομενον AC 14 29 31 35 38 79 91 186 al<sup>20</sup> Or Andr Ar] πεταμενον ■ πετωμενον PQ 1 al<sup>latmu</sup> | μεσουρανηματι] μεσω ουρανηματι N\* μεσουρανισματι 1 ουρανω αιματι εχοντα syr (cf. viii. 13)

this fatal blemish the followers of Christ were free. Ἄμωμος is fairly frequent in the Epistles of the N.T.; cf. Eph. i. 4, v. 27, Col. i. 22, where it goes with ἅγιος or with ἅγιος and ἀνέγκλητος; Christ is ἁμὸς ἄμωμος καὶ ἄσπιλος (1 Pet. i. 19), and Christians are τέκνα θεοῦ ἄμωμα (Phil. ii. 15, and cf. Jude 24). Behind all such uses of the word there lies the tradition of the Greek O.T., in which ἄμωμος is a Levitical term for sacrifices not vitiated by any flaw rendering them unfit to be offered. In this sense it is the regular equivalent of  $\text{דָּמָאָה}$ ; for the history of this use see Dr Hort's interesting note on 1 Pet. l. c. Hence ἄμωμος in Biblical Greek is not 'blameless,' as the etymology would suggest, but 'unblemished,' sacrificially perfect. The 144,000 were such; their self-consecration was free from the insincerity which would have rendered it unacceptable in the sight of God. The interpretative gloss ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου τοῦ θεοῦ (cf. *app. crit.*) is misleading; the scene is not laid in Heaven, but on Mount Sion; see v. 1, notes.

6—13. THREE ANGELIC PROCLAMATIONS, AND A VOICE FROM HEAVEN.

6. καὶ εἶδον ἄλλον ἄγγελον κτλ.] Each of the angels who now appear in succession is a new *persona dramatis* (ἄλλος, cf. vii. 2, viii. 3, x. 1, notes), to be distinguished from his predecessor. The first of the three is thus distinguished, as it seems, from the Seventh Angel of the Trumpets, the angelic being last mentioned (xi. 15). He appears flying in the meridian (for μεσουράνημα see viii. 13, xix. 17, notes), i.e., where he can be seen and heard by all whom his message concerns; and he carries (ἐχοντα, cf. i. 18, v. 8, vi. 2, al.) an

announcement of good tidings to the world at large. On εὐαγγέλιον see Mc. i. 1, note; the noun is not used elsewhere in the Johannine writings, though the verb occurs here and in c. x. 7. The ancient interpreters (e.g. Primasius) compare Mt. xxiv. 14 κηρυχθήσεται τοῦτο τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς βασιλείας... εἰς μαρτύριον πᾶσιν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, καὶ τότε ἥξει τὸ τέλος, while Origen seems to think of a literal proclamation of the Gospel before the end by an angelic ministry (*in Ioann.* t. i. 14 οὐ μίαν δὲ καὶ βραχείαν πωτεύονται διακοσίαν εὐαγγελικὴν ἄγγελου, οὐδὲ μόνην τὴν πρὸς τοὺς ποιμένας γεγενημένην· ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἐπὶ τέλει μετέωρος καὶ ἱπτάμενος ἄγγελος εὐαγγέλιον ἔχων εὐαγγελιέται πᾶν ἔθνος). But αἰώνιον εὐαγγέλιον cannot be rendered, as by A.V., "the everlasting Gospel"; the parallel cited from Rom. i. 1, εὐαγγέλιον θεοῦ, is not apposite, since εὐαγγέλιον is there sufficiently defined by the genitive which follows it (cf. WM. p. 155). Doubtless like ἀνρίφ and δράκων in xiii. 11, and χιλιάδες in xiv. 1, this anarthrous εὐαγγέλιον alludes to that which answered to the name *par excellence*, but it is not synonymous with it. St John has in view, as the sequel shews, a particular aspect of the Gospel, a Gospel which announces the Parousia and the consummation which the Parousia will bring. Αἰώνιον, like εὐαγγέλιον, is ἅπ. λεγ. in the Apoc., though frequent in the Gospel and first Ep. of St John; and it is not easy to determine its import in this connexion. Origen supposed it to refer to a future revelation as compared with the Gospel which the Church preaches already; thus he writes (*in Rom.*, i. 4): "quod aeternum dicit Ioannes in Apocalypsi, quod tunc



ρανήματι, ἔχοντα εὐαγγέλιον αἰώνιον εὐαγγελίσαι  
ἐπὶ τοὺς καθημένους ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶν ἔθνος  
7 καὶ φυλὴν καὶ γλῶσσαν καὶ λαόν, ἡ λέγων ἐν φωνῇ  
μεγάλῃ Φοβήθητε τὸν θεὸν καὶ δότε αὐτῷ δόξαν,  
ὅτι ἦλθεν ἡ ὥρα τῆς κρίσεως αὐτοῦ, καὶ προσκυνή-  
σατε τῷ ποιήσαντι τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ

6 εὐαγγελίσαι] εὐαγγελισθαι **℣** 10 28 33 35 36 49 51 79 96 130 Or | om ἐπὶ 1°  
Q min<sup>pl</sup> Ar | τοὺς καθημένους (τοὺς καθημενοὺς 38 97)] τοὺς κατοικοῦντας **A** 14 28 79  
92 186 al anon<sup>aug</sup> τοὺς καθ. τοὺς κατοικ. 1 τοὺς καθ. καὶ κατοικ. 36 | om ἐπὶ 3° 1 28  
36 79 al me Ar 7 λέγων] λεγούσα 1 vg<sup>am</sup> Or Cyr λεγόντα 186 om **℣** | om ἐν  
**A** | φοβηθῆτε] + *protius* Cyr Prim | τὸν θεόν] τὸν κύριον Q min<sup>40</sup> g vg<sup>cladem hari tollips</sup>  
anon<sup>aug</sup> Ar | τῷ ποιήσαντι] (αὐτὸν) τὸν ποιήσαντα Q min<sup>30</sup> (Or) Ar

revelandum est cum umbra transierit et veritas venerit, et cum mors fuerit absorpta et aeternitas restituta"; but the contents of the Angel's message do not accord with his suggestion. The middle ages produced an *Evangeliū aeternum* (c. A.D. 1254; cf. Introduction, p. cxxii. f.), and a book with the same title appeared in Germany as late as 1699, both works being founded, as it seems, upon a similar misapprehension; see Fabricius, *cod. apocr. N.T.* p. 337 ff.; Fabr.-Mansi, *Bibl. lat. med. aet.*, iii. p. 397. In αἰώνιον εὐαγγέλιον the epithet may be either retrospective—'a gospel which has had an age-long history' (see Rom. xvi. 25 μυστηρίου χρόνοις αἰωνίοις σεσιγμένον), or, as is more probable, prospective,—'a gospel belonging to, stretching forward to, the eternal order' (cf. Mc. iii. 29, note)—αἰώνιον as contrasted with the πρόσκαιρα of the present life (2 Cor. iv. 18), a gospel which is a direct antithesis to the promises of brief indulgence with which the Empire excited the hopes of its subjects, the *panis et circenses* after which the Roman populace gaped (Juv. *sat.* x. 80).

εὐαγγελίσαι ἐπὶ τοὺς καθημένους ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς κτλ.] On the act. εὐαγγελίζειν see x. 7, note; the infinitive defines the purpose for which the εὐαγγέλιον

was entrusted to the angel, and is nearly equivalent to ἵνα εὐαγγελίσῃ. The Angel's gospel was directed to (ἐπὶ τ. κ., cf. 1 Pet. i. 25 τὸ εὐαγγελισθὲν εἰς ὑμᾶς, Gal. i. 16 ἵνα εὐαγγελίζωμαι αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, Apoc. x. 11 δεῖ σε πάλιν προφητεύσαι ἐπὶ λαοῖς) the polyglott peoples who made up the Empire; for πᾶν ἔθνος κ. φυλὴ κ. γλῶσσα κ. λαός see v. 9, vii. 9, xi. 9, xiii. 7. The phrase καθῆσθαι ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς = κατοικεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς is Hebraic, cf. e.g. Jer. xxxii. (xxv.) 29 ἐπὶ τοὺς καθημένους ε. τ. γ. = יְהוֹשִׁיָּהוּ בְּיָדָיו לְחַיֵּי; for other instances in the N.T. see Mt. iv. 16, Lc. xxi. 35, and cf. Apoc. xvii. 1.

7. λέγων ἐν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ Φοβήθητε κτλ.] The Angel's call seems to be the reverse of a gospel; it announces that judgement is imminent, and summons the pagan world to repentance. Like St Paul's speech at Lystra (Acts xiv. 15 ff.) it contains no reference to the Christian hope; the basis of the appeal is pure theism; the terms φοβεῖσθαι τὸν θεόν, δόξαν δοῦναι τῷ θεῷ (xi. 13), are O.T. phrases (Eccl. xii. 13, Josh. vii. 19), and no πιστεύετε ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ tempers the sternness of the cry (Mc. i. 14). It is an appeal to the conscience of untaught heathendom, incapable as yet of comprehending any other. Yet there is a gospel in the implied fact that repentance is

θάλασσαν καὶ πηγὰς ὑδάτων. <sup>8</sup> καὶ ἄλλος δεύτερος 8 ἄγγελος ἠκολούθησεν λέγων "Ἐπεσεν ἔπεσεν Βαβυλὼν ἡ μεγάλη, ἡ ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου τοῦ θυμοῦ τῆς πορνείας

7 θαλασσαν] pr την KQ I 130 186 al<sup>fero</sup>40 Or Andr Ar 8 ἄλλος δεύτερος αγγελος K\* (sine αγγ.) AQ I al<sup>fero</sup>30 95 et 130 (sine αγγ.)] ἄλλος αγγ. δευτερος K<sup>o.a</sup> CP 6 9 10 17 18 28 36 (sine ἄλλος) 37 40 186 al<sup>5</sup> me syr ἄλλος αγγελος 14 vg syr<sup>ew</sup> aeth anon<sup>aus</sup> | om επεσεν 2° K<sup>o.a</sup> (transiliente K\*) CQ 130 al<sup>p1q</sup>30 me aeth | η 2°] η μεγάλη] + πολισ 130 οτι 1 36 Ar om K<sup>o.a</sup> PQ 186 al<sup>p1q</sup>30 me Prim | om του οινου syr<sup>ew</sup> | om του θυμου 1 96 vg<sup>fu</sup> Prim<sup>comm</sup> | πορνίας K<sup>o.a</sup> CQ

still possible, and the very judgement that impends promises a new order which is the hope both of the Church and of the world. Ἦλθεν ἡ ὥρα κτλ. Cf. Jo. xii. 23, xvi. 32, *infra* v. 15. Τῷ ποιῶσαντι τὸν οὐρανὸν κτλ. is again from the O.T. : cf. Ps. cxlv. (cxlvi.) 6, and see Acts *l.c.* ; the phrase sums up the claim of the Creator as such upon the allegiance of mankind, and the appeal of Nature can go no further. Πηγαὶ ὑδάτων, 𐤀𐤓𐤁𐤁𐤁 or 𐤏𐤍𐤔𐤁, as in Exod. xv. 27, Lev. xi. 36 ; cf. *c.* viii. 10, xvi. 4.

8. καὶ ἄλλος δεύτερος ἄγγελος ἠκολούθησεν κτλ.] Another angel, a second, follows the first. His message interprets in part the "hour of judgement" of which the first had given warning : "fallen, fallen is Babylon the Great." Ἐπεσεν ἔπεσεν B. is an echo of Isa. xxi. 9 𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤏𐤍𐤔𐤁 𐤏𐤍𐤔𐤁 (LXX., πέπτωκεν πέπτωκεν B.). As in xi. 7 (τὸ θηρίον), the writer assumes that the recipients of the book are familiar with a symbol which he has not hitherto used, and therefore partly anticipates what he has to say about it at a later stage. There is reason to think that in Jewish and Christian circles Babylon was already an accepted synonym for Rome ; besides 1 Pet. v. 13 ἡ ἐν Βαβυλῶνι συνεκλεκτή, where most of the indications point to Rome, cf. *Orac. Sibyll.* v. (a pre-Christian Jewish book) 143 φεύξεται ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος ἄναξ φοβερός καὶ ἀναιδής, *ib.* 159 f. καὶ φλέξει πόντον τε βαθὺν καὶ τὴν βαβυλῶνα | Ἰταλῆς γαῖαν θ', *ib.* 434 αἱ αἶ

σοι, Βαβυλῶν χρυσόθρονε χρυσοπέδιλε, and the *Apoc. of Baruch* (contemporary with the N.T., Charles, p. xvi.) xi. 1. Early Christian interpretation supports the view that Babylon = Rome in 1 Peter and the Apoc. ; cf. Eus. *H. E.* ii. 15 συντάξαι φασὶν [τὸν Μάρκον τὸ εὐαγγέλιον] ἐπ' αὐτῆς Ῥώμης, σημαίνειν τε τοῦτ' αὐτόν, τὴν πόλιν τροπικώτερον Βαβυλῶνα προσειπόντα (the information appears to be derived from Clement of Alexandria and perhaps ultimately from Papias of Hierapolis) ; Tertullian, *adv. Marc.* iii. 13 "Babylon etiam apud Ioannem nostrum Romanae urbis figura est, proinde magnae et regno superbae et sanctorum Dei debellatricis." The phrase B. ἡ μεγάλη comes from Dan. iv. 27 𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤏𐤍𐤔𐤁, LXX. and Th. ; the epithet is used wherever Babylon is mentioned in the Apocalypse (xiv. 8, xvi. 19, xvii. 5, xviii. 2, 10, 21), and emphasizes the Nebuchadnezzar-like self-importance of the rulers of Rome rather than the actual size or true greatness of the city ; in the latter respect Jerusalem was in the eyes of a Jew ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη (xi. 8, note).

But Rome was as dissolute as she was proud, and a source of moral infection to the world ; ἡ ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου κτλ. justifies the doom pronounced by the second Angel upon her. Τοῦ οἴνου τοῦ θυμοῦ τῆς πορνείας αὐτῆς (here and in xviii. 3) brings together two phrases which occur separately elsewhere, viz. ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου τοῦ θυμοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ (xiv. 10), and ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου τῆς πορνείας αὐτῆς

9 αὐτῆς πεπότικεν πάντα τὰ ἔθνη. <sup>9</sup>καὶ ἄλλος ἄγγελος τρίτος ἠκολούθησεν αὐτοῖς λέγων ἐν φωνῇ μεγάλην Εἰ τις προσκυνεῖ τὸ θηρίον καὶ τὴν εἰκόνα αὐτοῦ, καὶ λαμβάνει χάραγμα ἐπὶ τοῦ μετώπου  
10 αὐτοῦ ἢ ἐπὶ τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ, <sup>10</sup>καὶ αὐτὸς πίεται ἐκ

8 αὐτῆς] ταυτῆς Q 2 7 29 al<sup>15</sup> | πεποτικεν] πεπτωκαν (vel -κεν) B<sup>c.a</sup> (12) (130) me arm<sup>4</sup> Prim 9 ἄλλος ἄγγελος τρίτος ACPQ min<sup>40</sup> vg<sup>am\*</sup> fu tol vid me syr arm Andr] τρίτος ἄγγελος vg<sup>cle dem</sup> aeth Cyr Prim Ar ἄλλος ἄγγελος 1 14 92 ἄγγελος 12 | αὐτοῖς] αὐτῶ A Prim | om ἐν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ me | το θηρίον (τ. θυσιαστήριον A τ. ποτήριον 14)] τῶ θηρίῳ C 95 | αὐτοῦ 1° | αὐτῶν C | om καὶ 3° C 14 | χάραγμα] pr το 28 35 36 37 79 95 130+ αὐτοῦ syr<sup>8w</sup> | τῶ μετώπῳ B | om αὐτοῦ 3° 14 92 arm<sup>4</sup>

(xvii. 2). There is doubtless a reference to Jer. xxviii. (li.) 7 ποτήριον χρυσοῦν Βαβυλὼν ἐν χειρὶ Κυρίου, μεθύσκον πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν· ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴνου αὐτῆς ἐπίοσαν ἔθνη; cf. also Hab. ii. 15, where the Chaldeans are in view: *ὃ ὁ ποτίζων τὸν πλησίον αὐτοῦ ἀνατροπῇ βολερᾶ*, and see *infra*, c. xvii. 4, note. The wine of Rome, as of Babylon, was the intoxicating influence of her vices and her wealth; but viewed from another point, it was the οἶνος τοῦ θυμοῦ, the wrath which overtakes sin; cf. Ps. lxxiv. (lxxv.) 9 ποτήριον ἐν χειρὶ Κυρίου, οἶνον ἀκράτου πλήρες κεράσματος...καὶ πίνονται πάντες οἱ ἁμαρτωλοὶ τῆς γῆς. Τῆς πορνείας αὐτῆς: the Seer ascribes to Rome a character which the Prophets of Israel had ascribed to more than one of the great pagan cities of antiquity; thus Nineveh (Nah. iii. 4) is a πόρνη καλὴ καὶ ἐπιχαρὴς...ἣ πωλοῦσα ἔθνη ἐν τῇ πορνείᾳ αὐτῆς, and Tyre (Isa. xxiii. 16 f.) a πόρνη ἐπιλεηλομένη who, on her restoration to favour, ἔσται ἐμπόριον (Πηρὶ!) πάσαις ταῖς βασιλείαις τῆς οἰκουμένης; even Zion had come to deserve the title (Isa. i. 21 πῶς ἐγένετο πόρνη πόλις πιστὴ Σειῶν);. While the charge of πορνεία might be amply justified by the moral condition of Rome under the Empire, it probably refers chiefly to the utter venality of the capital, which was ready to sell both body and soul for a price; cf.

Sallust, *Jug.* 35 "urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit," and see Mayor's note on *Juv.* x. 77. As Delitzsch (*Isaiah*, i. p. 412 f.) truly says, a "commercial activity" which, "thinking only of earthly advantage, does not recognize a God-appointed limit, and carries on a promiscuous traffic with all the world, is...a prostitution of the soul." On the πορνεία of Rome see xvii. 2, 4, xviii. 3, 9, notes. Tyconius seems to have followed a text which for ἡ... πεπότικεν read *ὅτι...πέπωκαν* (Haussleiter, p. 136, cf. xviii. 3), while the text of Primasius had *πέπτωκαν* for *πέπωκαν* (a vino irae fornicationis suae ceciderunt universae civitates).

9. καὶ ἄλλος ἄγγελος τρίτος ἠκολούθησεν κτλ.] The third of this succession of herald angels denounces the Caesar-worshippers; cf. xiii. 12 ff., notes. This is a counter-proclamation to that which is put into the mouth of the Image of the Beast; if the supporters of the Caesar-worship threatened recusants with boycotting and even death (xiii. 15, 17), the angel seeks to deter them from yielding by the prospect of a worse doom.

On τὴν εἰκόνα αὐτοῦ see xiii. 15, note, and on χάραγμα xiii. 16, 17, notes.

10. καὶ αὐτὸς πίεται κτλ.] Not, 'he too as well as Babylon' (Bousset), for Babylon is not represented as drinking of her own cup; but rather 'he shall

τοῦ οἴνου τοῦ θυμοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ κεκερασμένου ἀκράτου ἐν τῷ ποτηρίῳ τῆς ὀργῆς αὐτοῦ, καὶ βασανισθήσεται ἐν πυρὶ καὶ θείῳ ἐνώπιον ἀγγέλων ἀγίων καὶ ἐνώπιον τοῦ ἀρνίου. <sup>11</sup>καὶ ὁ καπνὸς τοῦ βασανισμοῦ αὐτῶν εἰς αἰῶνας αἰώνων ἀναβαίνει, καὶ οὐκ

10 του θεου] του κυριου syr<sup>ew</sup> | εν τω ποτηριω] εκ του ποτηριου A 7 16 39 εκ του θυμου 130 | της οργης] την οργην A | βασανισθησονται A 8 14 36 92 | αγγελων αγιων NCP 38 92 95 vg<sup>clean</sup> fatol lips syr] των αγιων αγγελων Q min<sup>pl</sup> Cyr Prim Ar των αγγελων A 26 me aeth<sup>utr</sup> (pr αυτου) του θεου arm | om και εν. του αρνιου 130 | αρνιου] θρονου syr 11 αυτων] αυτου 7 16 39 41 42 49 vg<sup>lips</sup> arm<sup>2</sup> Ar om arm<sup>4</sup> | εις αιωνας αιωνων N (c. των αι.) AQ 130 (c. τους αι. των αι.) al<sup>pl</sup> syrr] εις αιωνα αιωνος (vel αιωνων) C(P) (1 7 14) 28 79 (92) (186) (Ar)

also drink,' where καὶ opens the apodosis (WM. p. 547, note 1), identifying the person who is to drink with him who has worshipped. The wrath of which he must drink is now defined; it is the wrath of God; the cup which holds it is the cup of His anger against sin. A Divine ὀργή, which is correlated with the Divine righteousness, is postulated throughout the N.T., see esp. Rom. i. 18, iii. 5, xii. 19, Col. iii. 6, Apoc. vi. 17. Θυμὸς (or ὀργὴ θυμοῦ) τοῦ θεοῦ, the white heat of God's anger, is an O.T. phrase usually representing הַחַיִּי? הָאֵשׁ (cf. Num. xii. 9, xxii. 22)—an anthropomorphic image, but one which covers a terrible reality; in the N.T. it occurs only in the second half of the Apocalypse, where it is frequent (xiv. 10, 19, xv. 1, 7, xvi. 1, 19, xix. 15). Τοῦ κεκερασμένου ἀκράτου: an *oxymoron* taken over perhaps from the LXX. of Ps. lxxv. 9 where ἄκρατον κέραςμα represents חֲמֶזֶק, wine mixed with spices but not with water (see B.D.B., s. v.). Cf. also Jer. xxxii. 1 (xxv. 15) τὸ ποτήριον τοῦ οἴνου τοῦ ἀκράτου τοῦτου = חֲמֶזֶק חַיִּי? בִּיבֹס, Pss. Sol. viii. 15 διὰ τοῦτο ἐκέρασεν αὐτοῖς ὁ θεὸς πνεῦμα πλανήσεως· ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτοῦ ποτήριον οἴνου ἀκράτου εἰς μέθην. Ἀκράτου emphasizes the strength of the intoxicant; or, as Andreas says, the meaning may be: κοινωνήσει αὐτῷ

τῆς τοῦ τιμωρητικοῦ ποτηρίου πόσεως, ἀκράτου μὲν καὶ ἀμιγοῦς θείων οἰκτιρμῶν, διὰ τὸ κρίσεως δίκαιον.

καὶ βασανισθήσεται ἐν πυρὶ καὶ θείῳ κτλ.] For βασανίζειν see c. ix. 5, note, and for πῦρ καὶ θείον, *ib.* 17, note; compare also xix. 20, xx. 10, xxi. 8; the imagery looks back to Isa. xxx. 33, Ez. xxxviii. 22 and ultimately to Gen. xix. 24 (cf. 3 Macc. ii. 5). The punishment is aggravated by the presence of spectators. If Christians at the stake or in the amphitheatre suffered in the sight of a multitude of their fellowmen, those who deny their faith must suffer before a more august assembly, composed of the holy angels and the Lamb. There is a partial parallel in Lc. xii. 9 ὁ δὲ ἀρνησάμενός με ἐνώπιον τῶν ἀγγέλων τοῦ θεοῦ; but in this passage not only angels are witnesses of the punishment—it is inflicted also in the presence of the Lamb. As in vi. 16, τῆς ὀργῆς τοῦ ἀρνίου, the name intensifies the horrors of the situation. The βασανισμός is aggravated by a consciousness of the pure spiritual beings which are around, but still more by the presence of the Lord Who died for the sins of men and has been denied and rejected by these sufferers.

11. καὶ ὁ καπνὸς τοῦ βασανισμοῦ αὐτῶν εἰς αἰῶνας κτλ.] The Seer is



ἔχουσιν ἀνάπαυσιν ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός, οἱ προσκυ-  
 νούντες τὸ θηρίον καὶ τὴν εἰκόνα αὐτοῦ, καὶ εἴ τις  
 12 λαμβάνει τὸ χάραγμα τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ. <sup>12</sup> ὧδε  
 ἡ ὑπομονὴ τῶν ἁγίων ἐστίν, οἱ τηροῦντες τὰς ἐντολάς  
 13 τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὴν πίστιν Ἰησοῦ. <sup>13</sup> καὶ ἤκουσα φωνῆς

II το θηριον και την εικονα] τω θηριω κ. τη εικονι 36 95 τη εικονη 7 | το χαραγμα]  
 om το A 12 οι τηρουντες] των τηρουντων B 36 38 95 pr ὡδε I 7 49 79 91 186 | om  
 του θεου I | Ἰησου] pr του 37 49 91 96 186 + χριστου 28 71 13 φωνης] φωνην μεγα-  
 λην 130 me

still thinking of the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah; cf. Gen. xix. 28 ἰδοὺ ἀνέβαινεν φλόξ τῆς γῆς ὥσει ἀτμὶς καμίνου; Isa. xxxiv. 9 f. ἔσται ἡ γῆ αὐτῆς ὡς πίσσα καιομένη νυκτός καὶ ἡμέρας, καὶ οὐ μὴ σβεσθῇσεται εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα χρόνον, καὶ ἀναβήσεται ὁ καπνὸς αὐτῆς ἄνω. Contrast Apoc. ix. 5 βασανισθήσονται μῆνας πέντε. The partial punishments inflicted under the Trumpets have now given place to a judgement which is final and a sentence without time-limits. The denial of Christ by a Christian was a sin for which the Church knew no remedy, an αἰώνιον ἀμάρτημα which brought a corresponding recompense. Οὐκ ἔχουσιν ἀνάπαυσιν ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός, sc. ἀπὸ τοῦ βασανισμοῦ; contrast iv. 8 ἀνάπαυσιν οὐκ ἔχουσιν ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός λέγοντες Ἅγιος κτλ. Those who desert Christ for Caesar will be the victims of a remorse that never dies or sleeps. The passage is quoted by Cyprian (*ep.* 58. 7) in A.D. 252-3 to deter the African Churches from sacrificing: "grassatur et saevit inimicus, sed statim sequitur Dominus passiones nostras et vulnera vindicaturus...ille metuendus est cuius iram nemo poterit evadere, ipso praemonente et dicente: *ne timueritis eos qui occidunt corpus...qui amat animam suam perdet illam...et* Apocalypsis instruit et praemonet dicens: *si quis adoratur bestiam* etc."

12. ὧδε ἡ ὑπομονὴ τῶν ἁγίων ἐστίν]  
 A comment by the Seer, in a characteristic form; cf. xiii. 10 ὧδε ἐστὶν ἡ

ὑπομονὴ καὶ ἡ πίστις τῶν ἁγίων, ἰδ. 18 ὧδε ἡ σοφία ἐστίν, xvii. 9 ὧδε ὁ νοὺς ὁ ἔχων σοφίαν. Here, in this struggle with the Empire, lay the Church's opportunity of working out her salvation through patient endurance in well-doing. For ὑπομονή see i. 9, ii. 2 f., 19, iii. 10; and cf. Rom. v. 3 ἡ θλίψις ὑπομονὴν κατεργάζεται, ἡ δὲ ὑπομονὴ δοκιμήν, ἡ δὲ δοκιμὴ ἐλπίδα; Jac. i. 3 τὸ δοκίμιον ὑμῶν τῆς πίστεως κατεργάζεται ὑπομονήν. The Caesar-cult supplied the Saints with a test of loyalty which strengthened and matured those who were worthy of the name. Such were those who kept the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus—οἱ τηροῦντες defines τῶν ἁγίων, though the construction is broken, as if *τίνες εἰσὶν οἱ ἅγιοι*; had intervened—a phrase which combines the chief note of O.T. sainthood with the chief factor in the Christian life; cf. xii. 17, note. Τὴν πίστιν Ἰησοῦ, the faith which has Jesus for its Object; cf. Mc. xi. 22 πίστιν θεοῦ (note), Jac. ii. 1 τὴν πίστιν τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰ. X., Apoc. ii. 13 τὴν πίστιν μου.

13. καὶ ἤκουσα φωνῆς ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ λεγούσης Γράψον κτλ.] The Seer's meditation is broken by a Voice from heaven. His own insight had enabled him to see in the persecution which impended a call to ὑπομονή. But something further was needed for the comfort and guidance of the Asian Christians in the immediate future; and the Voice now imparts it. It is a message for the Churches, to be registered and communicated to them;



ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ λεγούσης Γράψον Μακάριοι οἱ νεκροὶ  
οἱ ἐν Κυρίῳ ἀποθνήσκοντες ἀπ' ἄρτι. ναί, λέγει τὸ  
πνεῦμα, ἵνα ἀναπαύσονται ἐκ τῶν κόπων αὐτῶν· τὰ  
γὰρ ἔργα αὐτῶν ἀκολουθεῖ μετ' αὐτῶν.

13 λεγουσης]+μοι 1 28 36 38 49 79 91 96 186 vg<sup>cle</sup> dem<sup>tol</sup> arm<sup>exc</sup> 4 Prim | εν κυριω  
NAQ min<sup>omn</sup> vid<sup>sy</sup> sy<sup>rw</sup> εν χριστω CP 130 in deo sy<sup>r</sup> | αποθνησκοντες] resurgentes me |  
απ αρτι cum praeced coniung P 91 96 97 syrr Ar cum sequent Q 130<sup>alfere</sup> 30 vg<sup>cle</sup> lips<sup>5</sup>  
Prim non interpung NAC 186 | αναπαυσονται NAC] αναπauσονται Q 1 a<sup>plq</sup> 10 αναπαυ-  
σονται P min<sup>pl</sup> αναπauωνται 186 | εκ των κοπων] απο των κ. 130 απο των εργαων 14  
92 | om τα γαρ εργα...μετ αυτων sy<sup>rw</sup> | γαρ NACP 18 26 38 95 vg sy<sup>r</sup> Aug Prim] δε  
Q min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar om me<sup>vid</sup> | μετ αυτων]+και οδηγησει αυτους εις ζωης πηγας υδατων  
me<sup>vid</sup>

for γράψον as a formula introducing such messages see i. 11, 19, ii. 1, 8 etc., iii. 1, 7 etc., xix. 9, xxi. 5, and contrast x. 4 μὴ γράψης.

Μακάριοι οἱ νεκροὶ οἱ ἐν Κυρίῳ ἀποθνήσκοντες is a new beatitude which needed a Voice from heaven to proclaim it. St Paul, speaking by revelation (ἐν λόγῳ Κυρίου), had taught that the dead in Christ (1 Cor. xv. 18 οἱ κοιμηθέντες ἐν Χριστῷ, 1 Th. iv. 14 τοὺς κοιμηθέντας διὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, *ib.* 16 οἱ νεκροὶ ἐν Χριστῷ) were not to be the subjects of a hopeless grief, as if they were shut out from the glories of the Parousia (1 Th. iv. 15 ff.). St John (Apoc. vi. 9) had seen the souls of the martyrs under the Altar, crying, 'How long?' and had heard them bidden to rest awhile (ἵνα ἀναπαύσονται ἔτι χρόνον μικρόν). The Voice from heaven carries these revelations a stage further. Those who should die in the Lord henceforth, as the martyrs did, were to be felicitated for the rest on which they entered. 'Ἀπ' ἄρτι, 'from this time forth' (Jo. xiii. 19, xiv. 7), must be connected, as its position shews, not with μακάριοι but with οἱ ἀποθνήσκοντες; nothing is said with regard to the past, the purpose of the revelation being to bring comfort to those who in the coming persecutions would need a strong consolation. It is a message in the first instance for a particular age, and referred to those who were

to be called to suffer for their faith. Yet in view of the quite general terms in which it is couched (οἱ ἀποθνήσκοντες ἐν Κυρίῳ), the later Church has felt herself at liberty to use it for the comfort of her mourners; *audivi vocem de caelo* found a place in the Sarum offices for the dead, and its English equivalent immediately follows the committal to the grave in our own Burial Service. Cf. Primasius: "universis pollicens felicitatem." But the limitation ἐν Κυρίῳ remains; as Andreas observes: ἡ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ φωνὴ οὐ πάντας μακαρίζει τοὺς νεκρούς, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἐν Κυρίῳ ἀποθνήσκοντας. Thus this Divine μακαρισμός differs widely from that which is sometimes indiscriminately pronounced on the dead by pagan writers (see exx. in Wetstein); a general μακάριοι οἱ νεκροὶ finds no justification here.

ναί, λέγει τὸ πνεῦμα, ἵνα ἀναπαύσονται κτλ.] The Spirit in the mind of the Seer responds to the Voice from above him 'Yea (cf. i. 7, xvi. 7, xxii. 20), they are blessed, to rest (as they shall) from their labours.' 'Ἰνα here passes into the meaning of ὅτι, 'in that' rather than 'in order that,' nearly as in Jo. viii. 56 ἡγαλλιάσατο ἵνα ἴδῃ, "he rejoiced to see." For the future after ἵνα cf. cc. vi. 4, ix. 5; and for the form ἀναπαύσονται see Blass, *Gr.* p. 44, and add to his exx. *Oxyrh. Papyri* iv. p. 4 [βασιλεύσας ἀναπα]ήσεται. 'Ἀναπαύεσ-

14 <sup>14</sup>Καὶ εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ νεφέλη λευκή, καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν  
νεφέλην καθήμενον ὅμοιον υἱὸν ἀνθρώπου, ἔχων ἐπὶ  
τῆς κεφαλῆς αὐτοῦ στέφανον χρυσοῦν καὶ ἐν τῇ χειρὶ  
15 αὐτοῦ δρέπανον ὄξυ. <sup>15</sup>καὶ ἄλλος ἄγγελος ἐξῆλθεν

14 om και ειδον B 130 syr<sup>ew</sup> | ειδον P min<sup>pl</sup>] ιδον ACQ 7 14 92 | καθημενος ομοιος I  
7 49 91 al καθημενος 130 | υιον BACQ 2 8 9 11 13 14 27 (28) 30 31 32 al<sup>8</sup>] υιω C 6 7 38  
186 al<sup>lat mu</sup> Andr Ar υιον P 26 υιος I | εχων] εχοντα B\* 13 26 27 28 29 42\*\* 79 95  
εχοντι 38 | της κεφαλης] την κεφαλην A 8 28 29 30 38 40 51 79 93 94 98 130 | επι  
την χειρα syr<sup>ew</sup> | οξυ] + λιαν arm<sup>4</sup>

θαι is more usually followed by ἀπό (2 Regn. vii. 11, Esth. ix. 16), but ἐκ occurs, e.g. Plat. *Crit.* 106A ὡς ἐκ μακρᾶς ἀναπεπαιμμένος ὁδοῦ. In the words that follow, κόπων, ἔργα are (ii. 2, note) antithetical; the 'labours' of the saintly life end in the grave, but not its 'works'; its processes, methods, habits, results remain, and follow the saint into his new life; cf. *Pirke Aboth* vi. 9 (ed. Taylor<sup>2</sup>, p. 103) "in the hour of a man's decease not silver nor gold nor precious stones and pearls accompany the man, but Thorah and good works alone." The contrast is latent in γάρ: 'they shall rest from their labours—I say not from their works, for their works go with them.' There is a further contrast between the sentence as a whole and the doom pronounced on the disloyal in v. 11 (ἀνάπανσιν οὐκ ἔχουσιν); cf. Primasius: "e contrario illos impios dixit die ac nocte requiem non habere." Ἀκολουθεῖν μετά, cf. vi. 8; Blass, *Gr.* p. 113f.

14—20. THE VISION OF THE HARVEST AND THE VINTAGE OF THE EARTH.

14. καὶ εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ νεφέλη λευκή κτλ.] The revelations of the last section (vv. 8—13) now culminate in a vision of the Parousia, represented as a time of general ingathering of the fruits of life. First, the Seer sees 'One like a Son of Man' (for ὅμοιον υἱόν see i. 13, note), the same Person who had appeared in the first chapter of the Book, seated on a cloud (Dan. vii. 13 LXX. ἰδοὺ ἐπὶ τῶν νεφελῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὡς υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου ἦρχετο, cf.

Mt. xxiv. 30, xxvi. 64, Acts i. 9, 11), the white cloud (cf. Mt. xvii. 5 νεφέλη φωτινὴ) which was so familiar an object to dwellers by the Mediterranean and Aegean; not the dark storm-cloud which to the Hebrew mind suggested the inscrutable mystery of unrevealed Deity (Ps. xcvi. (= xcvi.) 2 νεφέλη καὶ γνόφος κύκλω αὐτοῦ), but the symbol of light and blessing. Like the Elders in c. iv. 4 (cf. Tert. *de coron.* 15) the Figure on the Cloud is crowned with a victor's wreath wrought in gold, a στέφανος χρυσοῦς, contrasting sharply with the στ. ἀκάνθινος of the Passion (Mc. xv. 17), but not an imperial διάδημα; the crowned Christ is here the Conqueror rather than the King. He comes however not to conquer—this He has already done (iii. 21)—but to reap, and His hand carries not a sword but a sickle, sharp and ready for its work. It is instructive to compare this description with the vision of c. i. 13 ff. on the one hand, and with that of xix. 11 ff. on the other; in each case the ornaments and instruments are appropriate to the character sustained. In c. i. the royal Priesthood of Christ is the predominating thought; in c. xix. He appears as the true *Imperator*; here the writer's aim is to bring together the thought of Christ's victory over sin and death with the hope of His return to raise and judge mankind.

15. καὶ ἄλλος ἄγγ. ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ ναοῦ κράζων κτλ.] Ἄλλος here looks back to v. 9, not to the human form on the

ἐκ τοῦ ναοῦ, κράζων ἐν φωνῇ μεγάλη τῷ καθιμένῳ  
ἐπὶ τῆς νεφέλης Πέμψον τὸ δρέπανόν σου καὶ θέ-  
ρισον, ὅτι ἦλθεν ἡ ὥρα θερίσαι, ὅτι ἐξηράνθη ὁ  
θερισμὸς τῆς γῆς. <sup>16</sup>καὶ ἔβαλεν ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τῆς <sup>16</sup>  
νεφέλης τὸ δρέπανον αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, καὶ ἐθερίσθη

15 ναοῦ] + αὐτον **Σ** aeth ουρανοῦ 1 7 12 16 28 38 49 79 186 al arm<sup>1</sup> | φωνῇ μεγαλῇ]  
φ. τη μεγαλη 1 om Prim | ἦλθεν] + σοι 7\* al<sup>1d</sup> + σου 1 12 17 36 186 | θερίσαι] pr του  
29 49 91 93 96 130 al του θερισμου **Σ** 38 | om οτι ἐξηρανθη ο θερ. της γης syr<sup>ew</sup>  
16 της νεφελης **ΣΑ** 16\* 36 38 47 97] την νεφελην CP min<sup>1</sup> Ar τη νεφελη Q 7 8 13 14  
92 93 94 | om και εθερισθη η γη me

cloud just described. Another angel—the fourth in this context—comes forth from the Sanctuary (cf. xi. 19, xiv. 17, xv. 5 ff., xvi. 1, 17), i.e. from the Presence of God, carrying to the Reaper the command of the Lord of the Harvest (Mt. ix. 38) to begin His work. Even the Son does not fix or even know the time, which it belongs to the Father to determine (Mc. xiii. 32, note; Acts i. 7). Ἐπὶ τῆς νεφέλης: cf. ἐπὶ τὴν νεφέλην in v. 14 and perhaps v. 16; there is no perceptible change of meaning.

Πέμψον τὸ δρέπανόν σου κτλ. echoes more than one passage in the Prophets, e.g. Joel iii. (iv.) 13 ἐξαποστείλατε δρέπανα (𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤍 𐤓𐤏𐤕𐤏), ὅτι παρέστηκεν τρογητός (𐤓𐤏𐤕𐤏), Jer. xxviii. (li.) 33 ἔτι μικρὸν καὶ ἤξει ὁ ἀμητός αὐτῆς (sc. Βαβυλῶνος). There are also parallels in our Lord's teaching, e.g. Mc. iv. 29 ὅταν δὲ παραδοῖ ὁ καρπός, εὐθὺς ἀποστέλλει τὸ δρέπανον, ὅτι παρέστηκεν ὁ θερισμός (where see notes); Mt. xiii. 39 ὁ δὲ θερισμὸς συντέλεια αἰῶνος ἐστίν. The harvest, however, is not here, as in Mt. l. c., the whole produce of the world, the results, good and evil, of human history, but rather the wheat-harvest considered apart from the tares; the evil appear below (v. 18 ff.) under another metaphor, Ὅτι ἦλθεν ἡ ὥρα: the time, though in the Owner's Hands (Acts i. 7), does not depend on any arbitrary decree,

but on the maturity of the crops, of which He alone can fully judge. Ἐξηράνθη, *aruii*, *arida est*, properly of the drying up of the juices of the wheat plant; in Joel i. 17 ἐξηράνθη σίτος refers to premature desiccation, but here that which indicates perfect ripeness is probably intended. The R.V. 'overripe' is perhaps scarcely justified; the idea conveyed is rather that the precise moment has come for reaping, and there must be no further delay. The aorists ἦλθεν, ἐξηράνθη approach the sense of the perfect; cf. Ellicott on 1 Thess. ii. 16 (pp. 31, 147).

<sup>16</sup> καὶ ἔβαλεν ὁ καθήμενος κτλ.] Vg. rightly: *et misit...falcem suam in terram*. No violence is suggested by ἔβαλεν; cf. Mt. x. 34 οὐκ ἦλθον βαλεῖν εἰρήνην [ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν]. The Person on the cloud, at the Angel's call, sets His sickle to work, by casting it on the earth, and in due time the earth is reaped. There is no need to fill in the imagery; enough is said to emphasize the fact that the Son of Man is the Divinely commissioned Reaper (Jo. v. 27). He may use the ministry of men (Mt. ix. 37 f.) or of angels (Mt. xiii. 39, 41), but it belongs to Him to put in the sickle. It does not appear how the ingathering is to be effected, or how long the process will last. In the vision there is no interval between cause and effect (ἔβαλεν...ἐθερίσθη), but the completion of the work may occupy a generation or an age.

17 ἡ γῆ. <sup>17</sup>καὶ ἄλλος ἄγγελος ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ  
18 ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, ἔχων καὶ αὐτὸς δρέπανον ὀξύ. <sup>18</sup>καὶ  
ἄλλος ἄγγελος ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου, [ὁ]  
ἔχων ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ τοῦ πυρός, καὶ ἐφώνησεν φωνῇ

17 ἐξῆλθεν] ἦλθεν Q | ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ] om τῷ C | δρέπανον οξύ] ρομφαίαν οξειαν et  
similiter infra me 18 om ἐξῆλθεν A vg<sup>am fu</sup> Prim | om ἐκ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου Prim | ο  
ἐχων AC vg (qui habet) syrr] om ο NPQ min<sup>omn vid</sup> me | τοῦ πυρός] + τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου  
arm | ἐφώνησεν] + ἐν 6 7 8 14 29 al<sup>mu</sup> Ar | φωνῇ] κραυγῇ CP min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar

17. καὶ ἄλλος ἄγγελος ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ ναοῦ κτλ.] Another—a fifth—angel issues from the Sanctuary, who like the Reaper on the cloud (καὶ αὐτός) is armed with a sharp sickle. A second ingathering follows the first, as the vintage followed wheat-harvest (cf. Deut. xvi. 9 f., 13). In this second process the chief part is assigned to an angel, who gathers in the fruit of the Vine of the Earth, as the Son of Man had gathered in its wheat.

Both the wheat-harvest and the vintage are mentioned in Joel <sup>411</sup>13 (תָּבַח וְהָיָה...רָצַץ לְשֵׁבֶר), and the Seer follows the O.T. prophet, but with a difference; he treats the two harvests as distinct, placing them in their natural order, and using them as symbols of two separate spiritual ingatherings. In the Prophets the harvest, whether wheat-harvest or vintage, represents the overthrow of the enemies of Israel, who are ripe for their fall; in the Apocalypse, which like the Gospels identifies the wheat with the true 'children of the kingdom' (cf. Mt. xiii. 30, 38 τὸν δὲ σῖτον συνάγετε εἰς τὴν ἀποθήκην μου... τὸ δὲ καλὸν σπέρμα οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ υἱοὶ τῆς βασιλείας, cf. Mc. iv. 29), the vintage, from its association with the 'wine of wrath' (xiv. 8, 10, notes), represents the evil, whether within the kingdom (Mt. l.c.) or outside it (Mt. xxv. 31 f.). Thus, by a new treatment of the old metaphor of a Divine harvesting of men, the

Apocalypticist gives full expression to the Lord's teaching as to the great separation between man and man which is reserved for the Parousia. There is delicate beauty in the assignment of the ingathering of the Vintage to an angel, while the Son of Man Himself reaps the Wheat-harvest. The work of death is fitly left in the hands of a minister of justice; the Saviour of men appears εἰς σωτηρίαν (Heb. ix. 28). Cf. Arethas: οὔτε ὁ κύριος αὐτὸς ἀξιοῖ τὴν συλλογὴν ποιήσασθαι ὡς περὶ τῶν πρώτων, οὔτε τὸ μὲν εἰς τὰς ἀποθήκας τὸ δὲ εἰς τὸ ἀτελείητον παραπέμπει πῦρ, ἀλλὰ τις τῶν ἀγγέλων.

18. καὶ ἄλλος ἄγγελος ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου κτλ.] Another angel—the sixth—brings to the Angel of vengeance a message similar to that which the angel in v. 15 had brought to the Son of Man—the Divine authority to begin the Vintage of the earth. The two messages closely correspond, *mutatis mutandis*; τὸ δρέπανον τὸ ὀξύ holds its place, the sickle being used in vine-culture and the vintage as well as in harvesting the grain (cf. Hesiod, *scut.*, 292 οἱ δ' ἐτρύγων οἶνας, δρεπάνας ἐν χερσὶν ἔχοντες, Plat. *resp.* 333 D ὅταν δὴ δρέπανον δέῃ φυλάττειν, ἢ δικαιοσύνη χρήσιμος καὶ κοινὴ καὶ ἰδίᾳ· ὅταν δὲ χρῆσθαι, ἢ ἀμπελοφυγικῇ); with τρύγησον τοὺς βότρυας cf. Lc. vi. 44 σταφυλὴν τρυγῶσιν, and the LXX. phrases τρυγᾶν ἀμπελῶνα (Deut. xxiv. 21), τρυγᾶν τρυγητόν (1 Regn. viii. 12); βότρυς is ἀπ. λεγ. in N.T., but fairly common in



μεγάλη τῷ ἔχοντι τὸ δρέπανον τὸ ὄξυ λέγων  
 Πέμψον σου τὸ δρέπανον τὸ ὄξυ καὶ τρύγησον τοὺς  
 βότρυνας τῆς ἀμπέλου τῆς γῆς, ὅτι ἤκμασαν αἱ στα-  
 φυλαὶ αὐτῆς. <sup>19</sup> καὶ ἔβαλεν ὁ ἄγγελος τὸ δρέπανον <sup>19</sup>  
 αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν γῆν, καὶ ἐτρύγησεν τὴν ἀμπελον τῆς  
 γῆς καὶ ἔβαλεν εἰς τὴν ληνὸν τοῦ θυμοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ τὸν

18 om λεγων 130 | βοτρυνας] βοτρυν 28 79 βοτανas 94 cf arm<sup>3</sup> | om της αμπελου 1  
 arm<sup>4</sup> | om οτι ηκμ. αι σταφ. αυτης me | ηκμασεν η σταφυλη Q min<sup>30</sup> Ar | αυτης] της γης  
 Q 7 al<sup>19</sup> 30 syr Ar 19 εβαλεν 1<sup>o</sup> εξεβαλεν 2 7 8 29 87 al<sup>20</sup> Ar | εις την γην] επι της  
 γης M 38 97 syr<sup>8w</sup> | την ληνον] τον ληνον 1 91 94 97 98 al τ. αλωναν C | τον μεγαν] την  
 μεγαλην M 7 28 35 79 95 130 syr<sup>8w</sup> om 12 34 Vict

the LXX., with or without σταφυλῆς following. Ὅτι ἤκμασαν αἱ σταφυλαὶ αὐτῆς answers to ὅτι ἐξηράνθη ὁ θερισμός in v. 15, where see note. Ἀκμάζειν is used in 4 Macc. ii. 3, the only other instance in Biblical Greek of the use of the verb in the ordinary sense of adolescence, but the lexicons quote passages from Thucydides (ii. 19) and Xenophon (*Hell.* i. 2. 4) where it describes the ripening of corn. Σταφυλή is properly the ripe grape-cluster as opposed to ὄμφαξ, cf. Gen. xl. 10 πέπειροι οἱ βότρυνες σταφυλῆς, Job xv. 33 τρυγηθεὶς δὲ ὡς ὄμφαξ πρὸ ὥρας; as contrasted with βότρυν, it describes the grapes rather than the cluster on which they grow.

The Angel-reaper of the Vintage proceeds from the Altar, where he is in charge of the fire; cf. xvi. 6, note. Earlier passages in the Book refer to the Altar of Burnt Offering (vi. 9, xi. 1), and the Altar of Incense (viii. 3, 5, ix. 13); here and in xvi. 7 there is nothing to shew which of the two is intended. If the former, we are reminded of the blood of the martyrs which cries for vengeance; if the latter, of the prayers of the saints by which the end is hastened. Ὁ ἔχων ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ τοῦ πυρός is a suggestive description of the minister of wrath; cf. Arethas: τοῦτον ἐπὶ τῆς κολάσεως νόει τῶν ἀσεβῶν τετάχθαι.

19. καὶ ἔβαλεν ὁ ἄγγελος τὸ δρέπανον

αὐτοῦ κτλ.] The ingatherer of the Vintage does as the Reaper of the Wheat-harvest had done; εἰς τὴν γῆν is practically = ἐπὶ τ. γ. in v. 16; while ἐθερίσθη ἡ γῆ is balanced by ἐτρύγησεν τὴν ἀμπελον τῆς γῆς. But the next clause, καὶ ἔβαλεν εἰς τὴν ληνόν κτλ., enters upon a detail which has nothing to correspond with it in the former scene, and its object is to leave no doubt as to the symbolical meaning of the Vintage. It is the Vintage of the Vine of earth as contrasted with the 'Vine brought out of Egypt' (Arethas) and the "True Vine," whose branches bring forth fruit unto God; it is that part of the earth's produce, those results of human history and life, which must be trodden by the Feet of God; cf. Isa. lxiii. 2 διὰ τί σου ἐρυθρὰ τὰ ἱμάτια, καὶ τὰ ἐνδύματά σου ὡς ἀπὸ πατητοῦ ληνοῦ; ...κατεπάτησα αὐτοὺς ἐν θυμῷ μου. Cf. Victorinus, "calcato torcularis retributio est peccatoris"; Arethas: ἡ τρύγησις τῶν σταφυλῶν τοὺς λίαν ἀνόμους αἰνίττεται. On ληνός see Mc. xii. 1, note, and on θυμός, in relation to God, v. 8 *supra*, note. Τὸν μέγαν is explained by some of the Latin commentators as an acc. after ἔβαλεν: 'he cast the great one into the wine press'; so Primasius: "misit in torculari irae Dei magnum. Superbum etiam magnum vocat...nam torcular, sicut Graeca exemplaria continent, feminini generis posuit"; and



20 μέγαν. <sup>20</sup> καὶ ἐπατήθη ἡ ληνὸς ἔξωθεν τῆς πόλεως,  
καὶ ἐξῆλθεν αἷμα ἐκ τῆς ληνοῦ ἄχρι τῶν χαλινῶν  
τῶν ἵππων, ἀπὸ σταδίων χιλίων ἑξακοσίων.

20 επατηθη] επιθη 1 | η ληνος] ο λ. 16 36 38 91 97 98 | εξωθεν] εξω N 1 28 38 79  
al Ar<sup>comm</sup> | της ληνου] του λ. 42 98 | απο] ως arm | χιλίων ἑξακοσίων (αχ' Q 6 8 14 28  
38 al)] χ. διακοσίων N\* 26 syr<sup>ew</sup> δισχιλίων ἑξακοσίων 130 χ. ἑξακοσίων εἰς (αχ5' 79)  
Andr<sup>comm</sup> decem et sex aeth

Beatus: "*misit in torcular irae Dei illum magnum...id est unumquemque superbum.*" But τὴν ληνόν...τὸν μέγαν is doubtless a solecism, which can only be excused on the ground of rapid writing, but finds a parallel in xxi. 14 τὸ τεῖχος...ἔχων. Ὁ ληνός, though used in class. Gk, receives no support from the best mss. of the LXX. and N.T.; in Gen. xxx. 38, adduced by Blass, the true reading is ἐν ταῖς ληνοῖς.

20. καὶ ἐπατήθη ἡ ληνὸς ἔξωθεν τῆς πόλεως] Apparently the scene is laid in sight of the city, though not within its walls. The city is doubtless the 'Holy City' of xi. 2, i.e. Jerusalem, but Jerusalem idealized as in c. xxi. At Jerusalem in the time of Zechariah (xiv. 10) the King's ὑπολήνια seems to have been on the slope of the Mount of Olives, the predicted battlefield on which the nations gathered against Jerusalem were to receive their final defeat (Joel iii. 12 ff., Zech. xiv. 2 ff., 12 ff.). Possibly there is an allusion here to these facts; but in any case the place of execution would naturally lie "outside the gate" (Heb. xiii. 12).

καὶ ἐξῆλθεν αἷμα ἐκ τῆς ληνοῦ κτλ.] The red blood of the 'Vine of the Earth' (cf. Gen. xlix. 11, Deut. xxxii. 14), bursting from the trodden σταφυλαί, overflowed and spread to a distance of 1600 stades, rising so high that riders or men in chariots (cf. xix. 11—15) passing through would find it up to their horses' bridles; cf. Enoch c. 1, 3 (ed. Charles, p. 286 f.): "in those days the fathers together with their sons will be smitten in one place...until it streams with their

blood like a river...and the horses will walk up to the breast in the blood of sinners, and the chariots will be submerged to its height." The conception rests ultimately on Isa. lxi. 3, 6, but the metaphor is worked out with the exuberance of apocalyptic symbolism. Much difficulty has been found in explaining the distance named as the limit to which the overflow spreads. It has been supposed to answer to the length of Palestine, which is given by Jerome (cf. *ep.* 129, *ad Dard.*) as 160 Roman miles = 1280 stades (cf. the reading of N Syr.<sup>ew</sup>), and by Antoninus in the *itinerarium* as 1664 stades, measuring from Tyre to *El-Arish*. In this case ἀπὸ σταδίων χιλίων ἑξακοσίων is practically equivalent to the O.T. phrase ἀπὸ Δὰν καὶ ἔως Βηρσάβεε. But it is more in accordance with Apocalyptic arithmetic to regard 1600 (= 4 × 4 × 100) as symbolical of completeness; except within the walls of the City, the deluge of blood was everywhere; or as Victorinus explains, followed by Primasius and the later Latin commentators, it spread "per omnes mundi quattuor partes; quaternitas enim est conquaternata; quater enim quadragies mille sexcenti sunt." The point to be illustrated is the finality of the blow dealt to the enemies of the Israel of God; cf. Lactantius *instit.* vii. 19: "virtus angelorum tradet in manus iustorum multitudinem illam quae montem circumsederit...et fluet sanguis more torrentis."

According to Bede Tyconius wished to interpret the whole passage (*vv.* 14

<sup>1</sup> Καὶ εἶδον ἄλλο σημεῖον ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ μέγα καὶ XV.  
 θαυμαστόν, ἀγγέλους ἑπτὰ ἔχοντας πληγὰς ἑπτὰ,  
 τὰς ἐσχάτας, ὅτι ἐν αὐταῖς ἐτελέσθη ὁ θυμὸς τοῦ  
 θεοῦ. <sup>2</sup> καὶ εἶδον ὡς θάλασσαν ὑαλίνην μεμιγμένην 2

XV 1 εἶδον P min<sup>pl</sup>] ἰδον BACQ 7 14 92 130 | om επτα 1<sup>o</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> 2 εἶδον P  
 min<sup>pl</sup>] ἰδον sicut in v. 1 | υαλινην 1<sup>o</sup>] υελινην 13 (29) 31 35 38 49 91 93 96 (97) 98 130

—20) as a prophecy of the benignant work of the Church after the conversion of the Empire: "messorem et vindemiatores ecclesiam interpretatur post persecutionum flammam clarescentem et potestatem ligandi solvendique tenentem." But such a view is inconsistent with the general purpose of this chapter, which leads the reader on from the existing condition of the Church to her final triumph at the end of the present order.

#### XV. 1—8. PREPARATION FOR THE LAST SEVEN PLAGUES.

1. καὶ εἶδον ἄλλο σημεῖον ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ κτλ.] "Ἄλλο σημεῖον looks back to xii. 1, 3. This view of the appearances as 'signs' belongs exclusively to the second half of the Apocalypse, and serves to connect the present vision with the series which began with the Sign of the Sun-clad Woman. The Seven Bowls are usually classed with the Seven Seals (c. vi.) and the Seven Trumpets (cc. viii.—xi.), and with the latter especially they have an obvious affinity; but their relation to the great section of the book which begins at xii. 1 is even closer; they belong to the drama of the long conflict between the Church and the World. Μέγα καὶ θαυμαστόν: cf. v. 3 μεγάλα καὶ θαυμαστά τὰ ἔργα σου, Κύριε; the phrase occurs in the later Greek writers, e.g. Dionysius of Halicarnassus and Diodorus Siculus (Wetstein ad l.).

<sup>1</sup> Ἀγγέλους ἑπτὰ (cf. viii. 2) ἔχοντας πληγὰς ἑπτὰ, τὰς ἐσχάτας. Three πληγαί are named in ix. 18, and in xi. 6 the Witnesses are empowered to strike the earth ἐν πάσῃ πληγῇ; but the

plagues now about to begin are distinguished from all that came before them as 'the last' (cf. xxi. 9), the final cycle of such visitations: the last, because, as the Seer hastens to explain, they complete the physical manifestations of the Divine Wrath. <sup>2</sup> Ὅτι κτλ. explains and justifies the emphatic τὰς ἐσχάτας. But the explanation is not altogether easy to understand; the aor. can cause no difficulty in view of x. 7 ἐτελέσθη τὸ μυστήριον τοῦ θεοῦ (where see note), but is it possible to conceive of the wrath of God as burning itself out in any manifestations such as these? Must it not endure as long as evil endures? Ἐτελέσθη, then, can only be taken in a limited sense, as meaning that there will be no more similar displays of God's righteous displeasure against human sin; there may be reserves of wrath, but its cosmic effects will cease. With πληγὰς ἑπτὰ the commentators compare Lev. xxvi. 21, 24 εἰὰν μετὰ ταῦτα πορεύσῃτε πλάγιοι...προσθήσω ὑμῖν πληγὰς ἑπτὰ κατὰ τὰς ἀμαρτίας ὑμῶν...καὶ πατάξω ὑμᾶς κἀγὼ ἑπτὰκις ἀντὶ τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν ὑμῶν. In the case of the Last Plagues the septenary number is peculiarly appropriate; cf. Victorinus: "septem plagis, id est, perfecte"; Primasius: "angelorum numero vel plagarum universitatem consummationis arbitror praesignari." It denotes at once the finality and the completeness of the visitation.

2. καὶ εἶδον ὡς θάλασσαν ὑαλίνην μεμιγμένην πυρί] A parenthesis follows (vv. 2—4), in which the Seer, after briefly introducing the Seven Angels, catches a view of the Martyrs in their

πυρί, καὶ τοὺς νικῶντας ἐκ τοῦ θηρίου καὶ ἐκ τῆς  
εἰκόνος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ

2 νικουντας C | εκ της εικονος και εκ του θηριου Q 2 4 6 8 13 14 26 27 29 31 33 39  
40 92 95 al<sup>25</sup> | om εκ 2° B 7 33 h Prim | και εκ του αριθμου] pr εκ του χαραγματος  
αυτου I 17 35 36 39 79 80 161 186 al

bliss on which his eye rests for a moment before he proceeds with the terrors of the Last Plagues. In the Vision of Heaven, the distance between the spectator and the Throne is filled by a Sea of Glass (iv. 6 ὡς θάλασσα ὑαλίνη ὁμοία κρυστάλλῳ; see note *ad* l.), and this image is now recalled, though the writer, after his manner (xiii. 11, xiv. 1, notes) does not use the article to emphasize the identity of the Sea in this place with the Sea in c. iv. As he now sees it, the crystal light of the Sea of Glass is reddened as by fire; with μεμιγμένην πυρί, cf. Ex. ix. 24 τὸ πῦρ φλογίζον (תַּהֲלִיחַ) ἐν τῇ χαλάζῃ, and c. viii. 7 χάλασα καὶ πῦρ μεμιγμένα ἐν αἵματι. The red glow on the Sea spoke of the fire through which the Martyrs passed, and yet more of the wrath about to fall on the world which had condemned them; cf. Mt. iii. 12 τὸ δὲ ἄχυρον κατακαύσει πυρὶ ἀσβέστω, and the *agraphon* ὁ ἐγγὺς μου ἐγγὺς τοῦ πυρός; see also Heb. xii. 29 καὶ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν πῦρ καταναλίσκων. The ζῶα and the Elders who are mentioned in c. iv., and again in xiv. 3, do not appear here, for the attention of the hearer or reader is concentrated upon another group with widely different associations. Τοὺς νικῶντας—not τ. νικῆσαντας (cf. xii. 11), or even τ. νενικηκότας; for it is the abiding character of 'conqueror' on which emphasis is laid, and not the fact of conquest; cf. ὁ νικῶν in ii. 7, 11, 17, 26, iii. 5, 12, 21, xxi. 7. The words that follow define the field on which the victory is won and the character formed; the conquerors are martyrs who suffer in the conflict with the promoters of the Caesar-cult (cf. c. xiii.,

notes), and "come victorious from the Beast" (R. V., cf. Benson: "come conquering forth from the Wildbeast"); the construction is a pregnant one, 'by virtue of their victory they escape out of the hand of the enemy.' Blass's "probably=τηρήσαντας ἑαυτοὺς ἐκ" is frigid, and the Latin phrase "victoriam ferre ex aliquo" usually quoted from Livy viii. 8 does not altogether meet the case. The all-powerful Beast is compelled after all to let them slip from his grasp; they, and not he, gain the day. The genuine Acts of the Martyrs shew them in the light of conquerors up to the moment of death, e.g. *Ep. Smyrn.* 19 διὰ τῆς ὑπομονῆς καταγωνισάμενος [ὁ Πολύκαρπος] τὸν ἄδικον ἄρχοντα καὶ οὕτως τὸν τῆς ἀφθαρσίας στέφανον ἀπολαβών; *Eus. H. E.* v. 1 ἡ δὲ μακαρία Βλανδίνα πάντων ἐσχάτη, καθάπερ μήτηρ εὐγενὴς (cf. 4 Macc. xvi. 14) παρορμήσασα τὰ τέκνα καὶ νικηφόρους προπέμψασα πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα...ἔσπευδε πρὸς αὐτοὺς χαίρουσα καὶ ἀγαλλιωμένη ἐπὶ τῇ ἐξόδῳ. *Passio S. Perpetuae* 18 "inludit dies victoriae illorum, et processerunt de carcere in amphitheatrum quasi in caelum, hilares et vultu decori." But the Apocalypticist follows the victors into the life beyond, and sees them celebrating their victory in the Presence of God. It is a strangely different view of their condition from that presented by c. vi. 9 ff., but the announcement of xiv. 6 has partly prepared the reader for it; the present vision, like that of vii. 9 ff., anticipates the final joy in which their rest will issue.

For τοῦ θηρίου, τῆς εἰκόνος, τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ see xiii. 1, 14, 17, xiv. 9, 11, xix. 20, xx. 4, and notes there.

ἐστῶτας ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν τὴν ὑαλίνην, ἔχοντας  
 κιθάρας τοῦ θεοῦ. <sup>3</sup>καὶ ᾄδουσιν τὴν ᾠδὴν Μωυσέως <sup>3</sup>  
 τοῦ δούλου τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὴν ᾠδὴν τοῦ ἀρνίου,  
 λέγοντες

2 υαλινην 2<sup>o</sup>] νελινην 7 13 (29) 35 38 49 91 95 96 (97) 98 130 | κιθαρας] pr τας Q  
 2 7 8 13 16 26 27 29 35 38 43 87 94 97 al<sup>pauc</sup> Ar κιθαραν 130 | του θεου] pr κυριου B  
 3 om αδουσιν...του θεου C | αδουσιν] αδοντας M Ps-Cypr Prim | Μωσεως P 28 81 al<sup>mu</sup>  
 Μωση 130 | του δουλου] om του Q al<sup>pl</sup> Ar | om την ωδην (2<sup>o</sup>) 130

ἐστῶτας ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν τὴν ὑαλίνην]  
 Not on the shore of the Sea, like Israel  
 in Ex. xiv. 30, but on the Sea itself  
 which forms the solid pavement (cf.  
 Mt. xiv. 25 ff.) of the final approach  
 to the Throne (iv. 6). Their exodus  
 from the spiritual Egypt (xi. 8) has  
 led them through the Red Sea of  
 Martyrdom, which is now exchanged  
 for the Crystal Sea of Heaven. Like  
 the Elders in v. 8, and the 144,000 in  
 xiv. 2, they carry zitherns—κιθάρας τοῦ  
 θεοῦ, not merely of unusual sweetness  
 and power (cf. Ps. lxxix. (lxxx.) 11  
 τὰς κέδρους τοῦ θεοῦ), but dedicated to  
 the service of God (cf. 1 Chron. xvi. 42  
 יְהוָה יִשְׂרָאֵל, ὄργανα τῶν ᾠδῶν τοῦ  
 θεοῦ, 1 Th. iv. 16 ἐν σάλπιγγι θεοῦ).  
 The symbolism is well explained by the  
 ancient commentators, e.g. Primasius:  
 “*laudibus corda dicata*”; Andreas:  
 τὴν ἐμμελῆ ζῶν ἐν συμφωνίᾳ τῶν  
 ἀρετῶν, κρουομένην τῷ πλήκτρῳ τοῦ  
 θεοῦ πνεύματος.

3. καὶ ᾄδουσιν τὴν ᾠδὴν Μωυσέως  
 τοῦ δούλου τοῦ θεοῦ] The allusion  
 to the Exodus, hitherto latent, now  
 becomes evident; cf. Ex. xv. 1 τότε  
 ᾤσεν Μωυσῆς καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ τὴν  
 ᾠδὴν ταύτην τῷ θεῷ. There is indeed  
 another ᾠδὴ Μωυσέως in Deut. xxxii.  
 which was used as a Sabbath hymn  
 in the Jewish liturgy (Wolff, *curae*,  
 v. p. 563); the two songs are placed  
 together among the ᾠδαὶ of the Church  
 in the liturgical Psalter of cod. A (α'  
 ᾠδὴ M. ἐν τῇ Ἐξόδῳ, β' φ. M. ἐν τῷ  
 Δευτερονομίῳ), and both find a place  
 among the Canticles both of Eastern  
 and Western Christendom (*Intr. to*

*the O.T. in Greek*, p. 253 f.); but it  
 is surely the song of victory which is  
 in view here rather than the swan-like  
 song ascribed to the dying Lawgiver.  
 Moses is ὁ δοῦλος τοῦ θεοῦ, an O.T. title  
 = מֹשֶׁה יְהוָה, where מֹשֶׁה is variously  
 rendered in the LXX. by θεράπων (Ex.  
 xiv. 31, Num. xii. 7), δούλος (3 Regn.  
 viii. 53, 56, Ps. civ. (cv.) 26), or παῖς  
 (Isa. xlii. 1). The contrast drawn in  
 Heb. iii. 5 between Moses the Servant  
 and Christ the Son (Μωυσῆς μὲν πιστὸς  
 ...ὡς θεράπων...Χριστὸς δὲ ὡς υἱός) is  
 latent here also, for τοῦ δούλου is  
 followed immediately by τοῦ ἀρνίου,  
 the exalted Person who throughout  
 the Book is associated with God.

καὶ τὴν ᾠδὴν τοῦ ἀρνίου. The song  
 of the martyrs is not only the song of  
 Moses, triumphant over Pharaoh and  
 Egypt; it is also the song of the  
 Glorified Christ, the conqueror of the  
 world (Jo. xvi. 33) and of Death (c. i.  
 18). The martyrs not only overcome  
 Domitian and the power of Rome;  
 they share the victory of Christ  
 (c. iii. 21). St John does not write  
 τὴν ᾠδὴν Μωυσέως καὶ τοῦ ἀρνίου, for  
 the notes are distinct though they  
 form a harmony. As throughout  
 the Book, the Apocalypticist places  
 together, without confounding, the  
 experiences of the two dispensations,  
 bringing out of his treasure things  
 new and old. Primasius is right, if  
 his words are taken in a wider sense  
 than he probably intended: “*in*  
*Moysis autem vetus, in Agni vero*  
*cantico novum significatum est testa-*  
*mentum.*”



Μεγάλα καὶ θανμαστὰ τὰ ἔργα σου, Κύριε  
 ὁ θεὸς ὁ παντοκράτωρ· δίκαιαι καὶ ἀληθιναὶ αἱ  
 4 ὁδοί σου, ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν ἐθνῶν· <sup>4</sup>τίς οὐ μὴ  
 φοβηθῇ, Κύριε, καὶ δοξάσει τὸ ὄνομά σου; ὅτι  
 μόνος ὁσῖος, ὅτι πάντα τὰ ἔθνη ἤξουσιν καὶ  
 προσκυνήσουσιν ἐνώπιόν σου, ὅτι τὰ δικαιώματά  
 σου ἐφανερώθησαν.

3 δίκαιαι καὶ | ο δίκαιοι me | δικ. κ. αλ. αι οδοι] δίκαια και αληθινα τα εργα syr<sup>ew</sup>  
 arm<sup>4</sup>,<sup>4</sup> | ο βασιλευς] βασιλευ Ν\* 18 29 47 90 98 130 | εθνων Ν<sup>e</sup>.<sup>a</sup>APQ 1 6 7 8 14 130  
 186 al<sup>pl</sup> 40 me arm<sup>4</sup> aeth Ps-Cypr Prim Andr Ar] αιωνων Ν\* C 18 95 vg<sup>cle</sup> fudem tollip<sup>as</sup>  
 syrr (cf arm<sup>1</sup>) 4 ου μη] σε ου Ν 95 σε μη 130 | φοβηθη] +σε 6 7 8 29 38 186 al<sup>pl</sup>  
 vg<sup>cle</sup> lip<sup>as</sup> syrr Ar | om κυριε 14 92 130 vg<sup>dem</sup> arm aeth<sup>utr</sup> Cyp Prim | δοξαση Ν 1 7 8  
 29 38 al<sup>pl</sup> Andr θανμαση 130 | om οτι μονος οσῖος me | οσῖος ΝACP 1 28 31 38 79  
 al vg (p<sup>ius</sup>) syr<sup>ew</sup> Cyp Prim Ar] αγιος Q 6 7 8 al<sup>pl</sup> 40 sanctus g sanctus et pius f  
 sanctus es et iustus syr sanctus et dignus adorari arm +ει 10 36 37 (38) (47) 49 95  
 96 | παντα τα εθνη] παντες Q 6 7 14 29 43 al<sup>30</sup> | ενωπιον σου] +κυριε A 95 130 | τα  
 δικ. σου] δικ. ενωπιον σου Ν

3—4. μεγάλα καὶ θανμαστὰ τὰ ἔργα σου, Κύριε κτλ.] The words of the Martyrs' Song are almost wholly from the O.T., as the following brief catena will shew: Ps. lxxv. (lxxvi.) 9 πάντα τὰ ἔθνη...ἤξουσιν καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν ἐνώπιόν σου, ex. (cxi.) 2 μεγάλα τὰ ἔργα Κυρίου, Ps. cxxxviii. (cxxxix.) 14 θαυμάσια τὰ ἔργα σου, Amos iv. 13 Κύριος ὁ θεὸς ὁ παντοκράτωρ, Deut. xxxii. 4 θεὸς, ἀληθινὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ, καὶ πάσαι αἱ ὁδοὶ αὐτοῦ κρίσεις, Jer. x. 7, 10 (Q<sup>ms</sup>) τίς οὐ μὴ φοβηθήσεται, βασιλεὺς ἐθνῶν;...ὁ δὲ κύριος θεὸς... ἐστὶ...βασιλεὺς αἰώνιος, Tob. xiii. 10 εὐλόγει τὸν βασιλέα τῶν αἰώνων, Mal. i. 11 τὸ ὄνομά μου δεδόξασται ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, Deut. xxxii. 4 δίκαιοι καὶ ὁσῖος (רְצִיף) Κύριος, Ps. cxliv. (cxlv.) 17 Κύριος...ὁσῖος (רְצִיף) ἐν πᾶσιν τοῖς ἔργοις αὐτοῦ, 1 Regn. xii. 7 ἀπαγγεῶ ὑμῖν τὴν πᾶσαν δικαιοσύνην (A, τὰς πάσας δικαιοσύνας) Κυρίου. The thought as well as the phraseology of the Song is strangely Hebraic, and at first sight does not appear to be specially appropriate to the occasion; there is no reference to the martyrs' own conflicts, and none to the victory

of the Lamb; it is rather a hymn of praise than a paean, nor does it obviously answer to its description either as the ᾠδὴ Μωυσέως or as the ᾠδὴ τοῦ ἀρνίου. There is perhaps a reason for this. In the Presence of God the martyrs forget themselves; their thoughts are absorbed by the new wonders that surround them; the glory of God, and the mighty scheme of things in which their own sufferings and victory form an infinitesimal part, are opening before them; they begin to see the great issue of the world-drama, and we hear the doxology with which they greet their first unclouded vision of God and His works. Their song, though it has little to do with martyrdom or victory, at any rate suits the context, preparing the reader for the judgements which are about to follow; leading him to view them, as they are viewed by the victors, *sub specie aeternitatis*.

For μεγάλα καὶ θανμαστὰ see v. 1, note; for παντοκράτωρ, i. 8, note. Ἀληθινὰ, cf. iii. 7, 14, notes; the combination δίκαιοι καὶ ἀληθινός (or ἀλ. κ. δικ.) occurs again in xvi. 7,



⁵καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα εἶδον, καὶ ἡνοίγη ὁ ναὸς τῆς σκηνῆς 5  
τοῦ μαρτυρίου ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, ⁶καὶ ἐξῆλθον οἱ ἑπτὰ 6

5 μετα ταυτα] μετ αυτα C | ειδον NP 1 186 min<sup>v</sup>] ιδον ACQ 7 14 92 130 | και ηνοιγη] και ιδου f vg me anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim και ιδου arm<sup>4</sup> 6 εξηλθαν U

xix. 2. With *μόνος ὅσιος* cf. Rom. xvi. 27 *μόνῳ σοφῷ*, 1 Tim. vi. 16 *ὁ μόνος ἔχων ἀθανασίαν*, and the clause in the *ὑμνος ἑωθινός* (O.T. in Greek<sup>3</sup>, iii. p. 833), *ὅτι σὺ εἰ μόνος ἅγιος*. "Οσιος, *pīus*, is used of God in the N.T. only here and in xvi. 5 (in Heb. vii. 26 it refers to the Incarnate Son); it represents God as fulfilling His relation to His creatures, even as He requires them to fulfil theirs towards Himself. Τὰ δικαιώματά σου, 'Thy righteous acts'; a *δικαίωμα* is a concrete expression of righteousness, whether in the form of a just decree (e.g. Deut. iv. 1 *ἄκουε τῶν δικαιωμάτων* (דִּקְיֻמָּתַי), Lc. i. 6 *πορευόμενοι ἐν πάσαις ταῖς ἐντολαῖς καὶ δικαιώμασιν τοῦ κυρίου ἡμεμπτοι*), or a just act, as here and in xix. 8 τὰ δικαιώματα τῶν ἁγίων: cf. Sanday and Headlam on Rom. i. 17, v. 18, and Westcott on Heb. ix. 1.

It is not easy to choose, on internal grounds, between the readings τῶν ἐθνῶν and τῶν αἰώνων. For the latter, besides the references given above, see 1 Tim. i. 17 τῷ δὲ βασιλεῖ τῶν αἰώνων, Enoch ix. 4 σὺ εἰ δ...βασιλεὺς τῶν αἰώνων· ὁ θρόνος τῆς δόξης σου εἰς πάσας τὰς γενεὰς τοῦ αἵωνος, καὶ τὸ ὄνομά σου τὸ ἅγιον καὶ μέγα καὶ εὐλογητὸν εἰς πάντας τοὺς αἰῶνας. On the other hand τῶν ἐθνῶν is suggested by the passage in Jeremiah to which the next words refer, and on the whole agrees best with the drift of the canticle. The true Sovereign of the nations is not the Augustus, but their Creator, the Living God, and He will in the end receive their homage (v. 4; cf. xxi. 24 f.).

The Martyrs' Song falls readily into parallelisms after the manner of O.T. poetry—a circumstance which, taken with the general tone and the word-ing, suggests a Jewish source.

5. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα εἶδον] A formula which usually introduces a new and important vision; cf. iv. 1, note. The Seven plague-laden Angels form the most striking group since the Seven Angels of the Temple (viii. 1).

καὶ ἡνοίγη ὁ ναὸς τῆς σκηνῆς τοῦ μαρτυρίου] See xi. 19 ἡνοίγη ὁ ναὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, and cf. iii. 12, vii. 15, xiv. 15, 17, xvi. 1, 17. In these references to the ναὸς, the writer, as it now appears, alludes not to Solomon's Temple or its successors, but to the Tabernacle in the Wilderness, the 'Tent of Witness' (Num. ix. 15, xvii. 7 (22) f., xviii. 2, תִּהְיֶה לְהָאֵל, or 'Tent of Meeting' (Ex. xxvii. 21 *et passim*, מִזְבֵּחַ לְהָאֵל), both of which designations the LXX. usually renders by ἡ σκηνὴ τοῦ μαρτυρίου, and the Vg., following the LXX., by *tabernaculum testimonii*; ὁ ναὸς τῆς σκ. τ. μ. is suggested, as Westcott points out (*Hebrews*, p. 234), by the phrase מִזְבֵּחַ לְהָאֵל יִשְׂרָאֵל (Ex. xl. 2, 6, 29) which the LXX. does not distinguish from the shorter form. That the writers of Hebrews and the Apocalypse have chosen the Tabernacle rather than the Temple as the counterpart of the heavenly Presence-Chamber is due to the feeling that the Tabernacle was the archetype of the later Temple, and was itself constructed on a Divinely imparted plan: cf. Ex. xxv. 40 ὅρα ποιήσεις κατὰ τὸν τύπον τὸν δεδειγμένον σοι ἐν τῷ ὄρει, quoted in Heb. viii. 5 with the comment that the priests under the Law consequently ὑποδείγματι καὶ σκιᾷ λατρεύουσιν τῶν ἐπουρανίων.

6. καὶ ἐξῆλθον...ἐκ τοῦ ναοῦ κτλ.] The Sanctuary is not opened here as in xi. l.c. for the purpose of revealing the Ark of the Covenant, but to allow

ἄγγελοι οἱ ἔχοντες τὰς ἑπτὰ πληγὰς ἐκ τοῦ ναοῦ,  
ἐνδεδυμένοι λίνον καθαρὸν λαμπρὸν καὶ περιεζωσμένοι  
7 περὶ τὰ στήθη ζώνας χρυσᾶς. 7 καὶ ἐν ἐκ τῶν τεσ-

6 οι εχοντες] om οι NPQ 1 48 79 161 al | εκ του ναου] εκ του ουρανου 10 49 91 96  
om Q min<sup>30</sup> | ενδεδυμενοι] pr οι ησαν Q min<sup>plq 30</sup> syr | λινον PQ 186 al<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>cle</sup> syr (nisi  
forte λινουν κ.) arm anon<sup>aug</sup> Andr Ar] λινουν 14 18 (36) 92 97 g (linteramen) h (linter-  
amina) λινους N me arm<sup>4</sup> (Prim) λιθον AC 38<sup>ms</sup> 48 90 codd ap Andr vg<sup>am</sup> fu dem toll ipse  
hiat 130 | καθαρους N arm<sup>4</sup> (Prim) om me | λαμπρον] λαμπρους N me arm<sup>4</sup> (Prim)  
pr και 32\*\* vg<sup>cle</sup> lps 4, 6 arm<sup>1</sup> aeth Prim | περι] επι 28 79 om 1 12 31 7 om εν N\*  
1 7 12 16 79 90

the Seven Angels to issue in procession from the Presence-Chamber. The angels of xiv. 15, 17 f., also came forth from the Sanctuary, but singly and with less solemnity; the curtain was not drawn back to let them pass.

Ἐνδεδυμένοι λίνον καθαρὸν λαμπρὸν. All the Seven are clad alike in the pure bright raiment of celestial beings. Unfortunately the reading is far from certain. WH. accept λιθον, urging that "the bold image expressed by this well attested reading is justified by Ez. xxviii. 13 πάντα λίθον χρηστὸν ἐνδέδεσσαι, where ἐνδέδουσαι is a various reading," and that "on the other hand λίνον, as distinguished from λινούν, ...never denotes a fabric or garment made of flax except according to Etym. Magn. and possibly in Aesch. *Suppl.* 121." Others have seen in λίθον a reference to the High Priest's breast-plate, and some support for such a phrase as ἐνδύεσθαι λίθον may be found in the imagery of cc. iv. 3, xvii. 4, xxi. 11, 18 ff., 21. But when all has been said, the metaphor is intolerable even in the Apocalypse, and we turn to look again at the evidence for λινον. The argument which WH. adduce that the Apocalypse elsewhere uses βύσσινον for a garment of linen (xviii. 12, 16, xix. 8 bis, 14), cuts both ways, for the fact would tempt a corrector to change λίνον, and if he remembered Ez. l.c., what more obvious remedy than to write Θ for Ν? Nor is the extreme rarity of λίνον=λινούν conclusive, for

our writer is apt to use rare forms and even forms for which no other authority can be claimed. Of λίνον, however, in this sense there are traces in Homer (*Il.* ix. 661, *Od.* xiii. 73, 118; cf. Eustathius: λίνον...ἔφασμά τι ἐκ λίνου) as well as in Aeschylus (*Suppl.* 120, 132); and the revival of the old poetic use in a book such as the Apocalypse need cause no surprise. Δίνα=δίκτυα occurs in some cursives of Mc. i. 18, and in *Petr. Ev.*, ad fin. On the whole therefore it has seemed best to place λίνον in the text provisionally, until further light comes.

The Seven Angels, then, are clad in clear glistening white (cf. xix. 8 ἐδόθη αὐτῇ ἵνα περιβάλλται βύσσινον λαμπρὸν καθαρὸν, *ib.* 14 ἐνδεδυμένοι βύσσινον λευκὸν καθαρὸν), a garb characteristic of celestial beings (Mt. xxviii. 3, Mc. xvi. 5, Lc. ix. 2). Their snow-white linen tunics are girded high (περὶ τὰ στήθη=πρὸς τοῖς μαστοῖς i. 13) with golden belts, the symbols of royalty or of priestly functions (*l.c.*, note); they are λειτουργικὰ πνεύματα (Heb. i. 14), and they are vested for their liturgy.

7. καὶ ἐν ἐκ τῶν τεσσάρων ζῶων ἔδωκεν κτλ.] The Seven are now entrusted with power to execute their ministry. This is done by a symbolical *traditio instrumentorum*, which is fitly committed to one of the four representatives of Nature (see iv. 6 ff., v. 14, vi. 1 f., notes). Control is thus given to them over the forces of

σάρων ζῶων ἔδωκεν τοῖς ἑπτὰ ἀγγέλοις ἑπτὰ φιάλας χρυσᾶς γεμούσας τοῦ θυμοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ζῶντος εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων. <sup>8</sup> καὶ ἐγεμίσθη ὁ ναὸς <sup>8</sup> καπνοῦ ἐκ τῆς δόξης τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἐκ τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ, καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὸν ναὸν ἄχρι τελεσθῶσιν αἱ ἑπτὰ πληγαὶ τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀγγέλων.

7 om επτα 2° N vg<sup>fu</sup> | om χρυσας arm<sup>2</sup> Prim | των αιωνων]+αμην M 12 28 46 me sy<sup>te</sup><sup>w</sup> 8 ο ναος]+του θεου arm | καπνον] pr εκ του Q min<sup>80</sup> syrt | εδυνατο AC 2 6 7 8 26 al<sup>mu</sup>] ηδυνατο NPQ 1 al<sup>pl</sup> | αχρι] αχρισ ου C | om επτα 2° P 1 10 12 17 18 38 49 72 91 96 186

Nature, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the Divine will; cf. xiv. 18 ὁ ἔχων ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ τοῦ πυρός, and Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 49 ἐξαπέστειλεν εἰς αὐτοὺς... ἀποστολὴν δι' ἀγγέλων πονηρῶν. The instruments given to the Angels of the Last Plagues are φιάλαι χρυσαί, cf. v. 8, note, and for χρυσαί compare 4 Regn. xxv. 15, 1 Chr. xxviii. 17, 2 Chr. iv. 8, 1 Esdr. ii. 13. But whereas the bowls carried by the Elders in c. v. were full of the incense of the Saints' prayers, these are full of the wrath of God. Cf. Primasius: "caedem quippe phialae et suavitates supplicationum et iram suppliciorum continere dicuntur, cum a sanctis pro regni Dei adventu funduntur"; he adds a reference to 2 Cor. ii. 15 f. χριστοῦ εὐωδία ἔσμεν τῷ θεῷ ἐν τοῖς σωζομένοις καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀπολλυμένοις, οἷς μὲν ὁσμὴ ἐκ θανάτου εἰς θάνατον, οἷς δὲ ὁσμὴ ἐκ ζωῆς εἰς ζωὴν. In xiv. 8, 10 the Wrath of God is a deadly wine which is given men to drink, a cup (ποτήριον) which sinners must drain; here the metaphor is changed, the cup becomes an open incense bowl, pouring out its burning contents upon the earth; cf. viii. 5, where a similar metaphor is used. Schoettgen notes that the Targum on Isa. li. 17, 22, for בִּסֵּם תִּתְּ substitutes בִּי יְיָ or כּוֹס בִּי יְיָ. Τοῦ ζῶντος κτλ. adds to the terror of the thought; cf. Heb. x. 31 φοβερὸν τὸ ἐμπσεῖν εἰς χεῖρας θεοῦ ζῶντος;

the gods of heathendom are dead or never were alive, and their wrath has no terrors for Christians; the Living God is to be feared indeed. For ὁ ζῶν εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων as a title of the Eternal Father see iv. 9, note, 10, x. 6.

8. καὶ ἐγεμίσθη ὁ ναὸς καπνοῦ ἐκ τῆς δόξης κτλ.] The terrors of the imminent judgement are still further emphasized by the smoke which is seen to fill the Sanctuary; cf. Andreas: διὰ δὲ τοῦ καπνοῦ τὸ φοβερὸν καὶ καταπληκτικὸν καὶ κολαστικὸν τῆς θείας ὀργῆς μανθάνομεν. Smoke is an O.T. symbol of the Divine Presence when the awful majesty of God is to be insisted upon; cf. Exod. xix. 18 τὸ δὲ ὄρος τὸ Σινὰ ἐκαπνίζετο ὅλον διὰ τὸ καταβεβηκέναι ἐπ' αὐτὸ τὸν θεὸν ἐν πυρί, καὶ ἀνέβαιναν ὁ καπνὸς ὡς καπνὸς καμίνου; Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 9 ἀνέβη καπνὸς ἐν ὀργῇ αὐτοῦ; Isa. vi. 5 ὁ οἶκος ἐνεπλήσθη καπνοῦ, lxx. 5 καπνὸς τοῦ θυμοῦ μου. On this occasion the smoke proceeds from (ἐκ) the Divine glory and power, i.e. from the personal character and attributes of God and His boundless resources, two grounds of undying fear to His enemies.

καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὸν ναόν κτλ.] Both the Tabernacle and the Temple supply an illustration here; for the first see Ex. xl. 29 (35) καὶ οὐκ ἠδυνάσθη Μωσῆς εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν σκηνὴν τοῦ μαρτυρίου, ὅτι ἐπεσκίαζεν ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἡ νεφέλη, καὶ δόξης

XVI. 1 <sup>1</sup>Καὶ ἤκουσα μεγάλης φωνῆς ἐκ τοῦ ναοῦ λεγούσης τοῖς ἑπτά ἀγγέλοις Ὑπάγετε καὶ ἐκχέετε τὰς ἑπτά  
2 φιάλας τοῦ θυμοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ εἰς τὴν γῆν. <sup>2</sup>καὶ ἀπῆλθεν ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ἐξέχεεν τὴν φιάλην αὐτοῦ εἰς

XVI 1 φωνης μεγαλης RP 1 al<sup>pl</sup> vg Prim Andr | εκ του ναου] εκ του ουρανου 13  
vg<sup>dem</sup> tol lips<sup>6</sup> me arm εκ τ. ουρ. εκ τ. ναου aeth om Q min<sup>30</sup> syr Ar | om και 2<sup>o</sup> 1 7 12  
28 36 130 al<sup>fero</sup> 10 vg<sup>lips</sup> 4 me arm<sup>1</sup> | και εκχεετε] απεκχεετε A και εκχεετε RCP 1 12  
και εκχεατε Q 186 al<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar και εχετε 130 | om επτα P 1 28 49 79 91 96 al h me  
aeth 2 ο πρωτος] + αγγελος 12 28 33 36 79 87 me arm<sup>1,2</sup> aeth | eis] επι 1 28 49 79  
91 96 al me

Κυρίου ἐπλήσθη ἡ σκηνή, and for the second 3 Regn. viii. 11 καὶ οὐκ ἠδύναντο οἱ ἱερεῖς στήκειν λειτουργεῖν ἀπὸ προσώπου τῆς νεφέλης, ὅτι ἔπλησεν δόξα Κυρίου τὸν οἶκον. The Divine judgements are impenetrable until they are past; when the last plague has fulfilled its course, the smoke will vanish, and the Vision of God be seen. Bede: "si fumum abdita iudiciorum Dei interpretaris arcana, mortalibus haec impenetrabilia manent et clausa donec, finitis praesentis saeculi plagis, advenit Dominus."

XVI. 1—21. THE POURING OUT OF THE SEVEN BOWLS.

1. καὶ ἤκουσα μεγάλης φωνῆς ἐκ τοῦ ναοῦ κτλ.] A great voice from heaven is usually that of an angel, cf. v. 2 εἶδον ἄγγελον ἰσχυρὸν κηρύσσοντα ἐν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ, vii. 2 εἶδον ἄλλον ἄγγελον...καὶ ἔκραξεν φ. μ., x. 3 ἔκραξεν [ἄγγελος ἰσχυρὸς] φ. μ., and similarly xiv. 7, 9, 15, 18. But as this Voice comes from the ναός, which at the time, as we have been told, no creature could enter, the Speaker here must be presumed to be God Himself; cf. Mt. iii. 17, xvii. 5, Jo. xii. 28, 2 Pet. i. 17 f. The Voice is repeated after the seventh Bowl, v. 17.

Ὑπάγετε καὶ ἐκχέετε, 'Go your ways (cf. Mc. vi. 38, xiv. 13, xvi. 7, Jac. ii. 16), pour out (for the form ἐκχέετε see W. Schm. p. 115; Blass would correct ἐκχέατε, Gr. p. 41) the Seven Bowls of the Wrath of God into (εἰς, as in xiv. 19) the Earth.' Permission to

proceed having been given (cf. xiv. 15, 18), the Seven advance one by one, each in his own order (ὁ πρῶτος, ὁ δεύτερος κτλ., as in viii. 7 ff.).

The Seven Plagues that follow have obvious affinities to (1) the Ten Plagues of Egypt, (2) the visitations which accompany the seven Trumpet-blasts of cc. viii.—xi., and especially to the latter; the first, sixth, and ninth of the Egyptian plagues, and the second, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh of the Trumpet plagues are more or less distinctly in view here. Yet the Last Plagues have features peculiar to themselves; the fourth is entirely new, the rest are more or less freshly conceived. On the other hand the differences are deeper and more suggestive. While no personal suffering is inflicted on Man by the first five of the Egyptian plagues or by the first four of the Trumpet-visitations, he is attacked at the very outset of the present cycle. Again, while the first four Trumpet-plagues affect only a third of the earth, the sea, the fresh water supply, and the lights of heaven, no such limitation appears in the account of the Seven Plagues now about to be described. They are not tentative chastisements, but punitive and final.

2. καὶ ἀπῆλθεν ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ἐξέχεεν κτλ.] Ἀπῆλθεν...καὶ is doubtless to be repeated by the reader's thought in vv. 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 17. The Seven are not conceived as stepping for-



τὴν γῆν· καὶ ἐγένετο ἔλκος κακὸν καὶ πονηρὸν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τοὺς ἔχοντας τὸ χάραγμα τοῦ θηρίου καὶ τοὺς προσκυνοῦντας τῇ εἰκόνι αὐτοῦ. <sup>3</sup>καὶ ὁ 3 δεύτερος ἐξέχεεν τὴν φιάλην αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν· καὶ ἐγένετο αἶμα ὡς νεκροῦ, καὶ πᾶσα ψυχὴ ζωῆς

<sup>2</sup> κακον και πονηρον] om κακον A om κακον και me arm aeth | επι] eis I 28 49 79 91 96 al vg me | τους προσκυν.] om τους I 30 3 δευτερος] + αγγελος Q min<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>cl</sup> me syrr arm<sup>1,2</sup> Andr Ar | om αυτου I 30 | αιμα ως νεκρου] ως νεκρος syrgw<sup>vid</sup> | ως] ωσει K om I 46 me ante αιμα pon 7 12 39 | ζωης AC 95 syr aeth] ζωσα BPQ I 7 28 36 37 38 39 91 96 I 30 I 86 al Ar f g vg (vivens) syrgw me ζωα arm<sup>2,4</sup> vid om 6 8 14 al<sup>30</sup> Prim

ward, one by one, to discharge their tasks, and then returning to their places in the procession, but rather as going off, each in his order, until all have vanished. 'Εξέχεεν: the metaphor is not inappropriate, cf. Lucian *Calumn.* 23 τὸν θυμὸν ἐξέχεεν.

The result of the first outpouring is to produce a plague on man similar to the sixth Egyptian plague; cf. Ex. ix. 10 ἐγένετο ἔλκη, φλυκτίδες ἀναξέουσιν ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, and see Deut. xxviii. 27, 35 πατάξαι σε Κύριος ἔλκει Αἰγυπτίῳ...πατάξαι σε K. ἐν ἔλκει πονηρῷ. (ΥΓ ἸΠΨΞ)...ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι σε λαθῆναι; Job ii. 7 ἐξῆλθεν δὲ ὁ διάβολος ἀπὸ τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ ἔπαισεν τὸν Ἰὼβ ἔλκει πονηρῷ (ἸΠΨΞ ΥΓ). The Egyptian ἔλκη, it is noted, attacked even the magicians, the antagonists of Moses (οὐκ ἠδύναντο οἱ φαρμακοὶ στήναι ἐναντίον Μωυσῆ διὰ τὰ ἔλκη); is the Seer mindful of this when he represents the first of the Last Plagues as breaking out in sores on the Caesar-worshippers, who were controlled by the magicians of the temples of Rome and the Augusti (cf. xiii. 13 ff., notes)? Κακὸν καὶ πονηρὸν, 'bad and malignant'; the lexicons take πονηρὸν as = ἐπίπουνον 'painful' (Suidas), but the passages quoted above from the LXX. lead us to regard it as the equivalent of ΥΓ,

actively mischievous, 'malignant' in the technical sense. Καὶ ἐγένετο... ἐπί = 𐤀𐤒... 𐤇𐤓𐤁 (Ex. l. c.).

3. καὶ ὁ δεύτερος ἐξέχεεν...εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν κτλ.] The Second Bowl corresponds generally with the Second Trumpet (viii. 8 f.), and both are suggested by the first Egyptian plague (Ex. vii. 14 ff.). In Egypt the Nile alone is smitten; in Patmos the Seer naturally thinks first of the sea. The Aegean, receiving the contents of the second angel's bowl, turns (as he had often seen it turn at sunset) to a blood red—ἐγένετο αἶμα = 𐤁𐤒 𐤇𐤓𐤁, Ex. vii. 19—he adds ὡς νεκροῦ, which brings up the picture of a murdered man weltering in his blood; cf. Arethas: νεκροῦ δέ, τοῦ ἐσφαγμένου. The fish in the Nile died (Ex. vii. 21); a third of the living things in the sea perished under the Second Trumpet (c. viii. 9); the destruction wrought by the third Bowl is complete—πᾶσα ψυχὴ ζωῆς (𐤇𐤓𐤁 𐤇𐤓𐤁 𐤇𐤓𐤁-𐤁𐤒, Gen. i. 21) ἀπέθανεν, τὰ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, where τὰ ἐν τ. θ. is in apposition with π. ψ., as τὰ ἔχοντα ψυχὰς with τῶν κτισμάτων in viii. 9, and defines it. No burning mountain (viii. 8) is needed here, and no falling star (viii. 10) in the next plague; the deadly work is done by the direct action of the wrath poured out by the Angels of the Bowls (xvi. 1).



4 ἀπέθανεν, τὰ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ. <sup>4</sup>καὶ ὁ τρίτος ἐξέχεεν  
τὴν φιάλην αὐτοῦ εἰς τοὺς ποταμοὺς καὶ τὰς πηγὰς  
5 τῶν ὑδάτων· καὶ ἐγένετο αἷμα. <sup>5</sup>καὶ ἤκουσα τοῦ  
ἀγγέλου τῶν ὑδάτων λέγοντος Δίκαιος εἶ, ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ  
6 ἦν, [ὁ] ὅσιος, ὅτι ταῦτα ἔκρινας· <sup>6</sup>ὅτι αἷμα[τα] ἀγίων

3 τα AC] των 95 syr om NPQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg Prim Ar | ἐπι της θαλασσης N 4 τριτος] +  
αγγελος I 35 36 38 49 79 87 91 96 186 al vg<sup>lps4</sup> me syr arm<sup>1</sup> Andr | εἰς] ἐπι N 18 31  
186 super vg Prim | ἐγενετο NPQ I min<sup>pl</sup> vg Andr Ar] ἐγενοντο A 36 95 130 syrr  
facta sunt Prim 5 των υδατων] pr του επι 95 om τ. υ. I arm | ο ην] os ην Q 2 8  
14 29 30 40 41 42 43 92 93 98 | ο οσιος NP 5 6 11 12 18 27 28 31 35 49 79 91 94 96  
186 al<sup>plq 10</sup> οσιος ACQ min<sup>tere 35</sup> και ο οσιος I 34 36 και οσιος 95 om ο οσιος me aeth  
6 αιματα N 36 39] αιμα ACPQ min<sup>tere om</sup> me syrr arm Andr Ar

4. καὶ ὁ τρίτος...εἰς τοὺς ποταμοὺς  
κτλ.] As under the Third Trumpet,  
the smiting of the fresh-water supply  
follows that of the sea. But the result  
is different; in viii. 11 the third part  
of the waters is turned into worm-  
wood; here the whole supply is turned,  
as in the case of the sea (v. 3), into  
blood. On αἱ πηγαὶ τῶν ὑδάτων cf.  
viii. 10, note. Ἐγένετο αἷμα, sc. τὰ  
ὑδατα (οἱ ποταμοὶ καὶ αἱ πηγαί). The  
smiting of the springs prevented any  
such measures as the Egyptians took  
for evading the effects of the plague  
(Ex. vii. 24).

Why the waters are turned to blood  
is now explained by two voices which  
the Seer overhears (v. 5 ff.).

5. καὶ ἤκουσα τοῦ ἀγγέλου τῶν  
ὑδάτων λέγοντος κτλ.] With τοῦ ἀγγ.  
τ. ὑδάτων cf. vii. 1 εἶδον τέσσαρας ἀγγέ-  
λους...κρατοῦντας τοὺς τέσσαρας ἀνέμους,  
ix. 11 τὸν ἄγγελον τῆς ἀβύσσου, xiv. 17  
ἄγγελος...ἔχων ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ τοῦ πυρός.  
See also Enoch lxvi. 2 (ed. Charles,  
p. 172): "these angels were over the  
powers of the waters." The Rabbinic  
writers speak of an angel set over the  
earth (מלאך הממונה על הארץ), and of  
another who is prince of the sea (שר  
יָם); every element, every form of  
created life, has its angel-counterpart  
(*Yalkut Ruben*, f. 7. 1 "dicunt sapi-  
entes nostri: 'Non est herba quae non  
habeat angelum suum in supernis.'")

Similar ideas prevailed among the  
Persians and find a place in Zoroas-  
trianism: see reff. in note on i. 20. Cf.  
Andreas: κἀντεῦθεν δέικνυται τοῖς στοι-  
χείοις ἐπιτετάχθαι ἄγγελους; and so  
Arethas: οὐ μόνον ἔφοροι τῶν ἐθνῶν  
κατὰ τὸν νομοθέτην Μωυσῆν (Deut. xxxii.  
8, lxx.) αἱ θεαὶ δυνάμεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν  
κοσμικῶν στοιχείων. The spirit of the  
waters is so far from resenting the  
plague that he bears witness to the  
justice which inflicts it. His words  
form a sort of antiphon to the canticle  
in xv. 3 f.; they illustrate the divine  
δικαιοσύνη and ὁσιότης proclaimed in  
the Song. Ὁ ὅσιος is doubtless to be  
read, notwithstanding the omission of  
the article by our best mss.; ο would  
have easily dropt out before οσιος,  
and on the other hand ὀσιος (anar-  
throus) cannot be taken as a predicate  
after ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν (Vg. *qui es et qui  
eras sanctus*), a procedure which the  
usage of the Apocalypse forbids, and  
to treat it as in apposition with  
δίκαιος creates an intolerable harsh-  
ness. Standing where it does, ὁ ὀσιος  
is equivalent to a vocative (cf. R.V.,  
"Thou Holy One," and Blass, *Gr.*  
p. 26 f.). On ὁ ὢν κ. ὁ ἦν see i. 4,  
note; on ὀσιος as applied to God,  
xv. 4, note.

6. ὅτι αἷματα ἀγίων καὶ προφητῶν  
ἐξέχεαν κτλ.] The construction is not  
free from ambiguity; the two clauses  
beginning with ὅτι may be parallel,

καὶ προφητῶν ἐξέχεαν, καὶ αἷμα αὐτοῖς δέδωκας πείν·  
 ἄξιοί εἰσιν. <sup>7</sup>καὶ ἤκουσα τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου λέγοντος <sup>7</sup>  
 Ναί, Κύριε ὁ θεὸς ὁ παντοκράτωρ, ἀληθινὰ καὶ δίκαιαι  
 αἱ κρίσεις σου. <sup>8</sup>καὶ ὁ τέταρτος ἐξέχεεν τὴν φιάλην <sup>8</sup>

6 προφητων pr αιμα arm<sup>1</sup>+κ. αγων syrg<sup>w</sup> (arm<sup>1,3</sup>) | δεδωκας AC] εδωκας BPC  
 min<sup>fore omn vid</sup> εδωκεν 130 | πειν A (C πιν)] πειν BPC rell | αξιοι] pr οπερ B pr οτι  
 (vel+γαρ) vg<sup>cle</sup> p.e syr aeth <sup>7</sup> του θυσιαστηριου λεγοντος] pr εκ Q 1 φωνην εκ τ. θ.  
 λεγουσαν 36 me alterum ab altari dicentem vg<sup>cle</sup> alterum dicens vg<sup>am lps</sup> 5 alterum  
 angelum dicentem vg<sup>lps</sup> 4, 6 aliam vocem dicentem Prim | om ο θεος 130 | αληθιναι και  
 δικαιαι] ο δικαιος αληθιναι me <sup>8</sup> τεταρτος]+αγγελος B 1 6 28 35 36 130 186 al<sup>mu</sup>  
 vg<sup>cle</sup> dem lps 4, 6 syrg<sup>w</sup> arm<sup>1</sup> Prim Andr

as in xv. 4 ὅτι μόνος...ὅτι πάντα..., or the second ὅτι may be explanatory of the first (cf. R.V. text, Blass, *Gr.* p. 274); or again, the second ὅτι may begin a new sentence: "because they poured out the blood of saints and prophets Thou hast given them blood also to drink" (R.V.<sup>mg.</sup>). On the whole the last-named rendering seems preferable; it gives meaning to καί, which as a mere copula is somewhat nerveless in such a context. The Seer still has in view the condition of Asia; as the first plague is directed against the Caesar-worshippers, so the second avenges the blood of those who suffered for refusing to offer sacrifice to the Augusti. Here, and perhaps also in xviii. 24, αἵματα, though read in each place by only one uncial ms., is probably original, representing the Hebrew מִיָּה, as in 1 Regn. xxv. 33, 2 Regn. xvi. 7, Ps. v. 7, etc. Ἀγίων καὶ προφητῶν, loyal Christians and their leaders, the prophetic order; for the combination cf. xi. 18, xviii. 24, and for προφηῆται (here the Christian prophets exclusively) see Mt. xxiii. 34, Acts xi. 27, xiii. 1 etc., 1 Cor. xii. 28 f., Eph. ii. 20, iii. 5, iv. 11. On πείν (also πῖν)=πείν cf. WH.<sup>3</sup>, *Notes*, p. 177, Blass, *Gr.* pp. 23, 36, W. Schm., p. 53 f.

<sup>7</sup>Ἀξιοί εἰσιν forms a terrible antithesis to the ἄ. εἰσιν of iii. 4, and as Alford remarks, the *asyndeton* adds strength to the words. For ἄξιος in a

bad sense cf. Lc. xii. 48 ἄξια πληγῶν, Rom. i. 32 ἄξιοι θανάτου, Heb. x. 29 ἀξιοθήσεται τιμωρίας.

<sup>7</sup>. καὶ ἤκουσα τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου λέγοντος κτλ.] A response comes to the Angel of the Waters from the Altar in Heaven, whether the Angel of the Altar is meant (cf. xiv. 18) or the Altar itself is personified; cf. ix. 13 ἤκουσα φωνὴν μίαν ἐκ τῶν κεράτων τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου τοῦ χρυσοῦ, and see note there. The Altar or its Angel represents the sacrifices and prayers of the Church (xiv. *l.c.*, note), and thus the ὑπακοή (*Petr. Ev.* 9) is ultimately that of the Saints and Prophets.

Ναί, Κύριε ὁ θεός κτλ. is taken almost verbally from the 'Song of Moses and of the Lamb,' and indeed is an epitome of it. The phrase ἀληθινὰ καὶ δίκαιαι αἱ κρίσεις σου, which is repeated in the ἐπινίκιον on the Fall of Babylon (xix. 2), seems to come from Ps. xviii. (xix.) 10.

<sup>8</sup> f. καὶ ὁ τέταρτος ἐξέχεεν...ἐπὶ τὸν ἥλιον] The Fourth Bowl, like the Fourth Trumpet, takes effect upon the sun. But the effect is different and nearly opposite; instead of a plague of darkness (viii. 12) there follows a plague of excessive heat. The sun receives power (ἐδόθη αὐτῷ, cf. vii. 2, viii. 3, ix. 5, xiii. 7, 15) to scorch mankind with fire (ἐν πυρὶ, cf. xiv. 10), i.e. the temperature rises to fire-heat. For καυμαρίζειν, used of the sun's rays, see Mc. iv. 6, note, and for καῦμα Dan.

αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν ἥλιον· καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ καυματίαι·  
 9 τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐν πυρί. ὁ καὶ ἐκαυματίσθησαν οἱ  
 ἄνθρωποι καῦμα μέγα, καὶ ἐβλασφήμησαν τὸ ὄνομα  
 τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ἔχοντος τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ τὰς πληγὰς  
 10 ταύτας, καὶ οὐ μετενόησαν δοῦναι αὐτῷ δόξαν. ὁ  
 πέμπτος ἐξέχεεν τὴν φιάλην αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον  
 τοῦ θηρίου· καὶ ἐγένετο ἡ βασιλεία αὐτοῦ ἐσκοτω-  
 μένη, καὶ ἐμασῶντο τὰς γλώσσας αὐτῶν ἐκ τοῦ

9 καυματι μεγαλω 18 28 79 | om μεγα arm<sup>1</sup> | ἐβλασφημησαν] + οι ανθρωποι Q  
 min<sup>40</sup> syrr Ar | το ονομα] ενωπιον A | την εξουσιαν NAF 10 12 36 37 49 80 91 96] om  
 την CQ 1 al<sup>pl</sup> Ar | ου] ουχι C 10 ο πεμπτος] + αγγελος (1) 35 36 49 79 87 91 96  
 186 al vg<sup>cl</sup> 186 al 186 me arm<sup>1</sup> Prim Andr Ar | ἐσκοτισμενη N<sup>c</sup> Q 28 29 | εμασσωντο  
 Q min<sup>pl</sup> | εκ] απο N 186

iii. 66 εὐλογεῖτε πῦρ καὶ καῦμα τὸν  
 κύριον; on καυματίζειν καῦμα see Blass,  
*Gr.* p. 91 f. Ἐκαυματίσθησαν οἱ ἄν-  
 θρωποι: contrast vii. 16 οὐδὲ μὴ πέση  
 ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ὁ ἥλιος οὐδὲ πᾶν καῦμα.

The moral effect of the visitation  
 was doubly disastrous; men blas-  
 phemed God as the cause of their  
 sufferings, and they withheld from  
 Him the tribute of penitence which  
 He demanded. The ἀποτομία of God  
 no less than His χρηστότης (Rom. ii.  
 4, xi. 22) calls to repentance; but  
 like Pharaoh the sufferers were hard-  
 ened by His judgements. Andreas  
 has a pathetic illustration to offer  
 from his own experience: ὡς καὶ νῦν  
 ὁρᾶν ἔξεστι πολλοὺς τοῖς κυκλώσασιν  
 ἡμᾶς ἐκ βαρβαρικῶν χειρῶν ἀρρήτοις  
 δεινοῖς ἀσχάλλοντας τὴν θείαν αἰτιάσθαι  
 ἀγαθότητα, ὅτι τὰς τοσαύτας κακώσεις  
 τῇ ἡμετέρα γενεᾷ τετήρηκεν. For the  
 phrase βλασφημεῖν τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ  
 (= τὸν θεόν, *vv.* 11, 21) see Isa. lii. 5,  
 Jac. ii. 7, Rom. ii. 24, 1 Tim. vi. 1.  
 Οὐ μετενόησαν is repeated at intervals  
 like a refrain, cf. ix. 20 f., xvi. 11; on  
 δοῦναι δόξαν see xi. 13, note.

10 f. καὶ ὁ πέμπτος ἐξέχεεν... ἐπὶ τὸν  
 θρόνον τοῦ θηρίου κτλ.] The Fifth  
 Plague touches the seat of the World-  
 power, and involves it in Egyptian  
 darkness. With θρόνος τοῦ θηρίου

compare ii. 13 ὅπου ὁ θρόνος τοῦ σατανᾶ,  
 and xiii. 2 ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ (sc. τῷ θηρίῳ) ὁ  
 δράκων... τὸν θρόνον αὐτοῦ. The com-  
 mentators quote Tac. *hist.* iv. 2 "no-  
 men sedemque Caesaris Domitianus  
 acceperat." If a particular place is  
 in view, it is doubtless Rome, but the  
 point is that whilst earlier plagues  
 have seized on the subjects of the  
 Empire, the very seat of government  
 is now assailed; the Empire itself, in  
 its heart and centre (ἡ βασιλεία αὐτοῦ),  
 is covered with a pall of darkness  
 which forebodes death; for ἐσκοτωμένη  
 see ix. 2, note. Meanwhile the effects  
 of the earlier plagues continue. The  
 pain (πόνος = ὁδύνη as in Gen. xxxiv. 25,  
 1 Regn. xv. 23, Bar. ii. 25, cf. c. xxi. 4)  
 caused by the scorching heat of the  
 Fourth Plague, and the malignant sores  
 of the first, was such that men chewed  
 their tongues in agony. Μασῶσθαι,  
 a word used in Aristophanes and by  
 later Greek writers, occurs in the  
 Greek Bible only here and in Job  
 xxx. 4 ῥίζας ξύλων ἐμασῶντο ὑπὸ λιμοῦ  
 μεγάλου; in Sir. xix. 9 μασήσει, the  
 reading of cod. A, is probably a scribe's  
 error. With ἐμασῶντο τὰς γλώσσας  
 αὐτῶν cf. βρυγμὸς τῶν ὀδόντων used as  
 an indication of intolerable pain in  
 Mt. viii. 12 etc.

As in the case of the Fourth Plague

πόνου, <sup>11</sup> καὶ ἐβλασφήμησαν τὸν θεὸν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἐκ 11  
 τῶν πόνων αὐτῶν καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐλκῶν αὐτῶν, καὶ οὐ  
 μετενόησαν ἐκ τῶν ἔργων αὐτῶν. <sup>12</sup> καὶ ὁ ἕκτος 12  
 ἐξέχεεν τὴν φιάλην αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν  
 μέγαν [τὸν] Εὐφράτην· καὶ ἐξηράνθη τὸ ὕδωρ αὐτοῦ,  
 ἵνα ἐτοιμασθῇ ἡ <sup>¶</sup> ὁδὸς τῶν βασιλέων τῶν ἀπὸ <sup>¶ P</sup>

11 τον θεον] το ονομα του θεου 91 syr<sup>ew</sup> | εκ των πονων] pr και 130 | om και εκ των  
 ελκων αυτων N | ελκων] εργων me om εκ των εργων αυτων N 12 ο εκτος] + αγγελος 28  
 35 36 49 79 87 91 96 186 al vg<sup>cleodem</sup> lipss 4, 6 me arm<sup>exco</sup> anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim Andr Ar | αυτου  
 την φιαλην 6 7 13 14 27 32 38 42 92 97 | τον ποταμον τον μεγαν] τον μεγαν ποταμον  
 186 | τον Ευφρατην AC 1 14 18 23 34 35 47 51 79 80 87 95 121 | om τον N P Q 2 6 7 13  
 29 30 31 32 36 130 al<sup>plq</sup> 20 Ar | των βασιλεων] τω βασιλει (regi) g Prim του βασιλεως  
 arm

the judgement produced no moral change, but drove men to worse sin; they blasphemed, they did not repent. Τὸν θεὸν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, as in Dan. ii. 44 (כְּחִזְקִי בְּהָאֵל), cf. Bevan *ad loc.*; the phrase recalls the pride of the rulers of old Babylon and their vain resistance to the God of Israel. For the use of ἐκ in ἐκ τῶν πόνων, ἐκ τῶν ἐλκῶν, cf. viii. 13 οὐαί...ἐκ τῶν λοιπῶν φωνῶν κτλ., and on ἔλκος see v. 2, note. On οὐ μετεν. ἐκ τῶν ἔργων αὐτῶν compare ix. 20 f., notes; without the addition of τῶν χειρῶν the phrase is indefinite, and may include both the idolatries and the immoralities of heathendom.

12. καὶ ὁ ἕκτος ἐξέχεεν...ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν...Εὐφράτην] It is significant that the Euphrates is named in connexion with both the Sixth Trumpet and the Sixth Bowl, see ix. 14, note. The Sixth Trumpet loosed the angels who were detained at the river, and who when released set in motion an enormous host (*ib.* 16). The Sixth Bowl drains the bed of the river, and thus opens the way for the advance of the 'Kings from the East,' the *avant-coureurs* of the forces flocking to the last war (*infra*, v. 14). In both cases a barrier which checks for a time the progress of events is at length removed, while in the present instance the mention of the East

points to events expected to arise on the eastern frontier of the Empire.

Καὶ ἐξηράνθη τὸ ὕδωρ αὐτοῦ. More than one O.T. miracle and more than one prophecy may be in view. The drying of the Red Sea (Ex. xiv. 21 ἐποίησεν τὴν θάλασσαν ξηράν), and of the Jordan (Jos. iii. 17 διέβαινον διὰ ξηρᾶς) had suggested such prophecies as Isa. xi. 15 ἐρμώσκει Κύριος τὴν θάλασσαν Αἰγύπτου καὶ ἐπιβαλεῖ τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν καὶ πατάξει ἐπ' αὐτὴν φάραγγας· ὥστε διαπορεύεσθαι κτλ., Jer. xxviii. (li.) 36 ἐρμώσω τὴν θάλασσαν αὐτῆς καὶ ξηρανῶ τὴν πηγὴν αὐτῆς, Zech. x. 11 διελεύσονται ἐν θαλάσῃ στενῇ...καὶ ξηρανθήσεται πάντα τὰ βάθη ποταμῶν, and were probably in the Apocalypticist's thoughts. It is possible that his mind runs also on the story told by Herodotus (i. 191) of the capture of Babylon by Cyrus, who marched into the city across the drained bed of the Euphrates; a new Babylon is to be surprised, and the drying up of the river marks the removal of the last obstacle to its fall.

ἵνα ἐτοιμασθῇ ἡ ὁδὸς τῶν βασιλέων τῶν ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς ἡλίου. Prim.: "venienti regi ab oriente sole"; cf. Com-modian, *carm. apol.* 9. 5 f.: "siccatur fluvius Euphrates denique totus, ut via paretur regi cum gentibus illis." The expected invasion of the Empire by



13 ἀνατολῆς ἡλίου. <sup>13</sup>καὶ εἶδον ἐκ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ  
δράκοντος καὶ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ θηρίου καὶ ἐκ τοῦ

12 ανατολων A 1 6 28 38 49 79 91 96 186 syr<sup>ws</sup> 13 ειδον C min<sup>p1</sup> ιδον A Q 7  
14 36 92 130 186 εδοθη K | om εκ του στοματος του δρακοντος και C 9 27 29 aeth om  
εκ. τ. στ. τ. δρακ. κ. εκ τ. στ. του θηριου K\* om εκ τ. στ. του θηριου 36

the Parthian satraps (or according to the reading of Primasius, the Parthian king) was at least present to the writer's thoughts. Until Parthia was reduced by Trajan and his successors, the Arsacidae not only offered a stubborn resistance to the Roman advance but from time to time caused serious alarm, which was increased by the popular legend of Nero's impending return at the head of a Parthian host; cf. *Orac. Sibyll.* iv. 137 sqq. ἐς δὲ δύσιν τότε νείκος ἐγειρόμενον πολέμοιο | ἥξει καὶ Ῥώμης ὁ φνυάς, μέγα ἔγχος αἰείρας, | Εὐφρότην διαβάς πολλαῖς ἅμα μυριάδεσσιν; v. 363 ἥξει δ' ἐκ περάτων γαίης μητροκτόνος ἀνὴρ | ...ὅς πᾶσαν γαίαν καθελεῖ καὶ πάντα κρατήσει. The legend supplies at least in part the imagery under which the Seer imagines the gathering of the powers from East and West for the coming struggle.

For ἐτοιμάζειν τὴν ὁδὸν see Isa. xl. 3 ἐτοιμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν Κυρίου (Mc. i. 3, Lc. i. 76, iii. 4), and for ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς ἡλίου cf. vii. 2, note.

13. καὶ εἶδον ἐκ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ δράκοντος κτλ.] The Dragon is doubtless the δράκων πυρρὸς μέγας of xii. 3, identified with Satan (*ib.* 9), the Great Adversary who is behind the whole movement about to be described. Similarly the Wild Beast is the Beast of xiii. 1—called τὸ θηρίον τὸ πρῶτον in xiii. 12, but thenceforward simply τὸ θ. (xiii. 14 ff., xiv. 9, 11, xv. 2, xvi. 2, 10), i.e. the brute force of the World-power represented by the Roman Empire. Of the False Prophet we have not heard before under that name; but his association here and in xix. 20, xx. 10, with the first Wild Beast points to the second Beast of

xiii. 11, and the identification is completed by the description in xix. 20 ὁ ποιήσας τὰ σημεῖα ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ κτλ., compared with xiii. 14 πλανᾷ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς διὰ τὰ σημεῖα ἃ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ ποιῆσαι ἐνώπιον τοῦ θηρίου. The ψευδοπροφήτης, then, is the false spiritual power which made common cause with the temporal power in doing Satan's work; cf. xiii. 11 ff., notes.

Professor Ramsay (*Letters to the Seven Churches*, pp. 97, 101 ff.) holds that the Second Beast and the False Prophet are to be distinguished, and that the former is "the Province of Asia in its double aspect of civil and religious administration," and the latter "some definite person who exercised most influence in some part of Asia and was the leading spirit in performing the miracles and signs...as real as the prophetess of Thyatira." He suggests the name of Apollonius of Tyana. But (1) the book itself identifies the False Prophet with the Second Beast; (2) an individual could scarcely be placed in the same category with the Dragon and the Beast. On the other hand it is not impossible that such a person as Apollonius was in the mind of the Seer when he described the pagan priesthood and its influence as ὁ ψευδοπροφήτης; it was through such men that their power over the people of Asia was secured. See Introduction, p. xci. f.

Ψευδοπροφήτης, a LXX. rendering of נִבִּי in Zech. xiii. 2, and frequently in Jeremiah, is used in the N.T. of pretenders to inspiration, or persons Satanically inspired, whether before or after Christ (Mt. vii. 15, Mc. xiii. 22, note, Lc. vi. 26, 2 Pet. ii. 1, 1 Jo. iv. 1; cf. *Didache* xi. 9). The nearest



στόματος τοῦ ψευδοπροφήτου πνεύματα τρία ἀκά-  
θαρτα<sup>¶</sup>, ὡς βάτραχοι· <sup>14</sup>εἰσὶν γὰρ πνεύματα δαιμονίων 14<sup>¶</sup> C

13 ὡς βατραχοὶ] ὡς (ὡσει N\*) βατραχοὺς N\* 18 36 38 49\*\* 97 Ar ομοία βατραχοὺς  
1\*\* (om 1\*) 14 δαιμονίων 1 28 36 38 49 79 186 al

parallel to the Apocalyptic use of the term is found in Acts xiii. 6 ἄνδρα τινὰ μάγον ψευδοπροφήτην Ἰουδαῖον, ᾧ ὄνομα Βαρισηοὺς. Ὁ ψευδοπρ., like ὁ ἀντί-χριστος (1 Jo. ii. 22, iv. 3, 2 Jo. 7), covers a whole class—magic-vendors, religious impostors, fanatics, whether deceivers or deceived, regarded as persons who falsely interpret the Mind of God. True religion has no worse enemies, and Satan no better allies.

Πνεύματα τρία ἀκάθαρτα, ὡς βάτραχοι. Three unclean spirits came forth out of the mouths of the three evil powers, one from each. The mouth as the organ of speech, the chief source of human influence, is frequently in the Apoc. the instrument of good or evil; cf. i. 16 (xix. 15, 21), ix. 17 f., xi. 5, xii. 15. The metaphor is specially appropriate here in view of the double sense of πνεῦμα (cf. 2 Th. ii. 8 τῷ πνεύματι τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ); the three hostile powers breathed forth evil influences. On πνεῦμα ἀκάθαρτον see Mc. i. 23 ff. note, iii. 11, v. 2 ff., Acts v. 16, viii. 7. Christ expelled unclean spirits, but His enemies send them forth, the False Prophet not less than the Dragon or the Beast; cf. Zech. xiii. 2 τοὺς ψευδοπροφήτας καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἀκάθαρτον. Ὡς βάτραχοι: to the Seer the spirits took the form of frogs—a reference perhaps to the Egyptian plague (Ex. viii. 5 (1) ff., Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 45, civ. (cv.) 30, Sap. xix. 10), with a side glance at the law of clean and unclean animals (Lev. xi. 10 ff.). Cf. Andreas: βατράχους... διὰ τὸ ἰᾶδες αὐτῶν καὶ βορβορώδες καὶ ἀκάθαρτον. Philo explains the frogs of Egypt as 'idle fancies': (*de sacr. Abelis et Caini* 69 ταῖς ἀψύχοις δόξαις, λέγω δὲ βατράχοις,

πισθεῖς ἦχον καὶ ψόφον ἔρημον καὶ κενὸν πραγμάτων ἀποτελούσαις); to St John they are worse, the symbols of impure impulses. Artemidorus comes nearer to our writer: ii. 15 βάτραχοι δὲ ἄνδρας γοήτας καὶ βωμολόχους προσσημαίνουσι. The ceaseless, aimless, βρεκεκεκέξ κοᾶξ κοᾶξ of the frog often referred to by ancient commentators (cf. Aug. *in Ps. lxxvii.* § 27 "rana est loquacissima vanitas") seems to be beside the mark in this context. On εἶδον... πνεύματα... ὡς βάτραχοι see Benson, *Apocalypse*, p. 145 f.

14. εἰσὶν γὰρ πνεύματα δαιμονίων κτλ.] A parenthesis which justifies ἀκάθαρτα, ὡς βάτραχοι: 'unclean, for they are daemon-spirits'; cf. 1 Tim. iv. 1 προσέχοντες πνεύμασι πλάνοις καὶ διδασκαλίαις δαιμονίων. The sequence is resumed at ποιοῦντα σημεῖα, which is to be taken with πνεύματα τρία, 'I saw three spirits issuing forth... working signs.' Σημεῖον is characteristically though by no means exclusively Johannean, while τέρας is used in this group of writings but once and δύναμις = 'miracle' not at all. The false prophet of the O.T. offered σημεῖα in proof of his mission (Deut. xiii. 1 (2)), and the Church was warned to expect such tokens from latter-day impostors (Mc. xiii. 22, 2 Th. ii. 9). From the magicians who withstood Moses before Pharaoh down to such products of the first century as Simon Magus and Apollonius, pretenders to spiritual powers had claimed to work signs, which the belief of the age attributed to superhuman influence, though the wonders themselves were due to such causes as sleight of hand and ventriloquism: cf. xiii. 13 f., notes.

ποιούντα σημεῖα, ἃ ἐκπορεύεται ἐπὶ τοὺς βασιλεῖς  
τῆς οἰκουμένης ὅλης, συναγαγεῖν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν  
πόλεμον τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς μεγάλης τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ

14 α ἐκπορεύεται] α ἐκπορευονται Q 7 26 36 39 et om α B<sup>ca</sup> 130 vg<sup>amtoi</sup> εκ-  
πορευεσθαι B<sup>\*</sup> 1<sup>\*</sup> (α ἐκπορευεσθαι 1<sup>\*\*</sup>) 43 79 80 81 95 186 om me aeth | ἐπι] εἰς B<sup>\*</sup>  
38 | τῆς οἰκουμένης] pr τῆς γῆς και 1<sup>\*\*</sup> | om ὅλης syr<sup>g</sup> | συναγεῖν 130 | εἰς τον πολε-  
μον] om N<sup>aq</sup> min<sup>plq</sup> 30 Ar om τον 1 36 43 130 186 al arm Ar | τῆς ἡμέρας] + ἐκεῖνης Q  
1 130 186 al<sup>pl</sup> syr<sup>g</sup> Prim Ar

ἃ ἐκπορεύεται ἐπὶ τοὺς βασιλεῖς κτλ.  
While the Kings from the East, represented by the Parthian enemies of Rome, are ready to move westwards as soon as the obstacle to their progress is removed, the other rulers of the world are roused to action by impulses from without—the unclean spirits of the Beast and the False Prophet, the lust of power, and the bitterness of a false religion contending with the true. And behind these forces which make for war, the Apocalypticist discovers another which comes directly from the Dragon, who breathes forth the very spirit of antagonism to God and His Christ. There have been times when nations have been seized by a passion for war which the historian can but imperfectly explain. It is such an epoch that the Seer foresees, but one which, unlike any that has come before it, will involve the whole world in war. Ἡ οἰκουμένη ὅλη (cf. iii. 10, xii. 9) is perhaps wider than the simple ἡ οἰκουμένη (Lc. ii. 1, Acts xvii. 6, xix. 27, xxiv. 5)—not the Empire only, but the world, so far as the conception could be grasped at the end of the first century.

συναγαγεῖν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον τῆς ἡμέρας κτλ.] The Greek commentators interpret this of an internecine struggle between the Kings; cf. Arethas: πρὸς τὸν κατάλληλον συγκροτῆσαι πόλεμον—a remark which he justifies by quoting Mc. xiii. 8 ἐγερθήσεται γὰρ ἔθνος ἐπ’ ἔθνος καὶ βασιλεία ἐπὶ βασιλείαν. On the other hand συναγαγεῖν points to Ps. ii. 2

παρέστησαν οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες συνήχθησαν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ κατὰ τοῦ κυρίου καὶ κατὰ τοῦ χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ, and τῆς ἡμέρας...τοῦ θεοῦ leads to the same conclusion; the war is directed against Heaven, and it will culminate in the final triumph of God. But if so, is this the battle which is described in xvii. 14 and in xix. 19? Probably it is, for the Sixth Bowl does not open the campaign, but merely marshals the forces and places them on the battlefield. The Seer sees the whole process foreshortened, and he expresses it in the terms of his own age; the expected Parthian invasion takes shape in his mind as the first scene in the drama; a general arming of the nations follows, and the end, which is not yet, will be the breaking of the Day of God.

On τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς μεγάλης see vi. 17, note; ἐκεῖνης, if genuine, points back to the O.T. prophecies, e.g. Joel ii. 11 μεγάλη ἡμέρα τοῦ κυρίου, μεγάλη καὶ ἐπιφανὴς σφόδρα, iii. 4 πρὶν ἔλθειν ἡμέραν Κυρίου τὴν μεγάλην καὶ ἐπιφανῆ; ἡ ἡμέρα ἐκεῖνη is a Pauline synonym for the Parousia (2 Th. i. 10, 2 Tim. i. 12, 18, iv. 8), which is also called [ἡ] ἡμέρα [τοῦ] Κυρίου [Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ] (1 Cor. i. 8, 2 Cor. i. 14, Phil. i. 6, ii. 16, 1 Th. v. 2, 2 Th. ii. 2); ἡ τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμέρα occurs in 2 Pet. iii. 12. Τοῦ παντοκράτορος (i. 8, note) asserts the sovereignty of God, which ‘that day’ will manifest; or if the writer’s mind reverted to the original, he may have thought of the hosts (לְאֵלֵי הַצָּבָא) which would be ranged on the side of righteousness and truth (cf. xix. 14).

παντοκράτορος. <sup>15</sup>ἰδοὺ ἔρχομαι ὡς κλέπτῃς· μακάριος <sup>15</sup>  
ὁ γρηγορῶν καὶ τηρῶν τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ, ἵνα μὴ  
γυμνὸς περιπατῇ καὶ βλέπωσιν τὴν ἀσχημοσύνην  
αὐτοῦ. <sup>16</sup>καὶ συνήγαγεν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν <sup>16</sup>

15 ἰδου] pr sic enim dixit dominus arm<sup>1,2</sup> | ἐρχομαι] ἐρχεται N\* (ἐρχομαι N<sup>1</sup>) 38 47  
syr<sup>sw</sup> Prim | περιπατεῖ 130 | βλέπουσιν 130 186 16 συνήγαγεν] συνήγαγον N syr  
συναξει vg<sup>cle</sup> syr<sup>sw</sup> arm<sup>1,3</sup> | om τον 1° N 14 92 syr | τοπον] ποταμον A | om τον 2° 14  
92 | τον καλ. Εβρ. Αρ Μ.] των ωδων 130

15. ἰδοὺ ἔρχομαι ὡς κλέπτῃς κτλ.]  
A Voice breaks the thread of the  
Seer's report: whose voice it is there  
is no need to explain; cf. iii. 3, note.  
Its special appositeness in this context  
arises from the fact that the Seer has  
seen the gathering of the forces for the  
war of the Great Day begin.

Μακάριος ὁ γρηγορῶν κτλ., one of seven  
μακαρισμοὶ in the Apocalypse; see i. 3,  
xiv. 13, xix. 9, xx. 6, xxii. 7, 14. On  
γρηγορεῖν see iii. 2, note, and on  
τηρεῖν, i. 3, note; the whole saying is  
based on iii. 3, 18, where see notes.  
τὴν ἀσχημοσύνην is euphemistically  
written for τὴν αἰσχύνην (iii. 18); the  
former word is repeatedly used in  
Lev. xviii., xx. for תְּלִיזָה, which is ren-  
dered by αἰσχύνῃ in Ez. xvi. 36, 38,  
xxii. 10, xxiii. 10 (B), 18 (B), 29. With  
τηρεῖν τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ cf. Ps.-Clem.  
'2 Cor.' 8 τηρήσατε τὴν σάρκα ἀγνὴν  
καὶ τὴν σφραγίδα ἄσπιλον, ἵνα τὴν ζῶν  
ἀπολάβωμεν.

16. καὶ συνήγαγεν αὐτοὺς εἰς... Ἀρ  
Μαγεδών] The Seer resumes his  
narrative. They (the daemon-spirits)  
fulfilled their mission; they (not 'he,'  
as A. V.) gathered the kings together to  
the great war, as they were sent to do.  
The Palestinian writer recognizes the  
battlefield—one familiar to a Galilean  
and a student of Hebrew history. Ἀρ  
Μαγεδών is doubtless מְגִדּוֹ: the  
form Μαγεδών occurs in Jud. i. 27 (A)  
and 2 Chron. xxxv. 22, and Μαγεδὼ in  
Jud. l.c. (B); cf. Cheyne in *Enc. Bibl.*  
col. 3010. Megiddo, *Lejjun*, "which lay  
on the route of caravans and military  
expeditions from the Philistine littoral

and from Egypt" (*ib.* 3011; cf. G. A.  
Smith, *Hist. Geography*, p. 391), was  
the scene of a series of disasters;  
there Barak and Deborah overthrew  
the hosts of the Canaanite king Jabin  
(Jud. v. 19 τότε ἐπολέμησαν βασιλεῖς  
Χανάαν, ἐν Θαναὰχ ἐπὶ ὕδατι Μεγεδδῶ);  
there Ahaziah died of Jehu's arrows  
(2 Kings ix. 27) and Pharaoh Necho  
overthrew Josiah (2 Kings xxiii. 29 f.,  
2 Chr. xxxv. 22; cf. Herod. ii. 159).  
The last of these events burnt itself  
into the memory of the Jewish people,  
and the mourning for Josiah in the  
valley of Megiddo was long afterwards  
quoted as a typical instance of national  
grief (Zech. xii. 11). Thus Megiddo  
fitly symbolizes the world-wide dis-  
tress of the nations at the overthrow  
of their kings in the final war.

But why Ἀρ Μαγεδών? The "water  
of Megiddo," i.e. probably the Kishon,  
mentioned as the scene of Sisera's  
defeat, flows through the plain of  
Esdraelon; Josiah met his death in  
the plain (ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ M. = "מִן הַבְּרָכָה",  
2 Chr., Zech., *ll. cc.*; cf. G. A. Smith,  
*op. cit.* p. 385); no instance is quoted  
of מְגִדּוֹ elsewhere. But not to  
mention that Megiddo itself lay at  
the base of the hills which terminate  
in Carmel, the form Har Magedon  
may have been purposely used to  
bring the final conflict into connexion  
with Ez. xxxix. 2, 4 (συνάξω σε... καὶ  
καταβαλῶ σε ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη τὰ Ἰσραήλ),  
which is evidently before the writer's  
mind in xx. 8 ff. On the proposal to  
write Ἀρ M. = "מִן הַבְּרָכָה", i.e. the city of  
Megiddo, see WH., *Notes*, p. 313, and

17 καλούμενον Ἑβραϊστὶ Ἄρ Μαγεδών. 17 καὶ ὁ ἕβδομος  
 ἐξέχεεν τὴν φιάλην αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν αέρα· καὶ ἐξηλ-  
 θεν φωνὴ μεγάλη ἐκ τοῦ ναοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ θρόνου  
 18 λέγουσα Γέγονεν. 18 καὶ ἐγένοντο ἀστραπαὶ καὶ  
 φωναὶ καὶ βρονταί, καὶ σεισμός ἐγένετο μέγας, οἷος  
 οὐκ ἐγένετο ἀφ' οὗ ἄνθρωπος ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς,

16 Ἀρ Μαγεδων NA I 7 35 36 38 47 49 79 87 91 95 186 al<sup>sat mu</sup> Andr Ar |  
 Μαγεδδων (sive -δων) Q (14) (92) vg<sup>fu</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> anon<sup>aug</sup> Prim 17 ο εβδομος] + αγγελος  
 N<sup>c. a</sup> I 28 35 36 49 79 130 186 al vg<sup>cle dem lps</sup> 4, 6 me syr<sup>ew</sup> arm<sup>exc 3</sup> aeth Prim Andr Ar |  
 επι] eis I 14 28 31 49 79 91 92 96 186 al in aerem vg in aere Prim | om μεγαλη A I  
 12 46 | εκ] απο Q min<sup>pl</sup> Ar | ναου] + του ουρανου Q 130 al<sup>pl</sup> Ar του ουρανου I 12 28 36  
 47 79 arm<sup>4</sup> | om απο του θρονου N 186\* 18 αστραπαι κ. φωνα κ. βρονται (N) A  
 (Q) 2 13 28 31 40 79 95 130 al vg arm Prim] αστρ. κ. βρονται κ. φωνα 6 7 8 14 186  
 al<sup>pl</sup> 25 syrr Ar φωνα κ. βρονται κ. αστρ. I al<sup>vix mu</sup> | om και φωνα 12 arm<sup>4</sup> anon<sup>aug</sup> | om  
 εγενετο 1<sup>o</sup> Q min<sup>tere 25</sup> vg<sup>fu</sup> arm Prim Ar | ανθρωπος εγενετο A 38 me arm aeth] (οι)  
 ανθρωποι εγενοντο (N) (Q) (1) (7) (8) 12 14 17 36 79 92 (95) (130) (186) al<sup>pl</sup> vg syrr arm  
 anon<sup>aug</sup> | om επι της γης 7 14 anon<sup>aug</sup>

to the parallels which they produce in support of Ἄρ M. add Ἄρ Σιών (Field, *Hexapla*, ii p. 167). Syr.<sup>ew</sup> has simply **ܐܪܝܐ**. The fancy of Gunkel that the reference is not to Megiddo but to an old myth, though accepted by Bousset and by Cheyne (*Enc. Bibl.*, l.c.), does not merit serious consideration. On Ἑβραϊστὶ see ix. 11, note.

17. καὶ ὁ ἕβδομος ἐξέχεεν...ἐπὶ τὸν αέρα κτλ.] The air which all men breathe (Sap. vii. 3 τὸν κοινὸν αέρα), the 'workshop' of the physical disturbances which affect human health and life, is smitten by the pouring out of the Seventh Bowl—a plague of wider significance than the smiting of the earth (v. 2), or sea (v. 3), or fresh waters (v. 4), or even the sun (v. 8). The seventh angel's action is followed by a Great Voice which proceeds out of (ἐκ) the Sanctuary, and from (ἀπὸ) the Throne (iv. 2, note), and proclaims that the end has been reached. Γέγονεν, 'it is done,' 'it has come to pass'; cf. xxi. 6 καὶ εἰπέν μοι Γέγοναν, sc. οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι; here the sing. refers to the whole series of plagues now completed, or to the de-

cree which set it in motion; cf. Lc. xiv. 22 κύριε, γέγονεν ὁ ἐπὶ ταῖς. The Voice is specially appropriate in this connexion, since these plagues are "the last" (xv. 1); there remain no further manifestations of this kind.

18. καὶ ἐγένοντο ἀστραπαὶ κτλ.] The usual accompaniments of a great visitation; cf. viii. 5, xi. 19, notes; for σεισμός μέγας, see Lc. xxi. 11, Apoc. vi. 12, xi. 13. Writing in a century remarkable for the number and severity of its earthquakes, and to men whose country was specially subject to them, St John is careful to distinguish this final shock from even the greatest hitherto known; it was οἷος οὐκ ἐγένετο ἀφ' οὗ ἄνθρωπος ἐγένετο: cf. Mc. xiii. 19 θλίψις οἷα οὐ γέγονεν τοιαύτη ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτίσεως...ἕως τοῦ νῦν (see note there). The striking phrase is heightened by the pleonastic τηλικούτος (Jac. iii. 4, 2 Cor. i. 10, Heb. ii. 3) σ. οὗτω μέγας. Never had the earth been shaken by such throes as these; cf. Hagg. ii. 6 ἔτι ἅπαξ ἐγὼ σείσω τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ξηράν, with the comment in Heb. xii. 27.



τηλικούτος σεισμὸς οὕτω μέγας. <sup>19</sup>καὶ ἐγένετο ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη εἰς τρία μέρη, καὶ αἱ πόλεις τῶν ἐθνῶν ἔπεσαν. καὶ Βαβυλὼν ἡ μεγάλη ἐμνήσθη ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, δοῦναι αὐτῇ τὸ ποτήριον τοῦ οἴνου τοῦ θυμοῦ τῆς ὀργῆς αὐτοῦ. <sup>20</sup>καὶ πᾶσα νῆσος <sup>20</sup>ἔφυγεν, καὶ ὄρη οὐχ εὐρέθησαν. <sup>21</sup>καὶ χάλαζα μεγάλη 21

18 om τηλικουτος σεισμος ουτω μεγας me om ουτω arm 19 αι πολεις] η πολις N\* syr | επεσαν N<sup>ca</sup> AQ 7 8 28 38 42 49 96\*\* 97 186] επεσον 1 6 14 21<sup>l</sup> επεσεν N\* syr | δουναι] pr του N 28 79 | το ποτηριον] om το N 95 | του οινου] om του N | om της οργης 14 92 arm | om αυτου N me 20 om και 1<sup>o</sup> 1 | ουχ ευρεθησαν] pr και 28 79

19. καὶ ἐγένετο ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη εἰς τρία μέρη κτλ.] In xi. 13 a tenth part of the city falls; here the whole is torn asunder, great fissures dividing it henceforth into three parts; cf. Zech. xiv. 4 σχισθήσεται τὸ ὄρος... χάος μέγα σφόδρα. In the former case it was Jerusalem that suffered (xi. 8, note); now it seems to be Babylon, i.e. Rome (xiv. 8, note). But Rome is not alone in her distress; the effects of the earthquake are felt throughout the Empire and beyond it; everywhere the cities of the heathen (τῶν ἐθνῶν, cf. xi. 2) are shaken to their fall; this is no local visitation (Mc. xiii. 8 κατὰ τόπους), but world-wide.

καὶ Βαβυλὼν ἡ μεγάλη ἐμνήσθη ἐνώπιον τ. θεοῦ κτλ.] The capital had seemed hitherto to have been overlooked in the meting out of Divine rewards and punishments, but her hour has come at last; cf. Andreas: *ὡς ἐκ λήθης διὰ μακροθυμίας εἰς μνήμην ἔλθοῦσα*; Bede: "impious in memoriam Deo veniet, qui nunc dicit in corde suo *Oblitus est Deus*." The mills of God, if they grind slowly, are never stopped except by human repentance; cf. Jer. xxxvii. (xxx.) 24 οὐ μὴ ἀποστραφῇ ὁργὴ θυμοῦ Κυρίου ἕως ποιήσῃ. Μνησθῆναι, μνησθήσεσθαι, passive, occur in Ezekiel (iii. 20 οὐ μὴ μνησθῶσιν αἱ δικαιοσύναι αὐτοῦ, xviii. 22, 24, xxxiii. 16 (A)), and the construction is imitated in Acts x. 31 αἱ ἐλεημοσύναι σου ἐμνήσθησαν ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ; in Sirach,

middle and passive are used in consecutive lines (xvi. 17: μὴ εἴπῃς ὅτι Ἀπὸ Κυρίου κρυβήσομαι· μὴ ἐξ ὑψους τίς μου μνησθήσεται; ἐν λαῷ πλείονι οὐ μὴ μνησθῶ). Dr Gwynn observes that both the Syriac versions have ܕܝܠܝܬܐ, "a rare use of this form in passive sense," corresponding to the rare ἐμνήσθη (passive). With ἐμνήσθη... δοῦναι, compare xi. 18 ἤλθεν... ὁ καιρὸς... δοῦναι τὸν μισθόν, xvi. 9 οὐ μετενόησαν δοῦναι αὐτῷ δόξαν.

It is interesting to find Arethas writing in the tenth century: Βαβυλῶνα οὐ τὴν Ῥώμην λέγω τὴν παλαιάν... οὐ τὸν ἅπαντα κόσμον...λείπεται οὖν ἑτέρα ὑπονοεῖν Βαβυλῶνα...καὶ τίς αὕτη; οὐκ ἄλλη ἢ ἡ Κωνσταντίνου. Each age has its Babylon which seems to call for Divine intervention.

20. καὶ πᾶσα νῆσος ἔφυγεν κτλ.] The Seer resumes from v. 18 his account of the effects produced by the Seventh Bowl. The words recall vi. 14 πᾶν ὄρος καὶ νῆσος ἐκ τῶν τόπων αὐτῶν ἐκινήθησαν, where see note. Οὐχ εὐρέθησαν (= ܐܝܢܝܬܐ ܢܗ, cf. 1 Regn. xiii. 22, Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 36, Jer. xlviii. (xli.) 8); compare cc. v. 4, xii. 8, xiv. 5, xviii. 21 ff. For a parallel to the whole verse see c. xx. 11 ἔφυγεν ἡ γῆ καὶ ὁ οὐρανός, καὶ τόπος οὐχ εὐρέθη αὐτοῖς.

21. καὶ χάλαζα μεγάλη ὡς ταλαντιαία καταβαίνει κτλ.] In the seventh Egyptian plague there fell a hail πολλῇ



ὡς ταλαντιαία καταβαίνει ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους· καὶ ἐβλασφήμησαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὸν θεὸν ἐκ τῆς πληγῆς τῆς χαλάζης, ὅτι μεγάλη ἐστὶν ἡ πληγὴ αὐτῆς σφόδρα.

21 καταβαίνει] εγενετο syr | η πληγη αυτης] om αυτης Q arm<sup>2</sup> η πληγη αυτου 12 29 η πλ. αυτη 7 14 28 31 38 al<sup>10</sup>

σφόδρα, ἥτις τοιαύτη οὐ γέγονεν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ (Ex. ix. 24). So in the great battle of the Bethhorons a hailstorm decided the issue (Jos. x. 11 Κύριος ἐπέριψεν αὐτοῖς λίθους χαλάζης ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ... καὶ ἐγένοντο πλείους οἱ ἀποθανόντες διὰ τοὺς λίθους τῆς χ. ἡ οὗς ἀπέκτειναν οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ μαχαίρα). Thus a great hail became the symbol of Divine wrath against the foes of Israel; cf. Isa. xxviii. 2 ἰδοὺ ἰσχυρὸν καὶ σκληρὸν ὁ θυμὸς Κυρίου, ὡς χάλαζα καταφερομένη; Ez. xxxviii. 22 κρινῶ αὐτὸν... λίθοις χαλάζης; Sap. v. 22 ἐκ πετροβόλου θυμοῦ πλήρεις ῥιψήσονται χάλασαι. A χάλαζα μεγάλη followed the Seventh Trumpet (xi. 19), but that which came with the outpouring of the Seventh Bowl was ὡς ταλαντιαία, *grando ingens talenti ponderis* (Prim.), each stone about the weight of a talent. Τάλαντον in the LXX. almost invariably represents 𐤕𐤁𐤏, a round weight ranging from 108 lbs. or less to 130 (B.D.B., p. 505). A stone weight found at Jerusalem in 1891, supposed to be a talent, weighed about 646,000 grains (*Pal. Expl. Fund Statement*, 1892, p. 289 f., cited in Hastings, D.B. iv. p. 906). Josephus (*antt.* iii. 6, 7) speaks of the golden candlestick as weighing μνᾶς ἑκατόν, and adds: Ἑβραῖοι μὲν καλοῦσι κίγχαρες (𐤍𐤕𐤁𐤏), εἰς δὲ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν μεταβαλλόμενον γλῶτταν σημαίνει τάλαντον, which gives 631,150 grains (light standard). The talent was afterwards regarded as = 125 *librae* = 631,665 grains (*Enc. Bibl.* col. 4444). Striking a mean between these estimates we get a talent of 636,271 grains. Ταλαντιαῖος, though

ἀπ. λεγ. in the Greek Bible, has good support in the later Greek; cf. e.g. Polybius ix. 41. 8 ἦσαν βελοστάσεις λιθοβόλοι, ὧν ὁ μὲν εἰς ταλαντιαῖος; Josephus, *B. J.* v. 6. 3 ταλαντιαῖοι μὲν γὰρ ἦσαν αἱ βαλλόμεναι πέτραι; a comic author quoted by Pollux (ix. 53) ventured to speak of νοσήματα ταλαντιαία.

A hail such as this was clearly a visitation on man; the weight of a single stone was sufficient to kill anyone on whom it fell. Even the Egyptian hailstorm killed the herdsmen in the open country; cf. Diod. Sic. xix. 45 χαλάζης ἀπίστου τὸ μέγεθος, μνααῖαι γὰρ ἔπιπτον, ἔστι δ' ὅτε καὶ μείζους, ὥστε πολλὰς μὲν οἰκῶν συμπίπτειν διὰ τὸ βάρος, οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπόλλυσθαι. But the moral effect was no better than under the fourth and fifth plagues (v. 9 f.); once more there comes the terrible refrain ἐβλασφήμησαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὸν θεόν. Even Pharaoh had shewn signs of repentance under the hail (Ex. ix. 27), though he relapsed into impenitence as soon as it had ceased; but the age of the last plague blasphemed while it suffered. Cf. Andreas: κατὰ τὸν Φαραῶ ἔσονται, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ τοῦτου σκληρότεροι· εἶγε ἐκείνου ποσῶς ταῖς θεηλάτοις πληγαῖς μαλασσομένου καὶ τὴν οἰκείαν ὁμολογούντος ἀσέβειαν, αὐτοὶ καὶ ἐν τῷ μαστιγούσθαι βλασφημοῦσιν.

μεγάλη ἐστὶν ἡ πληγὴ αὐτῆς σφόδρα] For the position of σφόδρα cf. Gen. xiii. 13, Deut. xxx. 14, Jud. xii. 2, 1 Regn. xii. 18 (B), Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 138, Mt. xix. 25, xxvii. 54, Acts vi. 7, and see B.D.B. s.v. 𐤕𐤁𐤏.

<sup>1</sup> Καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς ἐκ τῶν ἑπτὰ <sup>§</sup> ἀγγέλων τῶν XVII  
 ἐχόντων τὰς ἑπτὰ φιάλας, καὶ ἐλάλησεν μετ' ἐμοῦ § P  
 λέγων Δεῦρο, δείξω σοι τὸ κρίμα τῆς πόρνῃς τῆς  
 μεγάλης τῆς καθημένης ἐπὶ ὑδάτων πολλῶν, <sup>2</sup> μεθ' ἧς 2  
 ἐπόρνευσαν οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς, καὶ ἐμεθύσθησαν οἱ  
 κατοικοῦντες τὴν γῆν ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου τῆς πορνείας αὐτῆς.

XVII 1 ἦλθεν] ἐξηλθεν A | om εκ 8 28 95 | ελαλ. μετ εμου λεγων] + μοι 1 28 79 130  
 al aeth ελαλ. μοι λεγων Hipp dixit mihi Prim | δεῖξω] pr και 130 | υδατων πολλων 8 AP  
 1 12 28 33 95 al] των υδατων των π. Q min<sup>1</sup> Ar 2 επορνευσαν] εποιησαν πορ-  
 νιαν 8

# XVII. 1—6. THE VISION OF BABYLON SEATED ON THE BEAST.

1. καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς ἐκ τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀγγέλων κτλ.] Δέγε μοι (writes Hippolytus, *de Antichr.* 36), μακάριε Ἰωάννη, ἀπόστολε καὶ μαθητὰ τοῦ κυρίου, τί εἶδες καὶ ἤκουσας περὶ Βαβυλῶνος, and the reader of the Apocalypse who has reached this chapter reciprocates the desire. Twice already he has been told that Babylon is doomed (xiv. 8, xvi. 19), but the Seer has given no clue to the meaning of the name, and no description of the city or its downfall. These are to form the subject of a new revelation (xvii.—xviii.) which St John now receives under the guidance of an Angel, one of the Seven who had been charged with the Plague-bowls (τῶν ἐχόντων=οἱ εἶχον; cf. xv. 1, 6, xxi. 9). For ἐλάλησεν μετ' ἐμοῦ see i. 12, and for δείξω σοι, iv. 1; the phrase as a whole is repeated in xxi. 9.

τὸ κρίμα τῆς πόρνῃς κτλ.] Cf. Jer. xxviii. (li.) 9 ἤγγικεν εἰς οὐρανὸν τὸ κρίμα αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς Βαβυλῶνος). St John has heard the sentence pronounced, and is now to see it carried into effect. On τῆς πόρνῃς see xiv. 8, note; cf. Primasius: "*meretricem* vocans, quia relicto Creatore daemonibus se prostituit"—one reason, doubtless, for the use of the name, but not that which the Apocalypticist has chiefly in view, as

the next verse will shew. Τῆς καθημένης ἐπὶ ὑδάτων πολλῶν is borrowed from Jer. xxviii. (li.) 12 f. ποιήσει Κύριος ἃ ἐλάλησεν ἐπὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Βαβυλῶνα, κατασκηνοῦντας (κατασκηνοῦσα, Q) ἐφ' ὑδασι πολλοῖς; the significance of the phrase as applied to the New Babylon appears below, v. 15. For καθῆσθαι=κατοικεῖν, κατασκηνοῦν, see xiv. 6, note.

2. μεθ' ἧς ἐπόρνευσαν οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς κτλ.] Again the imagery comes from the O.T.; see note on c. xiv. 8. The clause is repeated in c. xviii. 3; οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς or τῆς οἰκουμένης is an Apocalyptic phrase for human rulers in general, as contrasted with the Παντοκράτωρ (i. 5, vi. 15, xvi. 14, xxi. 24); or, as here and in xvii. 18, xviii. 3, 9, xix. 19, for the rulers of territories which had been absorbed into the Empire or were allied to it, and promoted its ends. The πορνεία of which these kings were guilty consisted in purchasing the favour of Rome by accepting her suzerainty and with it her vices and idolatries. Ἐμεθύσθησαν (cf. Jo. ii. 10 ὅταν μεθύσωσιν), answers to πεπότικεν in xiv. 8; if Rome was the temptress, the nations and their rulers had shewn themselves ready to comply. Few such kings remained within the Empire; but St John is speaking of the past. He could remember e.g. the princes of the Herod family.

3 καὶ ἀπήνεγκέν με εἰς ἔρημον ἐν πνεύματι. καὶ εἶδον  
γυναικα καθήμενην ἐπὶ θηρίον κόκκινον, γέμοντα ὀνό-

3 om εν 2 19 26 29 30 33 40 al | εἶδον <sup>NP min<sup>pl</sup></sup> ἰδον Q 7 130 186 ἰδα A | κοκκινον] κοκκινον Q (item v. 4) | γεμοντα <sup>N\*AP</sup> γεμον Q 1 6 28 31 35 36 130 186 al syt<sup>ew</sup> Hipp Andr Ar

3. καὶ ἀπήνεγκέν με εἰς ἔρημον ἐν πνεύματι] The angel-guide not only invites (δεῦρο), but carries the Seer away, transporting him to the scene of the vision. The verb is used of the ministry of angels at the moment of death (Lc. xvi. 22 ἐγένετο δὲ ἀποθανεῖν τὸν πτωχὸν καὶ ἀπενεχθῆναι αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγγέλων εἰς τὸν κόλπον Ἀβραάμ), or during an ecstasy (as here and in xxi. 10): for the latter cf. Bel 36 ἐπελάβετο ὁ ἄγγελος Κυρίου τῆς κορυφῆς αὐτοῦ καὶ βαστάσας τῆς κόμης τῆς κεφαλῆς αὐτοῦ ἔθηκεν αὐτὸν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα; *Ev. sec. Hebr.* (ap. Orig. *in Ioann.* t. ii. 6) ἄρτι ἔλαβέ με ἡ μήτηρ μου τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα ἐν μιᾷ τῶν τριχῶν μου, καὶ ἀπήνεγκέ με εἰς τὸ ὄρος τὸ μέγα Θαβώρ; and St Paul's ἡρπάγη εἰς τὸν παράδεισον (2 Cor. xii. 4). The Desert into which the Seer is transported is not the retirement and solitude of the inner life (xii. 6, 14, notes), for he would not have found the vision of Babylon there, but the desolation of a life without God (Primasius: "desertum ponit divinitatis absentiam, cuius praesentia paradisus est"). Or possibly it anticipates the time when the busy suburbs and neighbourhood of the city will be left without inhabitant; cf. Isa. xiv. 23 θήσω τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν ἔρημον. Or εἰς ἔρημον may have been suggested by the heading to Isa. xxi. כְּשֶׁנִּי בָּרַבְרָא, which the LXX. render simply τὸ ὄραμα τῆς ἐρήμου. For the vision of the New Babylon the Seer is carried into a desert; for the vision of the New Jerusalem he ascends a mountain (xxi. 10, note).

The movement took place ἐν πνεύματι, i.e. in the sphere of the Seer's spirit, impelled by the Spirit of God:

cf. i. 10, iv. 2, notes. St John does not share St Paul's doubt *Εἴτε ἐν σώματι οὐκ οἶδα, εἴτε ἐκτὸς* (v. 4 *χωρίς*) τοῦ σώματος οὐκ οἶδα (2 Cor. xii. 2). Probably he has in view the frequent ecstasies of Ezekiel; cf. e.g. Ez. iii. 14 f. τὸ πνεῦμα ἐξῆρέν με καὶ ἀνέλαβέν με, καὶ ἐπορεύθην ἐν ὁρμῇ τοῦ πνεύματός μου...καὶ εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὴν αἰχμαλωσίαν μετέωρος, viii. 3 ἀνέλαβέν με πνεῦμα...καὶ ἤγαγέν με εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἐν ὁράσει θεοῦ, xi. 24 πνεῦμα ἀνέλαβέν με καὶ ἤγαγέν με εἰς γῆν Χαλδαίων...ἐν ὁράσει ἐν πνεύματι θεοῦ.

καὶ εἶδον γυναικα καθήμενην ἐπὶ θηρίον κόκκινον] The Great Harlot appears riding on a monster which, notwithstanding the absence of the article (cf. ἀρνίῳ in xiii. 11), is doubtless to be identified with the Wild Beast from the Sea (xiii. 1, 14; cf. xix. 20); i.e. the World-power regarded as an enemy of Christ and the Church, and ruling by brute force. On this the Harlot-city reposes; it gives her a proud preeminence, and carries her to victory. The colour of the Beast is now seen to be scarlet, or perhaps crimson. Κόκκινος, dyed with the colouring matter derived from the κόκκος, a parasite of the *ilex coccifera*, represents in the LXX. הַצִּיָּהּ or צִיָּהּ, or צִיָּהּ תַּעֲזִיבָה, תַּעֲזִיבָה צִיָּהּ (see the lexicons s.vv.). The colour was much used for textile materials; cf. Num. iv. 8 ἐπιβαλοῦσιν ἐπ' αὐτήν (sc. τὴν τράπεζαν τὴν προκειμένην) ἱμάτιον κόκκινον, 2 Regn. i. 24 θυγατέρες Ἰσραὴλ...κλαύσατε τὸν ἐνδιδύσκοντα ὑμᾶς κόκκινα, Jer. iv. 30 τί ποιήσεις εἰς περιβάλλη κόκκινον καὶ κοσμήσῃ κόσμῳ χρυσῷ; Mt. xxvii. 28 χλαμύδα κοκκίνην περιέθηκαν αὐτῷ; with it were blended the dark blue known as ὑακίνθινον (Isa.

ματα βλασφημίας, ἔχον[τα] κεφαλὰς ἑπτὰ καὶ κέρατα δέκα. <sup>4</sup>καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἣν περιβεβλημένη πορφυροῦν καὶ 4

3 ἔχοντα NP] ἔχων A 7 28 30 81 94 ἔχον Q 1 130 186 al<sup>pl</sup> | om κεφ. επτα και 1 | κερата δεκα] his accessit v. 18 ap P 38 (ex Andr comm) 4 πορφυραν 1 6 12 28 36 186 al Andr Ar

iii. 23; cf. Apoc. ix. 17, note), and the red-blue known as πορφύρα (Ex. xxxix. 13 (1), 2 Chr. ii. 7 (6)), while the white of the βύσσος often completed the make-up (2 Chr. iii. 14, Apoc. xviii. 16). A thread or cord dyed with the κόκκος was attached to an object with the view of arresting the eye (Gen. xxxviii. 28, Jos. ii. 18). Thus the epithet conveys the idea of splendour and distinction. The colour it describes enters into the clothing of the woman herself (v. 4), while the Beast she rides is completely dyed with it. There is probably no reference here to the blood of the martyrs, or to the fires in which they perished; in either case πυρρός would have been more appropriate (cf. vi. 4, xii. 3); rather it is the ostentatious magnificence of the Empire which is represented by the colour of the Beast (cf. Juv. iii. 283f. "cavet hunc, quem coccina laena | vitari iubet et comitum longissimus ordo"); its name (Andreas: ὁμότητος καὶ ἀγριότητος καὶ φονικῆς γνώμης... γνώρισμα) is enough to indicate its persecuting policy.

γέμοντα ὀνόματα βλασφημίας κτλ.] The Seer personifies the Beast and writes γέμοντα...ἔχοντα accordingly; γέμον, ἔχον, are obviously corrections. Γέμειν governs a gen. elsewhere in the Apoc. (iv. 6, 8, v. 8, xv. 7, xxi. 9), in the rest of the N.T. (Mt. xxiii. 27, Lc. xi. 39, Rom. iii. 14, cf. Mt. xxiii. 25 γέμουσιν ἐξ ἀρπαγῆς) and in the LXX.; on the acc. here see WM., p. 287, and for the construction in v. 4, see below. For ὀνόματα βλασφ. cf. xiii. 1, note; there they stand on the Beast's seven heads, here they cover his body. The Empire reeked with the blasphemous worship of the Emperors; not its heads only

but the whole body politic did this dishonour to the Living God. It is a first charge against Babylon that she is supported by a system such as this. Ἐχοντα κεφαλὰς ἑπτὰ καὶ κέρατα δέκα, as in xiii. 1; for the interpretation see vv. 9 f., 12, notes.

4. καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἣν περιβεβλημένη πορφυροῦν καὶ κόκκινον κτλ.] In Babylon's clothing the scarlet or crimson is relieved by purple. The colours were so near to each other that the χλαμὺς κοκκίνη of Mt. xxvii. is called πορφύρα or ἱμάτιον πορφυροῦν in Mc. xv. 17, 20, Jo. xix. 2, 5; here they blend, but are distinct, as in Ex. xxvi. 1 ποιήσεις δέκα αὐλαίας ἐκ...πορφύρας καὶ κοκκίνου κεκλωσμένου. On πορφύρα, "the colour of clotted blood," see Mayor on Juv. i. 27. Andreas regards it as symbolizing the imperial power of Rome (κόκκινον δὲ καὶ πορφύραν περιβέβληται ὡς τῆς ἡγεμονίας τῆς κατὰ πάντων σύμβολα) but mixed with crimson perhaps it rather points like the latter (v. 3, note) to the luxurious living of the metropolis (cf. Lc. xvi. 19) than to its being the seat of empire. St John shares the old Roman dislike of rich attire: cf. Juv. xiv. 187 ff. "peregrina ignotaque nobis | ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit."

The whole passage was used by the Carthaginian Fathers of the third century as a persuasive against the love of dress; cf. Tert. *de cult. fem.* ii. 12 "quam maledicta sunt sine quibus non potuit maledicta et prostituta describi"; Cyprian *de hab. virg.* 12 "fugiant castae virgines et pudicae incestarum cultus, habitus impudicarum, lupanarum insignia, ornamenta meretricum."



κόκκινον, καὶ κεχρυσωμένη χρυσίῳ καὶ λίθῳ τιμίῳ καὶ  
μαργαρίταις, ἔχουσα ποτήριον χρυσοῦν ἐν τῇ χειρὶ  
αὐτῆς γέμον βδελυγμάτων καὶ τὰ ἀκάθαρτα τῆς

4 om και 3<sup>o</sup> PQ min<sup>plq80</sup> syr<sup>g</sup> (hab NA 1 7 18 23 31 36 38 43 al g vg me syr arm  
Cyp<sup>r</sup> anon<sup>aug</sup> Prim al) | χρυσίῳ AQ 130 al<sup>30</sup> Ar] χρυσῶ NP 1 28 36 38 49 79 91 95 96  
186 al Hipp | λίθους τιμίους syx | om, εχουσα...της πορνειας αυτης P | γεμον] γεμων N\*  
7 30 32 94 al<sup>vid</sup>

καὶ κεχρυσωμένη χρυσίῳ κτλ.] Not content with costly and splendid clothing, Babylon wears all her jewellery and even gilds her person (cf. Ex. xxvi. 37 χρυσώσεις αὐτοὺς χρυσίῳ); she is *inaurata auro*—a meretricious display which proclaims her vile trade; cf. Juv. vi. 122 f. (quoted in note on v. 5). The commentators compare Ez. xxviii. 12, where it is said of the King of Tyre πᾶν λίθον χρυσὸν ἐνδεδεσσαι...καὶ χρυσίον, but the Apocalyptic more probably reminds himself of the finery of the temple prostitutes of Asia Minor, or recalls the reports which reached the provinces of the gilded vice of the capital. Λίθῳ τιμίῳ (לִּיָּתִימִי לִּיָּתִימִי) καὶ μαργαρίταις depends by *zeugma* upon κεχρυσωμένη, from which the reader must mentally supply some such participle as *κεκοσμημένη* (xxi. 2, 19). Λίθος is collective, cf. xviii. 12, 16; λίθῳ τιμίῳ = παντὶ λ. τ. (xxi. 19). On μαργαρίταις see xxi. 21, note.

ἔχουσα ποτήριον χρυσοῦν ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτῆς κτλ.] Adapted from Jer. xxviii. (li.) 7 ποτήριον χρυσοῦν Βαβυλῶν ἐν χειρὶ Κυρίου, μεθύσκον πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν. From one point of view a great centre of heathenism and vice is a cup in the Hand of God, the instrument of His righteous wrath: from another the cup is in the hand of Babylon herself, for it is she that prepares and administers it (xviii. 6 τῷ ποτηρίῳ ᾧ ἐκέρασεν). The cup is of gold—another sign of luxury (cf. Juv. x. 26 f. “illa (sc. aconita) time cum pocula sumes | gemmata et lato Setinum ardebit in auro”)—but it is full of abomina-

tions, as the Beast's scarlet body is covered with “names of blasphemy”; its contents contrast strangely with its external beauty; cf. Mt. xxiii. 25 καθαρίζετε τὸ ἔξωθεν τοῦ ποτηρίου καὶ τῆς παροψίδος, ἔσωθεν δὲ γέμουσιν ἐξ ἀρπαγῆς καὶ ἀκρασίας (Lc. τὸ δὲ ἔσωθεν ὑμῶν γέμει ἀρπαγῆς καὶ πονηρίας). Βδελύγμα, a rare word in the N.T. (Mc. xiii. 14=Mt. xxiv. 15,—a quotation from Daniel,—Lc. xvi. 15, Apoc. xvii. 4 f., xxi. 17), is frequent in every part of the LXX., where it usually represents either יִרְבָּץ or יִרְבָּץ (e.g. Lev. xi. 10 ff., Dan. ix. 27), or הִרְבֵּה (so with few exceptions in Deut., 3, 4 Regn., Prov.), in the sense of ceremonial or moral impurity, or an object of idolatrous worship or an idolatrous rite (cf. 3 Regn. xi. 6=5 τῇ Ἀστάρτῃ βδελύγματι Σιδωνίων, 4 Regn. xxiii. 13 τῷ Μολχὸλ βδ. υἱὸν Ἀμμών). Both meanings suit the present context; the βδελύγματα which filled the cup of Rome may include both the cults and the vices of Roman life. Καὶ τὰ ἀκάθαρτα τῆς πορνείας αὐτῆς lays special emphasis on the impurities of Rome's traffic with the nations, the imperial and commercial relations in which she played the πόρνη (xiv. 8, xvii. 1, notes).

A striking parallel to a part of this picture is to be found in Cebes, *tab.*: ὁρᾷς...θρόνον τινὰ κείμενον...ἐφ' οὗ κάθηται γυνή, πεπλασμένη τῷ εἶδει καὶ πιθανῇ φαινομένη, καὶ ἐν τῇ χειρὶ ποτήριόν τι; ὁρῶ, ἀλλὰ τίς ἐστὶν αὕτη; ἔφη. Ἀπάτη καλεῖται, φησὶν, ἡ πάντας τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πλανῶσα...ποτίζει τῇ ἑαυτῆς δυνάμει...τοῦτο δὲ τί ἐστὶ τὸ ποτόν; πλάνη, ἔφη, καὶ ἄγνοια.



πορνείας αὐτῆς· <sup>5</sup>καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ μέτωπον αὐτῆς ὄνομα 5  
γεγραμμένον Μυστήριον· Βαβυλὼν ἡ μεγάλη, ἡ  
μήτηρ τῶν πορνῶν καὶ τῶν βδελυγμάτων τῆς γῆς.  
<sup>6</sup>καὶ εἶδα τὴν γυναῖκα μεθύουσαν ἐκ τοῦ αἵματος 6

4 πορνείας] πορνείας & πονηρίας 130 | αὐτῆς 2° A 1 6 7 28 31\* 35 36 38 47 49 79 87 91  
95 96 al vg aeth Andr anon<sup>aus</sup>] τῆς γῆς Q 130 al<sup>80</sup> Hipp Ar totius terrae Cypr Prim  
(cf me) αὐτῆς καὶ τῆς γῆς & om arm<sup>exc2</sup> 5 ὄνομα]+αὐτῆς 130 | om ἡ μεγάλη με |  
πορνῶν] fornicationum (quasi πορνῶν) vg anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim al 6 εἶδα & A] εἶδον P 186  
al<sup>pl</sup> ἶδον Q (7) 14 92 130 | ἐκ τοῦ αἵματος (1°) | τοῦ αἵματος &°PQ 2 6 8 9 14 29  
130 al<sup>pl</sup>q<sup>15</sup> Hipp Ar τῷ αἵματι &\* 38

5. καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ μέτωπον αὐτῆς ὄνομα  
γεγραμμένον] A name written on the  
forehead may be either that of the  
person who bears it (cf. xix. 16, where  
however the name is written ἐπὶ τὸ  
ἱμάτιον καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν μηρόν), or that of  
one to whom the bearer stands in  
a near relation (cf. xiv. 1, xxii. 4).  
Here the name and style are those  
of the woman herself, and there is  
probably an allusion to a custom  
observed by the Roman πόρναι; cf.  
Seneca *rhet.* i. 2. 7 "stetisti puella  
in lupanari...nomen tuum pependit  
a fronte" [but the meaning is doubt-  
ful]; Juv. vi. 122 f. "[Messalina] papillis  
constitit auratis, titulum mentita  
Lyciscæ." Cf. Arethas: τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ  
μέτωπον γεγράφθαι ὄνομα, τὸ ἀπηρυ-  
θριασμένως δηλοῖ πράσσειν τὰ ἀπαίσια.

μυστήριον· Βαβυλὼν ἡ μεγάλη, ἡ  
μήτηρ κτλ.] The legend borne by  
the *titulus* on the Harlot's forehead.  
Μυστήριον, which stands in apposition  
with Βαβυλὼν κτλ., is used nearly as in  
i. 20 τὸ μυστήριον τῶν ἐπτὰ ἀστέρων...  
οἱ ἐπτὰ ἀστέρες ἄγγελοι...εἰσίν, where  
see note. The Woman on the Beast  
represents, is the symbol of, Babylon  
the Great, while Babylon itself is a  
mystical name for the city which is  
now the mistress of the world. Her  
gaily attired, jewelled, gilded person,  
and her cup of abominations, proclaim  
her to be the Mother-Harlot of the  
Earth. All the πόρναι of all the sub-  
ject races are her children; all the  
vices and superstitions of the provinces

were suckled at her breasts. The  
μητρόπολις of the Empire is the source  
and fountain-head of its impurities,  
the mother of harlots, even as the  
Church is the mother of Christ and  
His Saints (xii. 5, 17). Cf. Andreas:  
ἡ δὲ μήτηρ [δηλοῖ] τὸ τῆς ψυχικῆς  
πορνείας εἶναι ταύτην διδάσκαλον ταῖς  
ἀρχομέναις πόλεσι. The maternal  
character of Rome was recognized by  
the provincials themselves as late as  
the end of the fourth century, but  
from a different point of view; cf.  
Libanius, *ep.* 247 οὓς παρειλήφατε  
παρὰ τῆς μητρός, οὕτω γὰρ εὖ ποιοῦντες  
καλεῖτε τὴν Ῥώμην.

6. καὶ εἶδα τὴν γυναῖκα μεθύουσαν  
ἐκ τοῦ αἵματος κτλ.] As the Seer con-  
templates the Woman, he sees that  
she is drunken, not with wine (Isa.  
li. 2 μεθύουσα οὐκ ἀπὸ οἴνου), but with  
blood. The dreadful conception is  
familiar to Roman writers; cf. Cic.  
*Phil.* ii. 29 "gustaras civilem sangui-  
nem vel potius exsorbueras"; Plin.  
*H.N.* xiv. 22. 28 "[Antonius] ebrius  
sanguine civium"; Suet. *Tib.* 59 "fasti-  
dit vinum, quia iam sitit iste cruorem."  
Babylon is drunken with the blood of  
the citizens of the City of God, the  
Saints and the Witnesses of Jesus;  
cf. xvi. 6 αἷμα ἁγίων καὶ προφητῶν  
ἐξέχεαν, xviii. 24 ἐν αὐτῇ αἷμα προφητῶν  
καὶ ἁγίων εὗρέθη. On μάρτυς in this  
book see ii. 13, note. The distinction  
suggested by the repeated ἐκ τοῦ  
αἵματος is apparent only, for the saints  
whose blood was shed were by that

τῶν ἀγίων καὶ ἐκ τοῦ αἵματος τῶν μαρτύρων Ἰησοῦ  
καὶ ἐθαύμασα ἰδὼν αὐτὴν θαῦμα μέγα.

7 Καὶ εἶπέν μοι ὁ ἄγγελος Διὰ τί ἐθαύμασας ;  
ἐγὼ ἐρῶ σοι τὸ μυστήριον τῆς γυναικὸς καὶ τοῦ  
θηρίου τοῦ βαστάζοντος αὐτήν, τοῦ ἔχοντος τὰς ἐπτὰ  
8 κεφαλὰς καὶ τὰ δέκα κέρατα. ὃ τὸ θηρίον ὃ εἶδες ἦν  
καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν, καὶ μέλλει ἀναβαίνειν ἐκ τῆς ἀβύσσου

6 om των αγιων και εκ του αιματος 130 | om και 2° Q 2 8 9 29 al<sup>20</sup> | om εκ 2° 3 11  
31 96 al | μαρτυριων A | Ἰησου] pr του 95 Iesu Christi Prim om 1 36 130 | om εθαυ-  
μασα...μεγα me 7 του εχοντος] pr και 1 38 79 8 ειδες NP min<sup>pl</sup>] ιδες AQ 7  
130+o αιτη | ην] η A

very circumstance also witnesses to the Faith; but the repetition serves to enhance the guilt of Rome. She had not sinned in ignorance, for testimony had been borne to Christ by more than one generation of saintly sufferers in the presence of high officials of the Empire. For εἶδα see WH.<sup>2</sup>, *Notes*, p. 171.

καὶ ἐθαύμασα ἰδὼν αὐτὴν θαῦμα μέγα] The Seer had been invited to see the downfall of Babylon; the angel had offered to shew him her sentence executed. He expected to see a city in ruins. But instead of this there had risen before him on the floor of the desert the picture of a woman gilded, jewelled, splendidly attired, mounted on a scarlet monster, drunk with blood. It was a complete surprise. Who was this woman? what was the meaning of the Beast? The Seer had lost his clue; he was bewildered by a vision so widely different from that for which he looked. An interpreter is needed, and he is at hand in the person of the angel who had undertaken to act as guide; see v. 7.

7—18. THE INTERPRETATION OF THE VISION OF BABYLON AND THE BEAST.

7. καὶ εἶπέν μοι ὁ ἄγγελος Διὰ τί ἐθαύμασας; κτλ.] The Angel has read St John's amazement in his face or it

has been betrayed by an exclamation; and he proceeds to explain to the Seer the symbolism of the Woman and the Beast. The two belong to the same μυστήριον; hence τὸ μ. τῆς γυναικὸς καὶ τοῦ θηρίου, not τὸ μ. τῆς γυν. καὶ τὸ μ. τοῦ θ. Τοῦ βαστάζοντος αὐτήν: the Harlot-city is a burden which the Beast—the Empire—has to support; cf. 2 Esdr. xxiii. 15 ἐπιγεμίζοντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄνους...πάν βάσταγμα. Τὰς ἐπτὰ κεφ. καὶ τὰ δέκα κέρατα: the articles point back to xvii. 3, and ultimately to xii. 3.

8. τὸ θηρίον ὃ εἶδες ἦν καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν κτλ.] The interpreter begins with the Beast, for if the Beast is rightly understood, it will not take many words to explain the Woman. Ἦν καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν: cf. Gen. xlii. 36 Ἰωσήφ οὐκ ἔστιν, Συμεὼν οὐκ ἔστιν (יִשְׁשָׁכָר); there is perhaps an intentional antithesis to i. 4 ὃ ἦν καὶ ὃ ὦν. The description seems at first to contradict c. xiii., where the Beast is said to have recovered from his deadly wound (vv. 3, 14 ἡ πληγὴ τοῦ θανάτου αὐτοῦ ἐθεραπεύθη...ἔχει τὴν πληγὴν τῆς μαχαίρης καὶ ἔζησεν). Here the Beast is represented as having died of his wound (οὐκ ἔστιν), and gone down to the abyss (cf. ix. 1 ff., xi. 7), though he is about to return to life (μέλλει ἀναβαίνειν ἐκ τῆς ἀβύσσου=καὶ πάρεσται), before he meets his final doom (εἰς

καὶ εἰς ἀπώλειαν ὑπάγειν· καὶ θαυμασθήσονται οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ὧν οὐ γέγραπται τὸ ὄνομα ἐπὶ τὸ βιβλίον τῆς ζωῆς ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου, βλέπόντων τὸ θηρίον ὅτι ἦν καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν καὶ παρέσται. <sup>9</sup> ὦδε ὁ νοῦς ὁ ἔχων σοφίαν. 9

8 υπαγει NPO min<sup>fero</sup>omn vg<sup>vid</sup> me syr aeth Hipp] υπαγει A 12 80 I<sup>int</sup> syr<sup>sw</sup> Prim Ar | θαυμασθησονται AP syrr] θαυμασονται NQ min<sup>omn</sup>vid Andr Ar θαυμασουσιν Hipp | οι κατοικουντες] pr παντες arm Prim | επι της γης] την γην Q min<sup>fero</sup>30 vg Hipp Prim<sup>vid</sup> | ου γεγραπται] ουκ εγεγραπται A ουκ εγεγραπτο 9 | το ονομα] τα ονοματα NP 1 al<sup>est</sup>mu vg syr<sup>sw</sup> arm<sup>2</sup> aeth Prim Andr Ar | επι το βιβλιον NAP 1 6 31 36 49 91 186 al Ar] επι του βιβλιου Q 2 7 14 38 al<sup>20</sup> εν βιβλιω 79 Hipp εν τω βιβλιω 95 | βλεποντες 1 36 43 49 91 96 al<sup>vid</sup> Hipp videntes vg Prim | οτι ην το θ. Q min<sup>20</sup> Ar | και (+ παλιν N\*) παρεσται N\* APQ 6 7 14 186 al<sup>fero</sup>40 Hipp Prim Ar] και (οτι) παρεστιν N<sup>c.3</sup> 1 11 12 16 36 47 79 130 g syrr et cecidit me om vg<sup>vid</sup> aeth: 5 καιπερ εστιν 9 ωδε ο νοους ο εχων σοφίαν cum antecedentibus coniungunt Q (om ωδε) 14 29 93 94 97 98 al<sup>vid</sup> | ο εχων] τω εχοντι syrr

ἀπώλειαν ὑπάγειν, cf. xix. 20). On this apparent inconsistency see below, v. 10 f., notes.

καὶ θαυμασθήσονται οἱ κατοικοῦντες κτλ.] Cf. xiii. 3 καὶ ἐθαυμάσθη ὅλη ἡ γῆ ὀπίσω τοῦ θηρίου, and see note there. The Seer had wondered (v. 7) with the amazement of a horrible surprise; the world will wonder and admire. ὧν οὐ γέγραπται τὸ ὄνομα κτλ. recalls xiii. 8 οὐ οὐ γέγραπται τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ ἀρνίου τοῦ ἐσφαγμένου ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου, omitting the reference to the Lamb (see note *ad loc.*).

βλεπόντων τὸ θηρίον κτλ.] The admiration of mankind for the Beast is due to his vitality, his recuperative power, his power to reassert his authority when they had believed him to be dying or dead. An Empire which could endure the strain upon its resources and the shock to its prestige and authority sustained by Rome during the period between the death of Nero and the accession of Vespasian might well earn the respectful homage of a world which makes success the gauge of strength and right. The Church alone was not deceived, but could foresee the end.

βλεπόντων is probably not a gen. absolute, but follows the case of ὧν by attraction. Πάρεσται, *ventura est*; the Beast, like the Lamb, has a future *Parousia*; cf. 2 Th. ii. 8 f. ἀποκαλυφθήσεται ὁ ἄνομος...οὗ ἐστὶν ἡ παρουσία κατ' ἐνέργειαν τοῦ σατανᾶ. But the Lamb descends from Heaven, the Beast rises from the Abyss; the Lamb comes to celebrate His triumph, the Beast to receive his final doom. The travesty is complete, and it is to the disadvantage of the Beast.

9. ὦδε ὁ νοῦς ὁ ἔχων σοφίαν] Cf. xiii. 18 ὦδε ἡ σοφία ἐστίν· ὁ ἔχων νοῦν κτλ., where see note. What is to follow will put to the proof the spiritual discernment of the hearer or reader. The formula ὦδε ὁ νοῦς is a call to vigilance and close attention, like ὁ ἔχων οὗς ἀκουσάτω (ii. 7, etc.); but whereas ὁ ἔχων κτλ. follows the words which challenge consideration, ὦδε κτλ. precedes them. As Arethas points out, the wisdom which is demanded is a higher gift than ordinary intelligence: πνευματικῶν ὄντων τῶν ἐρμηνευομένων πνευματικῆς σοφίας καὶ οὐ κοσμικῆς χρεία, φησί, πρὸς τὸ νοῆσαι τὰ λεγόμενα.

The interpretation now begins, but (as the reader has been warned) it is

αἱ ἑπτὰ κεφαλαὶ ἑπτὰ ὄρη εἰσὶν, ὅπου ἡ γυνὴ κάθη-  
 10 ται ἐπ' αὐτῶν. <sup>10</sup> καὶ βασιλεῖς ἑπτὰ εἰσιν· οἱ πέντε  
 ἔπεσαν, ὁ εἷς ἔστιν, ὁ ἄλλος οὐπω ἦλθεν, καὶ ὅταν

9 αἱ ἑπτὰ κεφ.] om αἱ 186 Hipp καὶ ε. κεφ. 95 | om ἑπτὰ 2° 14 92 me | επ] επανω  
 14 92 10 βασιλεῖς ἑπτὰ εἰσιν] ἑπτὰ βασ. εἰσιν & me βασ. εἰσιν ἑπτὰ Q min<sup>20</sup>  
 Ar | επεσον 2 7 13 14 120 al<sup>20</sup> Ar | ὁμ ο εἰς ἔστιν arm<sup>4</sup> | ο εἰς] pr καὶ 1 al<sup>vid</sup> vg<sup>lps</sup> 4 me  
 ο δε εἰς 96 aeth Hipp Prim | ἔστιν] pr ουκ me | ουπω] οπου 130

itself an enigma, for which more than one solution may be found. In the notes which follow an attempt is made to offer the explanation which on the whole seems to be the best.

αἱ ἑπτὰ κεφαλαὶ ἑπτὰ ὄρη εἰσὶν] No reasonable doubt can be entertained as to the meaning of these words. The Seven hills of Rome were a commonplace with the Latin poets; cf. e.g. Vergil, *Aen.* vi. 782 "illa incluta Roma | imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo, | septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces"; Horace, *carm. saec.* 7 "di quibus septem placuere colles"; Propertius, iii. 10 "septem urbs alta iugis, quae toti praesidet orbi"; Ovid, *trist.* i. 5. 69 "sed quae de septem totum circumspicit orbem | montibus, imperii Roma deumque locus"; Martial, iv. 64 "hinc septem dominos videre montes | et totam licet aestimare Romam"; Cicero, *ad Attic.* vi. 5 ἐξ ἄστεος ἑπταλόφου. The epithet ἑπτάλοφος is freely applied to Rome in the later Sibyllines (ii. 18, xiii. 45, xiv. 108).

ὅπου ἡ γυνὴ κάθηται ἐπ' αὐτῶν] Cf. v. 1 τῆς καθημένης ἐπὶ ὑδάτων πολλῶν, v. 3 καθημένην ἐπὶ θηρίον. Rome sits mystically on the waters (v. 15) and on the Beast, i.e. the subject races and the Empire, which support her; geographically, as the seven heads of the Beast which carries her suggest, she is seated on the seven hills that rise from the banks of the Tiber.

10. καὶ βασιλεῖς ἑπτὰ εἰσιν] But the heads of the Beast have a further significance: they are 'kings' (cf. xiii. 3, note). In Dan. vii. 17 the four

kings (𐤀𐤌𐤅𐤍) symbolized by the Four Beasts are interpreted both by the LXX. and Th. as τέσσαρες βασιλείαι, and this interpretation is supported by vv. 23, 24, where the fourth Beast is said to be the fourth Kingdom (𐤀𐤌𐤅𐤍 or 𐤀𐤌𐤅𐤍𐤀). But in the present passage, where there is but one θηρίον, and the kings are his heads, no such ambiguity can arise; if the Beast is the Roman Empire, his seven heads are Emperors.

οἱ πέντε ἔπεσαν, ὁ εἷς ἔστιν, ὁ ἄλλος οὐπω ἦλθεν κτλ.] Ἐπεσαν, not simply ἀπέθανον, for at death, notwithstanding his apotheosis, each of the five had in fact fallen from his exalted position; for this use of πίπτειν cf. ii. 5. The vision seems to be dated in the reign of the sixth Emperor (but see below on v. 11). Putting aside the name of Julius Caesar, who though he claimed the "praenomen Imperatoris" (Suet. *Jul.* 76) was a Dictator rather than an Emperor in the later sense, the Roman Emperors of the first century are Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan. It is, however, more than doubtful whether a writer living under the Flavian Emperors would reckon Galba, Otho, or Vitellius among the Augusti. If we eliminate these names, the vision belongs to the reign of Vespasian (A.D. 69—79), and probably, as ὁ ἄλλος οὐπω ἦλθεν suggests, to the last years of that reign, when the accession of Titus was already in sight. Titus certainly fulfilled the



ἔλθῃ ὀλίγον αὐτὸν δεῖ μῆναι. <sup>11</sup> καὶ τὸ θηρίον ὃ ἦν <sup>11</sup>  
καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν, καὶ αὐτὸς ὄγδοός ἐστιν, καὶ ἐκ τῶν  
ἑπτὰ ἐστιν, καὶ εἰς ἀπώλειαν ὑπάγει. <sup>12</sup> καὶ τὰ δέκα <sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> καὶ οὐκ ἐστίν] om καὶ 95 Hipp | οὐκ] + ἐτι arm<sup>4</sup> | om καὶ 3° me | αὐτος AP 1 a] <sup>nat</sup>mu  
vg syr<sup>g</sup>w Prim Andr Ar] οὗτος BQ min<sup>pl</sup>q<sup>25</sup> | ογδοός pr o B 32 41 42 | om καὶ 4° me

prediction ὅταν ἔλθῃ κτλ., for he died Sept. 13, 81, "imperii felix brevitatem," as Ausonius (*De ord. xii. imp.* 11) cynically remarks.

11. καὶ τὸ θηρίον ὃ ἦν καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν, καὶ αὐτὸς ὄγδοός κτλ.] On ὃ ἦν καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν see v. 8, note. The eighth in the series of Emperors indicated in the last note is Domitian. But in what sense could he be described as the Beast ὃ ἦν καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν, or be said to be 'of the seven' (cf. Acts xxi. 8)? The 'mystery' reaches its climax here, and is not resolved by placing a full stop after οὐκ ἔστιν, as WH. have done. A more promising key may be found in the circumstances of the age to which the Apocalypse belongs. 'One of the seven' had left a reputation which even in the last years of the century made his name a terror. Nero was the very impersonation of the Beast, the head (xiii. 9) which seemed to gather into itself all the worst qualities of the body politic. Nero was gone for the time (οὐκ ἔστιν), but he would return as an eighth, the topstone to the heptad, a reincarnation of the Beast, a *Nero redivivus* though not in the sense which popular rumour attached to the phrase (xiii. 3). Even pagan writers recognized the resemblance between Domitian and Nero; cf. Juv. iv. 37 f. "cum iam semianimum laceraret Flavius orbem | ultimus, et calvo serviret Roma Neroni"; Mayor (i. p. 223) compares Pliny, *pan.* 53, where Domitian is "[Neroni] simillimus," and Ausonius, *l. c.* 12 [Titum]...secutus | frater, quem 'calvum' dixit sua Roma 'Neronem.' In Mart. xi. 33 Nero is supposed by some to stand for Domitian. With St John, living under

Domitian and unable to refer to him by name, Domitian takes Nero's place and style, as John the Baptist, who came in the spirit and power of Elijah, is called Elijah by our Lord (Mt. xi. 14, Mc. ix. 13). As late as the beginning of the third century the name of Nero stuck to Domitian at least in Christian circles; to Tertullian he is not only "portio Neronis de crudelitate" (*apol.* 5), but a 'sub-Nero' (*De pall.* 4).

One question remains. How can the date which appears to be assigned to this vision by the writer himself be reconciled with the traditional date of the Apocalypse? It may of course be that the Apocalypticist incorporates at this point an older Christian prophecy, or reedits his own earlier work. But it is equally possible that in the vision of the Woman and the Beast he purposely transfers himself in thought to the time of Vespasian (ὁ εἶς ἔστιν), interpreting past events under the form of a prophecy after the manner of apocalyptic writers. Either of these solutions may account for the change of standpoint which is perceptible when the reader compares xvii. 8, 10 f. with xiii. 3, 8; see note on xvii. 8. Cf. Introduction, c. iv., esp. p. lii.

Εἰς ἀπώλειαν ὑπάγει received a dramatic fulfilment. Domitian was assassinated (Sept. 18, 96), after a terrible struggle with his murderers. The tyrant's end was a symbol of the end to which the Beast which he personated was hastening.

12. καὶ τὰ δέκα κέρατα ἃ εἶδες δέκα βασιλεῖς εἰσιν κτλ.] Cf. Dan. vii. 24 καὶ τὰ δέκα κέρατα αὐτοῦ (sc. τοῦ τετάρτου θηρίου) δέκα βασιλεῖς ἀναστήσονται,



κέρατα ἃ εἶδες δέκα βασιλεῖς εἰσιν, οἵτινες βασιλείαν  
οὐπω ἔλαβον, ἀλλὰ ἔξουσιν ὡς βασιλεῖς μίαν ὥραν  
13 λαμβάνουσιν μετὰ τοῦ θηρίου. <sup>13</sup>οὔτοι μίαν γνώμην

12 εἶδες N<sup>A</sup>P min<sup>pl</sup>] ἰδες Q 7 130 186 | βασιλεῖς] βασιλειαί 130 | οὐπω] οὐκ A vg<sup>fu</sup> |  
ἀλλα] ἀλλ PQ min<sup>pl</sup> Hipp Andr Ar

where if the Fourth Beast be Alexander's Empire, the ten horns must be explained either as the kingdoms which arose out of it, or the successive kings of one of the kingdoms of the Diadochi, probably the Seleucidae; see Driver, *Daniel*, p. 101 ff. The Apocalyptic Beast from the sea has also ten horns, which are crowned (xiii. 1 ἔχον κέρατα δέκα...καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν κεράτων αὐτοῦ δέκα διαδήματα), i.e., as the writer himself now interprets, ten kings. These have been taken to represent (1) the Parthian satraps, who according to Mommsen were practically independent rulers; or (2) the subordinate potentates of Asia Minor, or (3) unknown future allies of the Roman Empire; or (4) the seven Emperors already referred to, *plus* the three who held rule between Nero and Vespasian. The last suggestion is excluded not only by the contrast of κέρατα with κεφαλαί, but by the plain statement that not one of the ten had yet begun his reign; and the same objection holds against (1) and (2), notwithstanding Bousset's plea that βασιλείαν οὐπω ἔλαβον was true of the Parthian satraps regarded from the Roman point of view. Far nearer to the Apocalypticist's words is the comment of Irenaeus (v. 26. 1): "de novissimo tempore, et de his qui sunt in eo decem regibus, in quos dividetur quod nunc regnat imperium, significavit Ioannes"; cf. Arethas: δέκα βασιλεῖς εἶναι φασιν ἐκ τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἀρχῆς ἀναστησομένων ἐν τοῖς ἐσχάτοις καιροῖς. The 'ten kings' belong to a period which in St John's time was still remote; they belong, as the sequel will shew, to the last days of the Roman Empire, and represent the

forces which arising out of the Empire itself, like horns from a beast's head, and carrying on many of the worst traditions of the Empire, would turn their arms against Rome and bring about her downfall. It is unnecessary to press the number in this case; it has been suggested by the reference to Daniel (*l.c.*), and it is a well-known symbol of completeness (*Enc. Bibl.* 5437) which leaves the exact figure uncertain (cf. ii. 10, note). With the indefinite οἵτινες...ἔλαβον cf. i. 7, ii. 24, ix. 4, xx. 4, and see Blass, *Gr.* p. 173.

ἀλλὰ ἔξουσιν ὡς βασιλεῖς κτλ.] The new potentates, though not Emperors, will in some sense succeed to the position of the Caesars, possessing quasi-imperial powers, which they will exert in concert with the Beast and to the detriment of Rome. With ὡς βασιλεῖς cf. i. 10 ὡς σάλπιγγος, iv. 6 ὡς θάλασσα, ix. 7 ὡς στέφανοι, xiii. 3 ὡς ἐσφαγμένην, xiv. 3 ὡς ὥδην καινὴν, xvi. 21 ὡς ταλαντία; in such contexts ὡς compares without identifying; the ten βασιλεῖς are not βασιλεῖς in the same sense as the seven, but resemble them. Cf. Arethas: ὡς β., διὰ τὸ ἀνέδραστον καὶ σκιῶδες τῆς βασιλείας αὐτῶν φησίν; the remark of Bede, "*tamquam reges dixit, quia velut in somnis regnant qui Christi regno adversantur*," true as it is, misses the Apocalypticist's point. With μίαν ὥραν compare Dan. iv. 16 (19), LXX., ὥραν μίαν ἀποθαιμάσας, Apoc. xviii. 10, 16, 19 μιᾷ ὥρᾳ. Great leaders and even dynasties and empires have a relatively brief existence, as compared with the world-power of the Beast, though for the time they share his authority (cf. xiii. 2).

13. οὔτοι μίαν γνώμην ἔχουσιν κτλ.]

ἔχουσιν, καὶ τὴν δύναμιν καὶ ἐξουσίαν αὐτῶν τῷ  
 θηρίῳ διδόασιν. <sup>14</sup>οὗτοι μετὰ τοῦ ἀρνίου πολεμήσουσιν <sup>14</sup>  
 καὶ τὸ ἀρνίον νικήσει αὐτούς, ὅτι κύριος κυρίων ἐστὶν  
 καὶ βασιλεὺς βασιλέων, καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ κλητοὶ

13 την δυναμιν] om την 14 92 | και εξουσιαν A Q min<sup>25</sup> Ar] om arm και την εξ. KP  
 1 29 35 36 49 al Hipp | αυτων] εαυτων 1 syt<sup>67</sup> | διδοασιν] δωσουσι 13 79 80 διαδω-  
 σουσιν 33 Hipp tradent vg<sup>cle</sup> fu dem tollips Prim dabunt anon<sup>aug</sup>

The 'ten kings' are of one mind: cf. v. 17. Γνώμη, 'purpose,' as in Acts xx. 3 ἐγένετο γνώμης τοῦ ὑποστρέφειν διὰ Μακεδονίας, 1 Cor. i. 10 ἦτε δὲ κατηρισμένοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ νοῖ καὶ ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ γνώμῃ. The unanimity of the ten appears in their support of the Beast, i.e. in their worldly policy and hostile attitude towards Christ. The Seer entertains no illusions on this point; he does not anticipate that the rise of new and unknown forces will bring any immediate improvement; the Beast will remain, and the new powers will be his allies. With the old uncontracted form διδόασιν, cf. τιθέασιν (ἐπι-, περι-) in Mt. v. 15, xxiii. 4, Mc. xv. 17; the contracted present δίδω occurs in c. iii. 9; see W. Schm., pp. 118, 121 f. Δύναμις and ἐξουσία are combined, as in xiii. 2; the Beast can rely both on the actual fighting power of his allies and on the moral force which belongs to their position.

14. οὗτοι μετὰ τοῦ ἀρνίου πολεμήσουσιν κτλ.] The allies of the Beast must be enemies of the Lamb. As in xvi. 13 ff., the Seer sees the kings gathering for battle. That is one certain fact—πολεμήσουσιν, and another is the victory of the Lamb—νικήσει; He will conquer the hostile coalitions of the future as surely as in the past He has overcome the solid resistance of a great empire. The Seer produces his reason for this assurance: "for the Lamb is Lord of lords and King of kings." The stately phrase, so familiar to us in Christian hymns, goes back to Deut. x. 17 ὁ γὰρ κύριος ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν, οὗτος θεὸς τῶν θεῶν καὶ κύριος τῶν κυρίων

(יְהוָה יְהוָה), and is heard again in the post-exilic Psalms (cxxxv. (cxxxvi.) 3 ἐξομολογείσθε τῷ κυρίῳ τῶν κυρίων) and during the Maccabean struggle (Dan. ii. 47 ἐπ' ἀληθείας ἐστὶν ὁ θεὸς ὑμῶν θεὸς τῶν θεῶν καὶ κύριος τῶν βασιλέων (יְהוָה מְלָכִים)); cf. 2 Macc. xiii. 4 ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς τῶν βασιλέων ἐξήγειρεν τὸν θυμὸν τοῦ Ἀντιόχου; for examples of the use of the title in ancient Egypt see Diod. Sic. i. 47 § 4 ἐπιγεγράφθαι δ' ἐπ' αὐτοῦ Βασιλεὺς βασιλέων Ὀσυνμανδίας εἰμί, ib. 55 § 7 βασιλεὺς βασιλέων καὶ δεσπότης δεσποτῶν Σεσόωσις (Sesostris)). In the N.T. St Paul (1 Tim. vi. 15) uses ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν βασιλευνόντων in reference to the Father. The Apocalypse, in its usual manner, transfers such titles to the Son; He is (i. 5) the ἀρχῶν τῶν βασιλέων τῆς γῆς; He is (here and xix. 16) κύριος κυρίων and βασιλεὺς βασιλέων. The words have a special appropriateness if written in the time of Domitian; cf. Suet. Domit. 13: "adclamari etiam in amphitheatro epuli die libenter audiit 'domino et dominae feliciter'...pari arrogantia cum procuratorum suorum nomine formalem dictaret epistolam sic coepit; 'dominus et deus noster hoc fieri iubet'"; see Mart. v. 8 "edictum domini deque nostri." If the Roman Emperor, a Nero or a Domitian, could be styled *princeps, imperator, dominus*, the Head of the Church was more—*princeps regum, rex regum, dominus dominorum*; crowned heads were His subjects and would one day be put under His feet.

καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ κλητοὶ καὶ ἐκλεκτοὶ

15 καὶ ἐκλεκτοὶ καὶ πιστοί. <sup>15</sup> καὶ λέγει μοι Τὰ ὕδατα ἃ εἶδες, οὗ ἡ πόρνη κάθηται, λαοὶ καὶ ὄχλοι εἰσὶν καὶ  
16 ἔθνη καὶ γλῶσσαι. <sup>16</sup> καὶ τὰ δέκα κέρατα ἃ εἶδες καὶ

14 καὶ ἐκλεκτοὶ καὶ πιστοί] κ. πιστοὶ κ. ἐκλεκτοὶ 35 79 87 καὶ πιστοὶ 8 οὗ ἐκλεκτοὶ  
κ. πιστοὶ I 15 om καὶ λέγει μοι aeth<sup>utr</sup> | λέγει] εἶπεν vg me syrr anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim | τα  
υδατα] ταυτα Ν\* 130 ταυτα τα υδ. Ν<sup>c.a</sup> | εἶδες ΝΑΡ] ἰδες Q 130 | ου] εφ ων syrr<sup>ew</sup>  
Prim | ἡ πορνῇ] om ἡ Ν<sup>c.a</sup> | λαοὶ] pr καὶ Ν 16 εἶδες ΝΑΡ] ἰδες Q 7 26 130

καὶ πιστοί] Sc. νικήσουσιν (as R.V., Benson), not εἰσὶν (as A.V.). The Saints will share the victory of the Lamb, as they have shared His conflict. Οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ suggests a contrast with (οἱ) μετὰ τοῦ θηρίου (v. 12 f.); cf. xiv. 1, 4 μετ' αὐτοῦ ἑκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα τέσσαρες χιλιάδες...οὗτοι οἱ ἀκολουθοῦντες τῷ ἀρνίῳ ὅπου ἂν ὑπάγει. They are known by three notes; they are κλητοί, ἐκλεκτοί, πιστοί. The first two are contrasted in Mt. xxii. 14 πολλοὶ γάρ εἰσιν κλητοὶ ὀλίγοι δὲ ἐκλεκτοί; κλητός stands often in good company (Rom. i. 1—where see note in SH., 1 Cor. i. 2 κλητὸς ἅγιος, Rom. viii. 28 τοῖς κατὰ πρόθεσιν κλητοῖς οὖσιν, Jude 1 τοῖς ἐν θεῷ πατρὶ ἡγαπημένοις καὶ Ἰησοῦ Χριστῷ τετηρημένοις κλητοῖς), yet it falls short of ἐκλεκτός; to have been chosen by God is more than to have been called by Him. In order of time ἐκλογή precedes κλήσις, "the calling being the outward expression of the antecedent choosing" (Hort on 1 Pet. i. 1), but in the order of moral significance this is reversed, and κλητός is followed by ἐκλεκτός. Yet neither of these qualifications exhausts St John's description of those who have part in the victory of the Lamb; though on God's side no failure is to be feared (Rom. viii. 29 f. οὐς προέγνω, καὶ προώρισεν...οὐς δὲ προώρισεν, τούτους καὶ ἐκάλεσεν, καὶ οὐς ἐκάλεσεν, τούτους καὶ ἐδικαίωσεν...καὶ ἐδόξασεν), on man's part there is no such security (2 Pet. i. 10 σπουδάσατε βεβαίαν ὑμῶν τὴν κλήσιν καὶ ἐκλογὴν ποιέισθαι); the climax is only reached when the 'called' and 'chosen' are found 'faithful.' For πιστός cf. ii. 10, 13.

15. καὶ λέγει μοι Τὰ ὕδατα ἃ εἶδες κτλ.] A new point is reached in the interpretation of the vision; cf. v. 8 τὸ θηρίον ὃ εἶδες, v. 12 τὰ δέκα κέρατα ἃ εἶδες. At a first glance the point to which attention is now called seems to break the thread of the angel's teaching; but in fact it forms a connecting link between vv. 14 and 16. Rome's greatest danger lay in the multitudes which were under her sway, and out of which would arise the 'ten kings' who were to bring about her downfall.

The waters on which the Harlot had been seen to dwell (v. 1) represented the teeming and mixed populations of the Empire. Cf. Isa. viii. 7 Κύριος ἀνάγει ἐφ' ὑμᾶς τὸ ὕδωρ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ ἰσχυρὸν καὶ τὸ πολὺ, τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Ἀσσυρίων καὶ τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ; Jer. xxix. (xlvii.) 2 ἰδοὺ ὕδατα ἀναβαίνει ἀπὸ βορρᾶ, καὶ ἔσται εἰς χειμάρρον κατακλύζοντα κτλ. The Harlot-city sat on the brink of a seething flood (contrast Ps. xxviii. (xxix.) 10)—the polyglott races of the Empire, her support and strength at present, but if they rose, as at some future time they might rise, the instrument of certain and swift destruction. For the phrase λαοὶ κτλ. see v. 9, vii. 9, x. 11, xi. 9, xiii. 7, xiv. 6; it rests ultimately on Dan. iii. 4, 29, iv. 1, v. 19, vi. 21, vii. 14.

16. καὶ τὰ δέκα κέρατα ἃ εἶδες καὶ τὸ θηρίον κτλ.] The fall of the City is to come from the new powers destined to proceed from the Horns and from the Beast himself, who will turn against the Harlot he has long maintained. Sudden changes from

τὸ θηρίον, οὗτοι μισήσουσιν τὴν πόρνην, καὶ ἡρῆμω-  
μένην ποιήσουσιν αὐτὴν καὶ γυμνὴν, καὶ τὰς σάρκας  
αὐτῆς φάγονται, καὶ αὐτὴν κατακαύσουσιν [ἐν] πυρί.  
17 ὁ γὰρ θεὸς ἔδωκεν εἰς τὰς καρδίας αὐτῶν ποιῆσαι 17  
τὴν γνώμην αὐτοῦ, καὶ ποιῆσαι μίαν γνώμην καὶ

16 καὶ 2<sup>o</sup> ἐπὶ v<sup>g</sup>le l<sup>ips</sup> 4, || Ar | om καὶ το θηριον v<sup>g</sup>cod arm anon<sup>aus</sup> | om ουτοι arm Prim |  
ερημωμένην Q 1 49 79 97 186 | om καὶ γυμνὴν Q\* 1 2 3 al<sup>6</sup> | γυμνὴν + ποιήσουσιν αὐτὴν  
Q\*\* min<sup>30</sup> arm Ar Prim | κατακαύσουσιν] καυσουσιν I 12 36 38 | ἐν πυρὶ A min<sup>1</sup> Hipp  
Ar] om ἐν N<sup>RPQ</sup> 35 87 al<sup>vid</sup> 17 αὐτων 1<sup>o</sup> αὐτου N\* (-των N<sup>c,a</sup>) | om τὴν γνώμην αὐτου καὶ  
ποιῆσαι 18 39 aeth | αὐτου] αὐτων N<sup>c,a</sup> | om καὶ ποιῆσαι μίαν γνώμην A 79 80 g v<sup>g</sup> anon<sup>aus</sup>

fierce love to bitter hatred, familiar enough in private history (cf. e.g. 2 Sam. xiii. 15), find their parallel in the history of nations, and the Seer foresees that the downfall of Rome will come in this way. Already within his memory the capital had been twice in one year (A.D. 69) the scene of carnage and plunder; and although the Flavian Emperors inaugurated a peace which had lasted more than thirty years, there were ominous signs of fresh trouble; Domitian had no obvious heir, and his life was menaced by conspiracies; at any moment Rome might be sacked again. But St John looks beyond the end of Domitian's reign to a future which he does not attempt to fix. He has a prevision of forces within the Empire taking shape under the leadership of men who, without the Imperial purple, would possess Imperial powers, and would use them for the destruction of Rome. His forecast was verified by the long series of disasters sustained at the hands of Alaric, Genseric, Ricimer, Totila, the representatives of the hordes which overran the West in the 5th and 6th centuries; not to mention later sieges by less barbarous foes. No reader of the *Decline and Fall* can be at a loss for materials which will at once illustrate and justify the general trend of St John's prophecy.

With his description cf. Hos. ii. 3  
(5) ἐκδύσω αὐτὴν γυμνὴν...καὶ θήσω

αὐτὴν ἔρημον; Ez. xxiii. 29 ποιήσουσιν ἐν σοὶ ἐν μίσει...καὶ ἔσθῃ γυμνὴ...καὶ ἡ πορνεία σου ἐποίησεν ταῦτα. The phrase ἡρῆμωμένην ποιήσουσιν finds a parallel in c. xii. 15 ἵνα αὐτὴν ποταμοφόρῃτον ποιήσῃ. Τὰς σάρκας αὐτῆς φάγονται: for the metaphor cf. Ps. xxvi. (xxvii.) 2 ἐν τῷ ἐγγίξειν ἐπ' ἐμέ κακοῦντας τοῦ φαγεῖν τὰς σάρκας μου. Mic. iii. 3 κατέφαγον τὰς σάρκας τοῦ λαοῦ μου. The pl. σάρκες denotes, as in classical Greek, portions of flesh, or the muscles that compose the flesh; contrast the use of the sing. in Jo. vi. 53 ff., where the whole nature of man is intended.

Καὶ αὐτὴν κατακαύσουσιν ἐν πυρί: the legal punishment of certain gross sins (Lev. xx. 14, xxi. 9, Jos. vii. 15). Compare Jeremiah's threat, xli. (xxxiv.) 22 ἐπιστρέψω αὐτοὺς (the forces of Nebuchadnezzar) εἰς τὴν γῆν ταύτην, καὶ πολεμήσουσιν ἐπ' αὐτὴν καὶ λήψονται αὐτὴν...καὶ κατακαύσουσιν αὐτὴν ἐν πυρὶ καὶ τὰς πόλεις Ἰουδα, καὶ δώσω αὐτὰς ἐρήμους ἀπὸ κατοικούντων.

17. ὁ γὰρ θεὸς ἔδωκεν εἰς τὰς καρδίας αὐτῶν κτλ.] The angel anticipates the objection that the success of such a coalition against Rome is incredible; the ten kings will surely fall out among themselves. They will not fall out, for their unanimity is of God, Who has chosen them as instruments of His Will; and it will continue until His words (i.e. those of the prophets speaking in His Name, cf. xix. 9, xxi. 5, xxii. 6) shall be fulfilled. For



δοῦναι τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτῶν τῷ θηρίῳ, ἄχρι τελεσθή-  
 18 σονται οἱ λόγοι τοῦ θεοῦ. <sup>18</sup> καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἣν εἶδες ἔστιν  
 ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη ἡ ἔχουσα βασιλείαν ἐπὶ τῶν  
 βασιλέων τῆς γῆς.

XVIII. 1 <sup>1</sup> Μετὰ ταῦτα εἶδον ἄλλον ἄγγελον καταβαίνοντα  
 ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, ἔχοντα ἑξουσίαν μεγάλην, καὶ ἡ γῆ

17 αυτων 2°] αυτω Α αυτου Q 14 92 130 | τελεσθησονται NAP 1 10 12 37 46 49 79 91  
 96 130 186 al Hipp] τελεσθωσιν Q 7 8 14 29 31 38 al<sup>30</sup> Ar 18 ειδες NP min<sup>p1</sup>] ιδες AQ  
 7 130 | om εστιν syr<sup>g</sup> Prim | η εχουσα] om η N 90 94 95 | βασιλειαν] pr την P | βασι-  
 λεων] om arm<sup>1,4</sup> βασιλειων N arm<sup>2,3</sup> | της γης] pr επι Q\*\* pr των επι 16 39 αυτης 130

XVIII 1 μετα ταυτα] pr και 1 7 186 al<sup>sat mu</sup> vg syr<sup>g</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> aeth Prim al | ειδον NAP  
 min<sup>p1</sup>] ιδον Q (7) 14 33 36 92 130 186 | om αλλον 1 14 92 arm<sup>exc2</sup>

διδόναι εἰς (Ξ ΠΖ) see 1 Th. iv. 8, Heb. viii. 10 (Jer. xxxviii. = xxxi. 33); for μία γνώμη cf. v. 13. Τὴν γνώμην αὐτοῦ, His purpose, His royal decree, a sense which the word often bears in 1 and 2 Esdras and Daniel, where reference is made to the edicts of the Persian kings. Τελεσθήσονται, cf. Lc. xviii. 31, xxii. 37, Acts xiii. 29, Apoc. x. 7.

18. καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἣν εἶδες ἔστιν ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη κτλ.] Lastly, the Harlot herself receives interpretation. The words leave no doubt that Rome is meant, even if doubt could have remained after v. 9. Babylon is the Imperial City of the world, the seat of the one great Empire which was left (ἡ ἔχουσα βασιλείαν κτλ.). Cf. Tert. *adv. Marc.* iii. 13 (cited in note to xiv. 8), *adv. Jud.* 9; Aug. *de civ. Dei* xvi. 17 "ante conditam Romam veluti alteram in Occidente Babyloniam," xviii. 2 "ipsa Roma quasi secunda Babylonia est." Even in a series of non-Christian inscriptions (Audollent, *Defixionum tabellae*, inscr. 160, 161) νέα Βαβυλών seems to occur as a synonym for Rome.

But Rome does not, of course, exhaust St John's conception of Babylon. His vision sounds a note of warning which may be taken to heart by any great metropolis which prostitutes its wealth and influence to base or self-seeking ends. The city of the

Caesars was the contemporary representative of Babylon; other ages may witness the rise and fall of other mistresses of the world not less magnificent and depraved.

XVIII. 1—24. THE DOOM OF BABYLON.

1. μετὰ ταῦτα κτλ.] The Vision of Babylon on the Beast is followed by (1) the descent of an angel who repeats and enhances the sentence of xiv. 8 (vv. 1—3); (2) a voice from heaven, which passes into a succession of dirges chaunted over the doomed city (vv. 4—19); (3) a call to Heaven and to the Church to rejoice (v. 20); (4) the fall of Babylon, symbolically executed, and its effects described (vv. 21—24).

εἶδον ἄλλον ἄγγελον καταβαίνοντα κτλ.] The Angel of the Doom is not the angel who acted as the Seer's guide (xvii. 1, 7, 15). He comes down from heaven expressly charged with this mission (cf. x. 1, xx. 1); he possesses great authority (xiii. 2), to enable him to enforce his sentence; so recently has he come from the Presence that in passing he flings a broad belt of light across the dark Earth—a phrase used of the Vision of God in Ez. xliii. 2 f. (ἰδοὺ δόξα θεοῦ Ἰσραὴλ ἤρχετο κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν πρὸς ἀνατολάν... καὶ ἡ γῆ ἐξέλαμπεν (ἡ γῆ) ὡς φέγγος ἀπὸ τῆς δόξης κυκλόθεν). For ἐκ, 'by reason of,' see viii. 13, xvi. 10 f., notes.



ἐφωτίσθη ἐκ τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ. <sup>2</sup>καὶ ἔκραξεν [ἐν] ἰσχυρᾷ 2  
φωνῇ λέγων Ἔπεσεν ἔπεσεν Βαβυλὼν ἡ μεγάλη, καὶ  
ἐγένετο κατοικητήριον δαιμονίων καὶ φυλακὴ παντὸς  
πνεύματος ἀκαθάρτου καὶ φυλακὴ <sup>§</sup>παντὸς ὀρνέου <sup>§</sup> C  
ἀκαθάρτου καὶ μεμνημένου. <sup>3</sup>ὅτι ἐκ [τοῦ οἴνου] τοῦ 3

2 ἐεκραξεν A | om εν NQ min<sup>pl</sup> Hipp Prim<sup>vid</sup> Ar (hab AP 9 36 37 42 49 79 91  
96 130 189 vg<sup>cleam fu dem lipss 5, 6</sup>) | ἰσχυρα φωνῇ | +μεγαλη 1 2 Hipp +και μεγ. 36 *forti-*  
*tudine* vg<sup>cle tol</sup> anon<sup>aug</sup> | om λεγων P | επεσεν semel NQ al<sup>30</sup> me aeth<sup>utr</sup> Prim Ar ter P |  
Βαβυλων] pr η Q 14 92 Ar | δαιμονων P min<sup>pl</sup> Hipp Andr Ar | ακαθαρτου 1<sup>o</sup> | +και  
μεμνημενου AP 1 12 16 31 36 38 48 79 vg<sup>tol\*</sup> arm Hipp Ar | om και φυλακη παντος  
ορνέου ακαθ. P 1 7 12 14 31 36 38 48 79 92 vg<sup>tol\*</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> Hipp Ar | ορνέου] θηριου A  
*spiritus* arm | και μεμνημενου] κ. μεμιασμενου (vel -μμενου) 51 130 *et inquinatae* anon<sup>aug</sup>  
om 7 14 92 vg<sup>am fu</sup> 3 του οινου του θυμου της πορνειας NQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>cle dem lipss 4</sup> syr  
Hipp anon<sup>aug</sup> Ar] του θ. του οινου της π. P 1 35 36 37 47 49 79 87 91 96 186 me arm  
του οινου της π. του θ. C om του οινου A vg<sup>am fu tol lipss 5, 6</sup> om του θυμου 130 syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim  
om της πορνειας 33

2. καὶ ἔκραξεν ἐν ἰσχυρᾷ φωνῇ  
λέγων κτλ.] A strong voice (cf. Ps.  
xxviii. (xxix.) 4 φωνὴ Κυρίου ἐν ἰσχύι,  
Heb. v. 7 μετὰ κραυγῆς ἰσχυρᾶς), like  
the voice of the spheres which, in-  
audible to the ear, appeals to the  
universal conscience (Ps. xix. 3 f.);  
for the cry itself see c. xiv. 8, note.  
Ἔπεσεν is still anticipatory, for the  
actual fall is not yet; but in the Seer's  
thought the purpose of God has been  
accomplished already.

καὶ ἐγένετο κατοικητήριον κτλ.] So  
Isaiah writes of Babylon (xiii. 21 f.  
ἀναπαύονται ἐκεῖ θηρία...καὶ ἀναπαύ-  
ονται ἐκεῖ σειρήνες καὶ δαιμόνια  
ἐκεῖ ὀρχήσονται καὶ ὀνοκένταυροι ἐκεῖ κα-  
τοικήσουσιν καὶ νοσοποιήσουσιν ἐχί-  
νοι ἐν τοῖς οἴκοις αὐτῶν), and of Edom in  
the very similar passage xxxiv. 14 f.  
Cf. Jer. xxvii. (l.) 39 κατοικήσουσιν  
ἰνδάλματα ἐν ταῖς νήσοις καὶ κατοική-  
σουσιν ἐν αὐτῇ θυγατέρες σειρήνων (of  
Babylon); Zeph. ii. 14 νεμήσονται  
ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῆς ποίμνια καὶ πάντα τὰ  
θηρία τῆς γῆς, καὶ χαμαιλέοντες καὶ ἐχίνοι  
ἐν τοῖς φατνώμασιν αὐτῆς κοιτασθῶσιν  
(of Nineveh); Baruch iv. 35 κατοικη-  
θήσεται ὑπὸ δαιμονίων τὸν πλείονα  
χρόνον (of the cities of the Exile).  
The O.T. prophets fill the ruins of

cities hostile to Judah with satyrs  
(*δαιμόνια*) and the *lilith*; the N.T.  
Apocalypticist, while he takes over  
both the conception and the word  
*δαιμόνια*, thinks doubtless of the  
demon-powers represented by the  
idols of paganism (cf. ix. 20, xvi. 14)  
which will haunt the wrecked tem-  
ples of Rome, the scene of their old  
magnificence. The resonant *κατοι-*  
*κητήριον* may be purposely chosen;  
contrast with *κατοικ.* *δαιμονίων* St  
Paul's *κατοικ.* τοῦ θεοῦ (Eph. ii. 22).  
Φυλακὴ, *refugium* (Prim.), *custodia*  
(Vg.), is here perhaps rather a watch-  
tower or stronghold (as in Hab. ii. 1  
ἐπὶ τῆς φυλακῆς μου στήσομαι, Bar.  
iii. 34 οἱ δὲ ἄστερες ἔλαμψαν ἐν ταῖς  
φυλακαῖς αὐτῶν), than a prison or cage  
(xx. 7); the evil spirits, watching  
over fallen Rome like night-birds  
or harpies that wait for their prey,  
build their eyries in the broken  
towers which rise from the ashes of  
the city. Μεμνημένου: Prim., Vg.,  
*odibilis*.

3. ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου τοῦ θυμοῦ τῆς  
πορνείας αὐτῆς κτλ.] Cf. xiv. 10, xvi.  
19, notes; and on the accumulation  
of genitives see Blass, *Gr.* p. 99.  
Πέπτωκαν has overwhelming external

θυμοῦ τῆς πορνείας αὐτῆς πέπωκαν πάντα τὰ ἔθνη,  
καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς μετ' αὐτῆς ἐπόρνευσαν, καὶ οἱ  
ἔμποροι τῆς γῆς ἐκ τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ στρήνους αὐτῆς  
4 ἐπλούτησαν. 4 καὶ ἤκουσα ἄλλην φωνὴν ἐκ τοῦ  
οὐρανοῦ λέγουσαν Ἐξέλθατε, ὁ λαός μου, ἐξ αὐτῆς,

3 πέπωκαν (P) (1) 8 31 32 37 (38) 39 47 (48) (49) 50 90 93 (97) 98 186 al vg syr  
arm Hipp anon<sup>aug</sup> Ar] πεπτωκαν (vel -κασιν) (S) AC(Q) 7 14 92 al<sup>plq</sup> 10 me arm<sup>exc2</sup> aeth  
πεπτωκε 130 πεποτικε(v) 18 36 37 79 syr<sup>ew</sup> | στρηνου C 47 94 4 ἄλλην φωνην]  
ἀλλης φωνης C om αλλης me arm<sup>exc2</sup> | ἐξελθατε (-θετε P 1 32 49 91 95 96 130 186)]  
ἐξελθε CQ min<sup>plq</sup> 25 Cyp<sup>r</sup> (exi) Ar

support, but can scarcely be more than an early and widespread error, due perhaps to the proximity of ἔπεσεν (v. 2); both the general sense and the prophetic *usus loquendi* (cf. Jer. xxviii. (li.) 7, 39, xxxii. (xxv.) 14 f.) require πέπωκαν.

Two classes would be more especially affected by the fate of Babylon. The ruling class had "committed fornication with her," i.e. were deeply and often guiltily involved in the sins of Rome; cf. xvii. 2, note. The mercantile class would suffer yet more severely by the fall of the city, and the rest of the chapter is largely occupied with the effect of the event on commerce and trade. The writer has in view the graphic description of the collapse of the trade of Tyre given by Ezekiel (xxvi.—xxviii.); cf. also Isaiah's reference to Babylon (xlvi. 15). Allusions to trade in the N.T. are fairly frequent (cf. Mt. xiii. 45, xxii. 5, xxv. 14, Jac. iv. 13), but it is only in this passage that we catch sight of the vast traffic which carried the produce of the East and of Egypt to Italy, and found its centre in Rome. The merchants of the world had grown rich (ἐπλούτησαν, cf. iii. 17, note) by reason of (cf. ἐκ τῆς δόξης, v. 1) the might of her wanton luxury. Στρήνος in 4 Regn. xix. 28 is the self-satisfied, complacent, arrogance (יִשְׁנָוּ, cf. Gwynn, *Apocalypse*, p. 80) of Sennacherib, while in Isa. lxi. 6 Symm. uses

στρηνιάσετε for יִשְׁנָוּ; cf. 1 Tim. v. 11, where καταστρηνιάω τοῦ χριστοῦ means apparently 'to grow restive under the restrictions imposed by Christian discipline.' In the present context στρηνιάω (v. 7, 9) is probably, as Hesychius says, διὰ τὸν πλοῦτον ὑβρίζειν, and στρήνος is little more than 'insolent luxury' (*deliciae*, Prim., Vg.). It was by ministering to the heartless luxury of the capital that the traders of the Empire made their money. On the extravagant expenditure of the Roman Emperors and aristocracy see Dill, *Roman Society from Nero to M. Aurelius*, pp. 20, 32 f., 55 f., 66 ff., 128 ff., 177 f.

4. ἤκουσα ἄλλην φωνὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ λέγουσαν κτλ.] The Angel's cry is followed by another voice which comes from heaven itself (x. 4, 8, xi. 12, xiv. 2, 13), whether the Voice of God, as ὁ λαός μου at first sight suggests (cf. xvi. 1), or that of one of the angels of the Presence, as the character of the whole utterance that follows renders more probable. Ἐξέλθατε κτλ. is modelled on several passages in the Prophets which relate to Babylon, e.g. Isa. xlviii. 20 ἔξελθε ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος φεύγων ἀπὸ τῶν Χαλδαίων; Jer. xxvii. (l.) 8 ἀπαλλοτριώθητε ἐκ μέσου Βαβυλῶνος καὶ ἀπὸ γῆς Χαλδαίων καὶ ἐξέλθατε; xxviii. (li.) 6 φεύγετε ἐκ μέσου Βαβυλῶνος, καὶ ἀνασώζετε ἑαυτοὺς τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ; ib. 45 ἐξέλθετε ἐκ μέσου αὐτῆς λαός μου (the last cited words, however,

ἵνα μὴ συνκοινωνήσητε ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις αὐτῆς, καὶ ἐκ τῶν πληγῶν αὐτῆς ἵνα μὴ λάβητε· <sup>5</sup> ὅτι ἐκολλήθησαν 5 αὐτῆς αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ἄχρι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἐμνημόνευσεν ὁ θεὸς τὰ ἀδικήματα αὐτῆς. <sup>6</sup> ἀπόδοτε αὐτῇ ὡς καὶ ὁ αὐτὴ ἀπέδωκεν, καὶ διπλώσατε [τὰ] διπλᾶ κατὰ τὰ

4 om συνκοινωνήσητε ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις αὐτῆς καὶ me | συγκοινωνήσητε PQ | om ἐκ τῶν πληγῶν αὐτῆς P 130 186 τῆς πληγῆς g syr<sup>ew</sup> | λαβήτε] βλαβήτε 79 130 186 laedamini anon<sup>aug</sup> 5 ἐκολλήθησαν] pervenerunt vg Cypri Prim adscenderunt anon<sup>aug</sup> | ἀχρι] εως P Hipp | ἐμνημόνευσεν]+αὐτῆς 28 29 35 43 49 87 93 al | τα ἀδικήματα αὐτῆς cum seqq coniungunt min<sup>pl</sup> 6 ἀπέδωκεν]+υμῖν 1 31 91 96 186 al vg<sup>cle</sup> lps arm anon<sup>aug</sup> Ar al | om καὶ 2° & | διπλώσατε]+αὐτῇ P 17 31 91 130 186 syrr arm | τα διπλᾶ] om τα APQ 1 7 31 38 130 186 al<sup>sot</sup> m<sup>ss</sup> Andr Ar

are not in codd. B<sup>2</sup>AQ\*). Cf. also Isa. lii. 11 ἀπόστητε, ἀπόστητε, ἐξέλθατε ἐκείθεν, καὶ ἀκαθάρτου μὴ ἄψησθε, ἐξέλθατε ἐκ μέσου αὐτῆς. But the cry ἐξέλθε, ἐξέλθετε, rings through the Hebrew history; we hear it in the Call of Abram (Gen. xii. 1), in the rescue of Lot (Gen. xix. 12 ff.), in the Exodus, in the call to depart from the neighbourhood of the tents of Dathan and Abiram (Num. xvi. 26). In this context the *saue qui peut* is to be regarded partly as a feature borrowed from the O.T. models cited above, partly as a warning to Christians at Rome and elsewhere to shun entanglement in the sin and punishment of the new Babylon; cf. 2 Cor. vi. 14 μὴ γίνεσθε ἑτεροζυγοῦντες ἀπίστοις, Eph. v. 11 μὴ συγκοινωνεῖτε τοῖς ἔργοις τοῖς ἀκάροις τοῦ σκότους, 1 Tim. v. 22 μηδὲ κοινωνεῖ ἁμαρτίαις ἀλλοτρίαις. There is no occasion to look for any single fulfilment in history, such as an actual exodus of members of the Roman Church: such a precept is sufficiently obeyed by aloofness of spirit maintained in the very heart of the world's traffic. As Augustine writes (*de civ. Dei*, xviii. 18): "quod praeceptum propheticum ita spiritualiter intellegitur ut de huius saeculi civitate...fidei passibus quae per dilectionem operatur in Deum vivum proficiendo fugiamus."

5. ὅτι ἐκολλήθησαν...ἄχρι τοῦ οὐρα-

νοῦ] A reminiscence of Jer. xxviii. (li.) 9 ὅτι ἤγγικεν εἰς οὐρανὸν τὸ κρίμα αὐτῆς, ἐξῆρπεν ἕως τῶν ἀστρῶν; this conception is already in Hom. *Od.* xv. 329 ὕβρις τε βίη τε σιδήρεον οὐρανὸν ἤκει. Ἐκολλήθησαν ἄχρι τ. οὐρ., Vg. *pervenerunt usque ad caelum*; joined one another till they reached heaven, till the ever-growing mass rose sky-high; for a somewhat similar use of κολλᾶσθαι cf. Deut. xxviii. 60 καὶ κολληθήσονται (יִרְבְּצוּ) ἐν σοὶ [sc. πᾶσαι αἱ ὁδοὶ αἰνύπτου], Bar. i. 20 ἐκολλήθη εἰς ἡμᾶς τὰ κακὰ καὶ ἡ ἀρά, Lc. x. 11 τὸν κοινορτὸν τὸν κολληθέντα ἡμῖν, Acts ix. 26 κολλᾶσθαι ταῖς μαθηταῖς; the exact construction occurs in Zech. xiv. 5, ἐνκολληθήσεται φάραγξ ὁρέων ἕως Ἰασόδ.

Καὶ ἐμνημόνευσεν ὁ θεὸς τὰ ἀδικήματα αὐτῆς: cf. xvi. 19 Βαβυλῶν ἡ μεγάλη ἐμνήσθη ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ. For μνημονεῖν followed by the acc. see Blass, *Gr.* p. 104.

6. ἀπόδοτε αὐτῇ ὡς καὶ αὐτὴ ἀπέδωκεν κτλ.] The command is addressed of course not to the 'people of God,' but to the ministers of Divine justice, the yet untrained and unknown forces which the Seer saw gathering for the work of destruction: cf. xvii. 16 ff. Several O.T. denunciations of Babylon are in view, e.g. Ps. cxxxvii. (cxxxvii.) 8 θυγάτηρ Βαβυλώνας, μακάριος ὃς ἀνταποδώσει σοι τὸ ἀνταπόδομά σου ὃ ἀντα-

ἔργα αὐτῆς· ἐν τῷ ποτηρίῳ ᾧ ἐκέρασεν κεράσατε  
7 αὐτῇ διπλοῦν· ὅσα ἐδόξασεν αὐτὴν καὶ ἐστρηνίασεν,  
τοσοῦτον δότε αὐτῇ βασανισμὸν καὶ πένθος. ὅτι ἐν  
τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτῆς λέγει ὅτι Κάθημαι βασίλισσα, καὶ  
8 χήρα οὐκ εἰμὶ καὶ πένθος οὐ μὴ ἴδω· <sup>8</sup>διὰ τοῦτο ἐν

6 ποτηριω] + αὐτῆς NQ 7 8 14 29 38 al<sup>pl</sup> 20 me | αὐτῇ] αὐτὴν Q 7 αὐτὴν] εαυτὴν  
N<sup>ca</sup> 1 8 14 al<sup>pl</sup> Hipp Andr Ar | δότε] κερασατε I | om και πενθος I\* 10 12 37 49 91  
96 186 | om οτι 1° 186 | om οτι 2° 1 al<sup>vix m</sup> vg Hipp Cypranon<sup>aus</sup> al | καθημαι] καθιω Q  
14 92 καθως 28 29 30 43 50 90 93 98 al<sup>rauc</sup> εἰμι καθως 94 | βασίλισσα] βασιλευουσα C |  
ιδω] ειδω NC

πέδωκας ἡμῖν; Jer. xxvii. (1.) 29 ἀνταπόδοτε αὐτῇ κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῆς· κατὰ πάντα ὅσα ἐποίησεν ποιήσατε αὐτῇ. The principle of a Divine *lex talionis* runs through the O.T., and asserts itself even in the Sermon on the Mount (Mt. vii. 2 ἐν ᾧ μέτρον μετρεῖτε μετρηθήσεται ὑμῖν). Even for διπλώσατε τὰ διπλᾶ there is abundant support; see the legislation of Ex. xxii. 4, 7, 9, and cf. Isa. xl. 2 ἐδέξατο ἐκ χειρὸς Κυρίου διπλᾶ τὰ ἁμαρτήματα αὐτῆς; Jer. xvi. 18 ἀνταποδώσω διπλᾶς (Bab<sup>NAQ</sup>) τὰς κακίας αὐτῶν. The same thought, that good and evil return upon the doer with interest which may reach a hundredfold, finds a place in Greek poetry; cf. Aesch. Ag. 537 διπλᾶ δ' ἔτισαν Πριαμίδαι θάμάρτια. On the vindictive spirit sometimes displayed by Christians under persecution, and its relation to such passages as this, see vi. 10, note.

Διπλοῦν διπλᾶ, Vg. *duplicare duplicia*, to pay double, is perhaps unique, but it follows the analogy of *καυματίζεσθαι καῦμα* (xvi. 9), διπλᾶ being the acc. of content. Ἐν τῷ ποτηρίῳ κτλ.: cf. xiv. 8, 10, notes, and xvii. 4, xviii. 3.

7. ὅσα ἐδόξασεν αὐτὴν καὶ ἐστρηνίασεν κτλ.] Let her share of misery be proportionate to her arrogant self-glorification Cf. Isa. iii. 16 ff. ἀνθ' ὧν ὑψώθησαν αἱ θυγατέρες Σειῶν...καὶ ταπεινώσει ὁ θεὸς ἀρχούσας θυγατέρας Σειῶν κτλ. The general principle is

affirmed continually, e.g. Prov. xxix. 23 ὕβρις ἄνδρα ταπεινοί; Lc. i. 51 διεσκόρπισεν ὑπερηφάνους διανοία καρδίας αὐτῶν...πλουτοῦντας ἐξαπέστειλεν κενούς, ἰβ. xiv. 11 πᾶς ὁ ὑψῶν ἑαυτὸν ταπεινωθήσεται; here the humiliating loss of wealth and place is aggravated by acute suffering (βασανισμός, cf. ix. 5, note) and sorrow; the ease of luxury is exchanged for pain, and its light-hearted laugh for the gloom of bereavement; cf. Lc. vi. 25 οὐαί, οἱ γελῶντες νῦν, ὅτι πενθήσετε; Jac. iv. 9 ὁ γέλως ὑμῶν εἰς πένθος μετατραπήτω. The same sharp contrast is seen in the parable of Lc. xvi. 19 ff.: ἄνθρωπος δέ τις ἦν πλούσιος, καὶ ἐνεδιδύσκετο πορφύραν καὶ βύσσον εὐφραίνόμενος καθ' ἡμέραν λαμπρῶς...καὶ ἐν τῷ ᾄδῃ... ὑπάρχων ἐν βασάνοις κτλ.

ὅτι ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτῆς λέγει κτλ.] After Isa. xlvii. 7 ff. εἰπας εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ἔσομαι ἄρχουσα (תַּרְבִּי, cf. v. 6 תִּכְבֹּדְךָ תַּרְבִּי)...οὐ καθιω χήρα, a passage applied to Rome also in Otag. Sibyll. v. 167 ff. αἱ αἱ πάντ' ἀκάθαρτε πόλι Λατινίδος αἷης | ...χήρη καθεδῇ ὑπὲρ ὄχθας | καὶ ποταμὸς Τίβερης σε κλαύσεται κτλ. A similar boast is ascribed to Tyre by Ezekiel (xxvii. 3). Cf. Andreas: ἔθος γὰρ τοῖς ἐν εὐθυμία λέγειν, εἰ μὴ θεῖος αὐτοῖς πρόσσεσι φόβος Οὐ μὴ σαλευθῶ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

8. διὰ τοῦτο ἐν μᾶ ἡμέρᾳ ἤξουσιν αἱ πληγαὶ αὐτῆς κτλ.] The elation and self-confidence induced by luxury would be the direct cause (ὅτι...διὰ

μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ ἥξουσιν αἱ πληγαὶ αὐτῆς, θάνατος καὶ πένθος καὶ λιμός, καὶ ἐν πυρὶ κατακαυθήσεται· ὅτι ἰσχυρὸς Κύριος ὁ θεὸς ὁ κρίνας αὐτήν. <sup>9</sup>καὶ κλαύσουσιν καὶ κόψονται ἐπ' αὐτήν οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς

8 ἡμερα] ωρα 14 92 aeth Cypr Prim | αι πληγαι] οι βασανισμοι arm | θανατου πενθος κ. λιμου Q θανατος πενθος κ. λ. 2 6 8 9 29 30\* 35 38 al<sup>20</sup> | κυριος ο θεος] ο θεος κυριος B\* ο θεος A 95 vg aeth<sup>utr</sup> κυριος syr<sup>ew</sup> + ο παντοκρατωρ 79 | κρινων B<sup>c.a</sup> 1 6 31 79 al Ar 9 κλαουσουσιν CPQ 130 186 al<sup>fero</sup> 40 Ar] κλαουσονται BA 1 36 al<sup>viximu</sup> Hipp + αυτην P 1 79 al<sup>paucoid</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> aeth | επ αυτην] επ αυτη A 1 36 38 79 95 97 al<sup>vid</sup> om 14 92 Prim | οι βασιλεις] pr παντες 130

τοῦτο) of sudden and utter ruin. The writer still has in mind Isaiah *l.c.*; the prophet proceeds νῦν δὲ ἄκουε ταῦτα, τρυφερά, ἡ καθημένη, ἡ πεποιοῦν... ἥξει ἐξέφνης ἐπὶ σὲ [τὰ δύο ταῦτα ἐν ἡμέρᾳ μιᾷ, ἀτεκνία καὶ χρεῖα]... καὶ ἥξει ἐπὶ σὲ ἀπώλεια... βόθυνος... ταλαιπωρία. Ἐν μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ adds to the pathos of the downfall; cf. Seneca, *ep.* 91 "una nox fuit inter urbem maximam et nullam"; cf. Lucret. iii. 911 "omnia ademittit | una dies infesta tibi tot prae-mia vitae." The 'plagues' of Babylon, when they come, will make a dire antithesis to her present condition; death, mourning, dearth will reign where life at its gayest and fullest has long prevailed. Fire will complete the work of destruction: cf. xvii. 16, note. Incredible as all this may seem, the Seer is assured that it will be realized; Babylon had already been doomed, and the Judge who pronounced the sentence (ὁ κρίνας, *qui iudicavit*, Prim.) is strong to execute it; cf. Jer. xxvii. (l.) 34 ὁ λυτρούμενος αὐτοῖς ἰσχυρός... κρίνει κρινεῖ πρὸς τοὺς ἀντιδίκους αὐτοῦ. Κύριος ὁ θεός is the O. T. יהוה יי, or the like.

9 f. καὶ κλαύσουσιν καὶ κόψονται ἐπ' αὐτήν κτλ.] The Voice now describes the effects of the great catastrophe, in the form of a series of dirges chaunted over the dead city by the kings (9—10), merchants (11—17), and shipowners (17—19) of the world. The whole passage seems to have been suggested by Ezekiel's dirge over Tyre (Ez. xxvii.).

The *θρῆνος* is begun by the kings of the earth, i.e. the subordinate and allied princes who had flourished under the protection of Rome: for οἱ β. τῆς γῆς see i. 5, vi. 15, and for their relation to the Empire, xvii. 2, 18, xviii. 3, notes. As in Ezekiel Tyre is bewailed by the "princes of the sea" (Ez. xxvi. 16 f. καταβήσονται ἀπὸ τῶν θρόνων αὐτῶν πάντες οἱ ἄρχοντες ἐκ τῶν ἐθνῶν τῆς θαλάσσης... καὶ λήψονται ἐπὶ σὲ θρῆνον κτλ.), so St John represents the vassals of the Empire as assembling themselves to deplore the fate of Rome. With a touch of grim humour he paints them as standing at a safe distance from the conflagration, and contenting themselves with idle lamentations. Rome's subjects and allies have shared her favours and her luxury (οἱ μετ' αὐτῆς πορνεύσαντες καὶ στρηνιάσαντες), but cannot help her in the time of need, and are careful not to be drawn into her doom. Their οὐαὶ οὐαὶ is sincere enough, for in Rome they have lost a protectress, but it avails nothing to the doomed city.

Κλαύσουσιν is for the Attic κλαύσονται, as in *Lc.* vi. 21, *Jo.* xvi. 20; cf. ἀκούσω *Jo.* v. 25, ἀρπάσω *Jo.* x. 28, γελάσω *Lc. l.c.* (W. Schm. p. 107). For the combinations κλ. καὶ κόψονται cf. *Lc.* viii. 52 ἔκλαιον δὲ πάντες καὶ ἐκόπτοντο αὐτήν; similarly, xxiii. 27 ἐκόπτοντο καὶ ἐθρήνον αὐτόν. For πύρωσις see 1 *Pet.* iv. 12, and cf. 2 *Pet.* iii. 12 οὐρανοὶ πυρούμενοι λυθήσονται; for



οἱ μετ' αὐτῆς πορνεύσαντες καὶ στρηνιάσαντες, ὅταν  
 10 βλέπωσιν τὸν καπνὸν τῆς πυρώσεως αὐτῆς, <sup>10</sup> ἀπὸ  
 μακρόθεν ἐστηκότες διὰ τὸν φόβον τοῦ βασανισμοῦ  
 αὐτῆς, λέγοντες Οὐαὶ οὐαὶ, ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη Βαβυ-  
 λῶν, ἡ πόλις ἡ ἰσχυρά, ὅτι μᾶ ὥρα ἦλθεν ἡ κρίσις  
 11 σου. <sup>11</sup> καὶ οἱ ἔμποροι τῆς γῆς κλαίουσιν καὶ πενθοῦ-  
 σιν ἐπ' αὐτήν, ὅτι τὸν γόμον αὐτῶν οὐδεὶς ἀγοράζει  
 12 οὐκέτι, <sup>12</sup> γόμον χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου καὶ λίθου τιμίου

9 βλέπωσιν (-πουσιν 186)] ἰδωσιν  $\aleph$  | πυρώσεως] πτώσεως  $\aleph^*$  (πυρ.  $\aleph^{c.a}$ ) 10 ουαι  
 semel 36 40 τη 35 87  $\text{sy}^{\text{rw}}$  | Βαβυλων] pr η 35 49 87 | μια ωρα] pr εν ι 38 al Ar μιαν  
 ωραν A 95 | om ηλθεν A 11 της γης] + σου  $\aleph$  | κλαουσονται κ. πενθησουσιν Q min<sup>35</sup>  
 vg (syri)  $\text{sy}^{\text{rw}}$  Hipp Ar | επ αυτη 6 7 45 49 91 al<sup>mu</sup>id Ar επ αυτης 35 87 92  
 εν αυτη A επ αυτους Q εφ (ε)αυτους 36 186 εν εαυτοις ι 79 επι σοι arm | ουκετι cum  
 seqq coniungunt ACQ 95 al<sup>mu</sup> Ar om arm 12 χρυσου κ. αργυρου κ. λιθου  
 τιμιου] χρυσου κ. αργυρου κ. λιθους τιμιους CP χρυσου κ. αργυρου κ. λιθων τιμιων  $\text{sy}^{\text{r}}$   
 Prim

ἀπὸ μακρόθεν, Mc. v. 6, note. Ἡ πόλις ἡ ἰσχυρά, 'that seemed so strong': contrast Isa. xxvi. 1 ἰδοὺ πόλις ἰσχυρά, καὶ σωτήριον θήσει τὸ τεῖχος καὶ περίτειχος ... πόλεις ὀχυρὰς καταβαλεῖς κτλ. Μᾶ ὥρα, cf. v. 8 ἐν μᾶ ἡμέρα; the thought recurs in vv. 16, 19.

11. καὶ οἱ ἔμποροι τῆς γῆς κλαίουσιν κτλ.] 'The kings of the earth' are succeeded by the 'merchants of the earth,' who take up the dirge, weeping and mourning for their dead mistress; for κλαῖειν καὶ πενθεῖν cf. 'Mc.' xvi. 10, Lc. vi. 25, Jac. iv. 9, and below, v. 15. The second lamentation over Babylon is even more frankly self-interested than the first; the merchants mourn because they have lost their market, and there is no longer any demand for their shiploads of costly wares. Γόμος may be used of a load on the back of horse or camel or ass (cf. Ex. xxiii. 5 τὸ ὑποζύγιον... πεπτωκὸς ὑπὸ τὸν γόμον αὐτοῦ), but the more usual sense 'ship's burden,' 'cargo' (cf. Acts xxi. 3 τὸ πλοῖον ἦν ἀποφορτιζόμενον τὸν γόμον) is in better keeping with the present context. Merchandize came to Rome by sea direct from such

ports as Seleucia, Ephesus, Smyrna, Corinth, Alexandria, Carthage, which tapped the resources of the East and of Africa, and on the West from Marseilles and Spain. How vast the traffic was appears from hints dropped by contemporary writers, e.g. Pliny *H.N.* xii. 41 "minima computatione millies centena millia sestertium annis omnibus India et Seres peninsulae illa imperio nostro adimunt"; Galen, *antid.* 1. 4 τοῖς... ἐν Ῥώμῃ κατοικοῦσιν... εἰς ἣν τὰ πανταχόθεν ἦκε κατὰ διὰ παντὸς ἔτους. Aristides, cited by Wetstein: ὅσα γὰρ παρ' ἐκάστοις φύεται καὶ κατασκευάζεται οὐκ ἔστιν ὥς οὐκ ἐνταῦθα (at Rome) ἀεὶ καὶ περισσεύει... πάντα ἐνταῦθα συμπίπτει, ἐμπορία, ναυτιλία, γεωργίαι, μετάλλων καθάρσια, τέχνηαι ὅποσαι εἰσὶ τε καὶ γεγένηται... ὅτι δ' ἂν μὴ ἐνταῦθα ἴδοι τις, οὐκ ἔστι τῶν γενομένων ἢ γιγνομένων. Such words reveal the extent of the loss which the commerce of the world might be expected to suffer from a sudden collapse of its chief market.

12. γόμον χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου καὶ λίθου τιμίου κτλ.] A list of the imports which flowed into the port of Rome—(1) precious metals, marbles and gems,

καὶ μαργαριτῶν καὶ βυσσίνου καὶ πορφύρας καὶ  
 σιρικοῦ καὶ κοκκίνου, καὶ πᾶν ξύλον θύϊνον καὶ πᾶν  
 σκεῦος ἐλεφάντινον καὶ πᾶν σκεῦος ἐκ ξύλου τιμιω-  
 τάτου καὶ χαλκοῦ καὶ σιδήρου καὶ μαρμάρου, <sup>13</sup>καὶ 13

12 μαργαριτων N 35 87 95 syr Prim] μαργαριτας CP μαργαριταις A μαργαριτου Q  
 min<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>cle</sup> am dem ilips aeth Hipp Andr Ar | βυσσινου] βυσσινων N βυσσου I 36 49 79 91  
 96 130 186 al | πορφυρας NCP 7 35 95 Hipp] πορφυρου Q I 6 8 14 29 186 al<sup>pl</sup> 30 Ar  
 om A | σιρικοῦ NACPQ 7 32 130 186 al] σιρικοῦ min<sup>pl</sup> vid συρικοῦ 31 35 36 94 | om  
 παν I<sup>o</sup> 130 | ξυλον] σκευος A ξυλινον P | om εκ C I 8 | ξυλον] λιθου A vg aeth<sup>vid</sup> | τιμιον  
 κ. χαλκον κ. σιδηρον κ. μαρμαρον syr<sup>sw</sup> | om και μαρμαρον N I

(2) textile materials for costly clothing,  
 (3) choice woods, articles of *vertu*,  
 cosmetics, (4) food stuffs, (5) live stock,  
 from sheep and cattle to slaves and  
 other human ministers to the wants  
 or the vices of the rich.

Only a few of these articles of  
 commerce call for separate notice.  
 Σιρικόν, 'Seric fabric,' i.e. silk, is  
 απ. λεγ. in Biblical Greek, for ΨΨ in  
 Prov. xxxi. 22 is rendered by βύσσος,  
 and ΨΨ in Ez. xvi. 10, 13 by τριχαπ-  
 τός; but σιρικός is freely used by  
 Greek writers after the Macedonian  
 conquest, when silk found its way to  
 the West; how abundant the material  
 was at Rome in the first century  
 appears from a statement of Josephus  
 (*B. J.* vii. 5. 4) that at the triumph of  
 Vespasian and Titus τὸ στρατιωτικὸν...  
 χωρὶς ὅπλων ἦσαν ἐν ἐσθήσεσιν σιρिकाῖς  
 ἐστεφανωμένοι δάφναις. The form  
 σιρικός (Prim. *sirici*) which is attested  
 here by all the uncials, has some  
 external support; see WH.<sup>2</sup> *Notes*,  
 p. 158, W. Schm. p. 46; van Herwerden  
 cites σιρικαρίον from CIA, iii. 3513  
 and *siricarius* from OIL, vi. 9674,  
 9893. Ξύλον θύϊνον (*lignum citreum*,  
 Prim., *l. thyinum*, Vg.), wood of the  
 tree known to the Greeks as θύον, θύα,  
 or θυία and to the Romans as *citrus*,  
 probably the *Thuia articulata* of  
 botany. This wood, which was im-  
 ported from North Africa, where it  
 grew freely in the neighbourhood of

the Atlas, was much prized for its  
 veining, which in the best specimens  
 simulated the eyes of the peacock's  
 tail (Mart. xiv. 85), or the stripes of  
 the tiger and spots of the panther  
 (Plin. *H. N.* xiii. 96), or the seeds of  
 the parsley; the colour also varied  
 in different specimens; hence πᾶν ξ.  
 θύϊνον. At Rome *citrus* wood was  
 much sought after for dining tables:  
 "Seneca, Dio lxi. 10, § 3, ...had 300  
 tables of citrus wood with ivory feet"  
 (Mayor on *Juv.* i. 137); but it was  
 also used for veneering, and for small  
 works of art, which were made out of  
 the hard roots of the tree (Theophrast.  
*H. P.* v. 5 ἐκ ταύτης (sc. τῆς ρίζης) τὰ  
 σπουδαιότατα ποιείται τῶν ἔργων).  
 Ἐλεφάντινον (LXX. = Ψ); ivory was  
 used by the Hebrews for boxes (Cant.  
 v. 14), beds (Am. vi. 4), and even in  
 building (3 Regn. xxii. 39 οἶκον ἐλε-  
 φάντινον, cf. Ps. xlv. (xlv.) 9, Cant. vii.  
 4, Am. iii. 15). It is mentioned by  
 Ezekiel (xxvii. 15) among the imports  
 of Tyre. By wealthy Romans under  
 the Empire it was largely used in the  
 decoration of furniture such as beds,  
 couches, tables: thus Juvenal com-  
 plains (xi. 120 ff.): "cenandi nulla  
 voluptas | ...latos nisi sustinet orbes |  
 grande ebur et magno sublimis  
 pardus hiatu | dentibus ex illis quos  
 mittit porta Syenes"—people cannot  
 enjoy their supper unless their table  
 rests on a leopard carved in ivory.

κιννάμωμον καὶ ἄμωμον καὶ θυμιάματα καὶ μύρον καὶ  
λίβανον καὶ οἶνον καὶ ἔλαιον καὶ σεμίδαλιν καὶ σῖτον  
καὶ κτήνη καὶ πρόβατα, καὶ ἵππων καὶ ῥεδῶν καὶ

13 κινναμων (κινναμ. Q\* 1 6 14 38 al<sup>ms</sup> Hipp Ar) | κινναμων κ(Q) min<sup>25</sup> (Hipp) |  
om και αμωνον N<sup>e.a</sup> Q 1 al<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>cladem</sup> me syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim Ar | θυμιαματος Q 14 92 θυμιαμα-  
των 94 vg | om και μυρον C | om και οινον Q min<sup>fore20</sup> | προβατα] + και τραγους Hipp |  
ιππους 95 130 syrr | om και ρεδων me | ρεδων (ραιδων 2 6 7 31 38 186 al<sup>25</sup> Ar ρεδιων  
14 43 92) | ρεδας syr

13. κιννάμωμον (𐤒𐤍𐤁𐤍), according to Herodotus (iii. 111) a word of Phoenician origin, is among the ingredients of the 'holy anointing oil' (Ex. xxx. 24 ff.), and is named with other spices in Prov. vii. 17, Cant. iv. 14, Sir. xxiv. 15. Probably it was not the Ceylon spice now known by that name, but the product of the *Cinnamon cassia* from South China (*Enc. Bibl.* 828 f.). In Roman life it supplied one of the cosmetics of the banquet; Plaut. *Curc.* 1. 2. 6, "tu mihi stacte, tu cinnamomum," Lucan, x. 165, "multumque madenti | infudere comae quod nondum evanuit aura | cinnamon." "Ἀμωμον, *amomum* (Theophrast. *H. P.* ix. 7. 2, Plin. *H. N.* xii. 28) is another Eastern perfume familiar to Roman writers: cf. Ovid, *Cydipp.* xxi. 266 "spissaque de nitidis tergit amoma comis"; Martial, viii. 77 "si sapis, Assyrio semper tibi crinis amomo | splendeat." As to its place of origin, Theophrastus (ix. 7) can only say: οἱ μὲν ἐκ Μηδείας οἱ δὲ ἐξ Ἰνδῶν; *Enc. Bibl.* 145 suggests that it came from the *cissus vitigena*, a native of Armenia. On θυμιάματα see v. 8, note, on μύρον, Mc. xiv. 3, note; on λίβανος, c. viii. 3, note. Σεμίδαλις (here only in N.T., but frequent in LXX. = תְּמִילָה), the fine flour imported for the use of the wealthy: Plin. *H. N.* xiii. 21 "similago ex tritico fit laudatissimo." The wheat supply of Rome (σῖτος) came largely from Egypt and was brought in large cornships from Alexandria; see Blass on Acts xxvii. 6.

Καὶ ἵππων καὶ ῥεδῶν καὶ σωμαίων, sc. γόμων, though it is not easy to see why the construction should at this point revert to that of γόμων χρυσοῦ κτλ., to return almost immediately to the accusative in καὶ ψυχὰς ἀνθρώπων. Mr Anderson Scott suggests that "we should see here additional items which distinguish Rome from her O.T. representative, Tyre"; but Tyre, too, had dealings in horses and human flesh (Ez. xxvii. 13 f.). It would seem as if the writer merely wished to relieve the monotony of the long sentence and perhaps at the same time to throw greater solemnity into the last clause. Πέδη according to Isid. *etym.* xx. 12, is a "genus vehiculi quattuor rotarum," and according to Quintilian (i. 5. 5) came from Gaul; it became fashionable at Rome, and in the third century, according to Lampridius, Senators acquired the privilege of plating their *rhedae* with silver. Σωμάτων, *mancipiorum*, slaves, a use which is familiar to the LXX. (Gen. xxxvi. 6 σώματα τοῦ οἴκου, Tob. x. 10 σώματα καὶ κτήνη, Bel 32 δύο σώματα καὶ δύο πρόβατα, 2 Macc. viii. 11 ἐπ' ἀγορασμὸν Ἰουδαίων σωμάτων), who, as the papyri shew (Deissmann, *Bible Studies*, page 160), found it in the Egyptian Greek of the Delta. It was repudiated by the Atticists (e.g. Pollux iii. 78 σώματα δὲ ἀπλῶς οὐκ ἂν εἴποις ἀλλὰ δοῦλα σώματα), but established itself in the later language; the slave merchant was known as a σωματέμπορος (Eustath. in *Od.* i.), and as late as the end of the fourth century Epiphanius could write: ἡ συνήθεια τοὺς δούλους

σωμάτων, καὶ ψυχὰς ἀνθρώπων. <sup>14</sup>καὶ ἡ ὁπώρα σου <sup>14</sup>τῆς ἐπιθυμίας τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπῆλθεν ἀπὸ σοῦ, καὶ πάντα τὰ λιπαρὰ καὶ τὰ λαμπρὰ ἀπώλετο ἀπὸ σοῦ, καὶ οὐκέτι οὐ μὴ αὐτὰ εὐρήσουσιν. <sup>15</sup>οἱ ἔμποροι <sup>15</sup>τούτων, οἱ πλουτήσαντες ἀπ' αὐτῆς, ἀπὸ μακρόθεν στήσονται διὰ τὸν φόβον τοῦ βασανισμοῦ αὐτῆς

13 σωματα syrr | ψυχων 14 92 arm<sup>4</sup> 14 η οπωρα] om η C | om σου 1<sup>o</sup> Q min<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>cle</sup>demilips Hipp Andr Ar | η επιθυμία sy<sup>sw</sup> Prim | της ψυχης]+σου Q 35 87 al<sup>pl</sup> vg<sup>cle</sup>demilips syrr Hipp Andr Ar | τα λαμπρα] om τα NC | απωλετο] απωλοντο N 7 8 10 11 16 35 37 39 49 87 91 96 απηλθεν 1 79 130 186 sy<sup>sw</sup> | ευρησουσιν] ευρης Q<sup>txt</sup> min<sup>plq</sup> 30 Hipp Ar ευρησεις 1 37 49 91 96 (186 -σης) arm<sup>4</sup> Prim + ουτε ψυχας ανθρωπων του λοιπου εμπορευση 6 11 31 47

σώματα εἶωθε καλεῖν. Ψυχαὶ ἀνθρώπων (Prim. strangely, *diversi generis animalia*) is from Ez. xxvii. 13 ἡ Ἑλλάς, καὶ ἡ σύμπασα, καὶ τὰ παρατείνοντα, οὗτοι ἐνεπηρεούντο σοι ἐν ψυχαῖς ἀνθρώπων (𐤒𐤕𐤕 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤕). Though in itself this old Hebrew phrase means little more than 'human live stock,' it serves to draw attention to the serious side of the Roman slave trade. The world of St John's day ministered in a thousand ways to the follies and vices of its Babylon, but the climax was reached in the sacrifice of human life which recruited the huge *familiae* of the rich, filled the *lupanaria*, and ministered to the brutal pleasures of the amphitheatre.

14. καὶ ἡ ὁπώρα σου τῆς ἐπιθυμίας κτλ.] 'And the ripe fruit of the desire of thy soul is gone from thee, and all thy rich and bright things have perished from thee.' Ὅπωρα is the autumn fruit, ripe for ingathering; see Jer. xlvii. (xl.) 10, 12 συναγάγετε οἶνον καὶ ὁπώραν καὶ ἔλαιον κτλ.; and cf. Jude 12 δένδρα φθινοπωρινὰ ἄκαρπα, 'trees in late autumn when the fruit is past.' Just when the fruit of the labour of many generations seemed ready to fall into the mouth, it had vanished like a dream; the long desired consummation never came. The first σου may be taken with ἡ ὁπώρα (Prim. *pomorum tuorum concupiscentia animae*), or

with τῆς ψυχῆς (Vg. *poma desiderii animae tuae*); its position in the latter case is not necessarily emphatic (WM. p. 193; Blass, *Gr.* p. 288). For λιπαρός, *nitidus*, in the wider sense see Isa. xxx. 23 ὁ ἄρτος τοῦ γενήματος τῆς γῆς σου ἔσται πλησμονὴ καὶ λιπαρός (𐤒𐤕𐤕); 2 Esdr. xix. 35 ἐν τῇ γῇ τῇ πλατεία καὶ λιπαρᾷ (𐤒𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕) ἢ ἔδωκας ἐνώπιον αὐτῶν. Of the two adjectives to be distinguished here, τὰ λιπαρὰ is perhaps the rich and dainty food, τὰ λαμπρὰ the gay attire and costly furniture, which were the fruits of Roman conquests and policy. The Seer sees them all gone, and gone for ever; another summer, another ingathering, is not to be hoped for; never again will be found (οὐ μὴ... εὐρήσουσιν, "nicht mehr wird man finden") in the city on the Tiber the extravagant luxury, the inhuman selfishness, of the age of the Caesars.

15. οἱ ἔμποροι τούτων, οἱ πλουτήσαντες ἀπ' αὐτῆς κτλ.] The writer comes back to the merchants' dirge from which he had turned aside in v. 11 in order to describe the nature of their traffic with Rome. 'The merchants,' he resumes, 'who deal in these wares (οἱ ἔμπ. τούτων, comp. v. 23 οἱ ἔμποροί σου) and have gotten their wealth from Rome (cf. v. 3 ἐκ τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ στρήνου αὐτῆς ἐπλούτησαν) will do as the kings did;

16 κλαίοντες καὶ πενθοῦντες, <sup>16</sup>λέγοντες Οὐαὶ οὐαί, ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη, ἡ περιβεβλημένη βύσσινον καὶ πορφυροῦν καὶ κόκκινον, καὶ κεχρυσωμένη [ἐν] χρυσίῳ καὶ λίθῳ τιμίῳ καὶ μαργαρίτῃ, ὅτι μιᾷ ὥρᾳ ἡρημώθη  
17 ὁ τοσοῦτος πλοῦτος. <sup>17</sup>καὶ πᾶς κυβερνήτης καὶ πᾶς

15 κλαιοντες] pr και Q min<sup>30</sup> et flebunt syr 16 λεγοντες] pr και P min<sup>pl</sup> g vg sy<sup>rw</sup> aeth Hipp Prim Ar om λεγ. 1 12 16 39 186 | ουαι semel Q min<sup>25</sup> ter 35 87 | η περιβεβλημενη] om η A | κοκκ. κ. πορφ. κ. βυσσ. A | βυσσινον] βυσσον Q min<sup>25</sup> bysso vg<sup>clips</sup> | πορφυραν P 18 35 36 40 47 87 94 | και κεχρ.] om και 1 79 152 186 me sy<sup>rw</sup> (cum κεχρυσωμενα) | εν χρυσιω (-σω N 1 14 36 186 al)] om εν APQ min<sup>30</sup> vg anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim Ar | λιθοις τιμοις syrr | μαργαριταις Q min<sup>100</sup> om vg syrr<sup>vid</sup> arm<sup>2</sup> Hipp Andr Ar | ερημωθη 1 79 186 | ο τοσουτος] om ο P 95

they will stand at a safe distance from the city (v. 10), and pay their tribute of respect in similar terms.'

16. λέγοντες Οὐαὶ οὐαὶ κτλ.] The second dirge begins as the first did (v. 10), and ends similarly (ὅτι μιᾷ ὥρᾳ κτλ.). But there is an apposite change in the description of the city; while to the kings Rome is simply ἡ ἰσχυρά, the merchants naturally measure her by her opulence and splendour. For ἡ περιβεβλημένη...καὶ κεχρυσωμένη see xvii. 4, note; βύσσινον, which finds no place in the earlier description, has perhaps been suggested by v. 12; it comes in here merely as an article used in the attire of the very rich (cf. Lc. xvi. 19), and clearly has not the symbolical significance which it bears in xix. 8, 14.

ὅτι μιᾷ ὥρᾳ ἡρημώθη ὁ τοσοῦτος πλοῦτος] This corresponds to ὅτι μιᾷ ὥρᾳ ἦλθεν ἡ κρίσις σου in the dirge of the kings. 'ἡρημώθη might be more properly used to describe the condition of the city itself, as in xvii. 16 and below, v. 19; cf. Mt. xii. 25 πᾶσα βασιλεία μερισθεῖσα καθ' ἑαυτῆς ἐρημοῦται. But the merchants still think of the wealth of Rome; it is Rome's money they miss and deplore, not the city and its people.

17. καὶ πᾶς κυβερνήτης καὶ πᾶς ὁ ἐπὶ τόπον πλέων κτλ.] One other class

finds its interests gravely affected by the fall of Rome—the shipmasters and seafaring people in general; and from these there comes a third dirge. Compare Ezekiel's lamentation over Tyre, xxvii. 28 f. πρὸς τὴν κραυγὴν τῆς φωνῆς σου οἱ κυβερνήται σου φόβῳ φοβηθήσονται, καὶ καταβήσονται ἀπὸ τῶν πλοίων πάντες οἱ κωπηλάται καὶ οἱ ἐπιβάται, καὶ οἱ πωρεῖς τῆς θαλάσσης κτλ. If Rome was not like Tyre a seaport, and had no direct business on the sea, the sea-going population of the shores of the Mediterranean were not less interested in her fate than they had once been in that of Tyre. Ostia was doubtless the destination of most of the merchant vessels of the Empire; cf. Florus i. 4 "Ostiam coloniam posuit, iam tum videlicet praesagiens animo futurum ut totius mundi opes et commeatus illo veluti maritimae urbishospitio exciperentur."

Κυβερνήται (Ez. = מִלְחָמָה) are shipmasters, in contrast with ναύκληροι on the one hand and ναῦται on the other; cf. Acts xxvii. 11 τῷ κυβερνήτῃ καὶ τῷ ναυκλήρῳ μᾶλλον ἐπέειπετο, where Blass cites Plut. mor. 807 B ναύτας μὲν ἐκλέγετα κυβερνήτης καὶ κυβερνήτην ναύκληρος. It is not quite so clear who is meant by ὁ ἐπὶ τόπον πλέων. The rendering of Prim. *omnis super mare navigans* gives some colour to Nestle's



ὁ ἐπὶ τόπον πλέων καὶ ναῦται καὶ ὅσοι τὴν θάλασσαν ἐργάζονται, ἀπὸ μακρόθεν ἔστησαν <sup>18</sup> καὶ ἔκραξαν <sup>18</sup> βλέποντες τὸν καπνὸν τῆς πυρώσεως αὐτῆς λέγοντες Τίς ὁμοία τῇ πόλει τῇ μεγάλῃ; <sup>19</sup> καὶ ἔβαλον χοῦν ἐπὶ <sup>19</sup> τὰς κεφαλὰς αὐτῶν καὶ ἔκραξαν κλαίοντες καὶ πενθοῦντες, λέγοντες Οὐαὶ οὐαί, ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη, ἐν ἣ ἐπλούτησαν πάντες οἱ ἔχοντες τὰ πλοῖα ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ἐκ τῆς τιμότητος αὐτῆς, ὅτι μιᾷ ὥρᾳ

17 ο επι (+ τον Q) τοπον πλεων] (ο) επι των πλοιων πλεων P (6) 12 36 49 (79) <sup>all</sup> επι των πλοιων ο ομιλος 1 Hipp | την θαλασσαν] εν τη θαλασση vg<sup>cl</sup> sy<sup>rw</sup> 18 εκραξαν] εκραζον BQ 1 130 186 al<sup>pl</sup> εκραυγαζον 9 13 27 εκλαυσαν αυτην sy<sup>r</sup> 18 βλεποντες] ορωντες 1 | καπνον] τοπον A 10 vg | ομοιος 130 | τη πολει] + αυτη C g vg Prim 19 εβαλον B(C)Q min<sup>fero</sup> omn syrr Hipp Andr Ar] εβαλλον P 29 186 επεβαλον A (95) | τας κεφαλας] της κεφαλης B | αυτων] εαυτων C | εκραξαν AC 35 Hipp] εκραζον BPC min<sup>pl</sup> Ar + φωνη μεγαλη arm Prim | om κλαιοντες και πενθουντες A 1 | λεγοντες] pr και PQ min<sup>30</sup> vg<sup>am</sup> lps 5, 6 sy<sup>r</sup> arm aeth Prim Ar | ουαι semel B 26 29 36 37 40 41 42 95 130 ter 36 87 | τα πλοια] om τα 1 35 79 87<sup>vid</sup> al

ingenious correction πόντον (πῶτον) for τοῖπον, an easy change; see *Text. Criticism of N.T.*, p. 168); but it is perhaps unnecessary to depart from the well-attested τόπον. 'He who sails for (any) part' is the merchantman who goes with his goods, or the chance passenger (*vector*); if the exact phrase does not occur elsewhere, it is approached in Mc. xiii. 8 ἔσονται σεισμοὶ κατὰ τόπους, Acts xxvii. 2 μέλλουσι πλεῖν εἰς τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τόπους, Strab. iii. 230 B ἐν κόλπῳ... ὃν οἱ πλείοντες καὶ χρώμενοι τοῖς τόποις Ἀρτάβρων λιμένα προσαγορεύουσιν. Καὶ ὅσοι τὴν θάλασσαν ἐργάζονται, 'and all who make their living by the sea,' not only sea captains and their crews, but the whole θαλαττουργὸν καὶ ναυτικὸν ἔθνος (Philostr. *vit. Apoll.* iv. 32); the phrase ἐργάεσθαι τὴν θάλασσαν—the correlative of ἐργ. τὴν γῆν (Gen. iii. 5)—is abundantly illustrated by Wetstein, *ad loc.*; on the construction cf. WM., p. 279.

18 f. τίς ὁμοία τῇ πόλει τῇ μεγάλῃ;] In Isa. xlvii. 10 Babylon boasts Ἐγώ

εἰμι, καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἑτέρα, while in Ez. xxvii. 32 the exact phrase here used occurs in the Heb. though not in the LXX.: רִיבָהּ מִן הַיָּם וּמִן הַיָּבֵשׁ. Καὶ ἔβαλον χοῦν ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς αὐτῶν comes from the preceding verse in Ezekiel (καὶ ἐπιθήσουσιν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτῶν γῆν καὶ σποδὸν στρώσονται); the exact words used by the Apocalypticist occur in Jos. vii. 6 (LXX.). For χοῦς = רִיבָה see Gen. ii. 7, Lev. xiv. 41, etc., and in N.T. Mc. vi. 11 ἐκτινάξατε τὸν χοῦν = Mt. x. 14 τὸν κοινορτόν. Ἐκ τῆς τιμότητος αὐτῆς, 'by reason of her valueness,' i.e. her great wealth, which gave her unrivalled spending power; the word is ἀπ. λεγ. in LXX. and N.T., but occurs occasionally in the later literary Greek, e.g. Arist. *eth. Nic.* x. 7 διαφέρουσι τιμότητι αἱ ψυχαί, xx. 7 δυνάμει καὶ τιμότητι πολὺ μᾶλλον πάντων ὑπερέχει, Lib. *ep.* 1557 προσαγορεύω τὴν τιμότητά σου, and see van Herwerden, s. v. Compare the use of τιμή in 1 Pet. ii. 7, where see Hort's note.

20 ἡρημώθη. <sup>20</sup> εὐφραίνου ἐπ' αὐτῇ, οὐρανέ, καὶ οἱ ἅγιοι  
καὶ οἱ ἀπόστολοι καὶ οἱ προφῆται, ὅτι ἔκρινεν ὁ θεὸς  
21 τὸ κρίμα ὑμῶν ἐξ αὐτῆς. <sup>21</sup> καὶ ἦρεν εἰς ἄγγελος  
ἰσχυρὸς λίθον ὡς μύλινον μέγαν, καὶ ἔβαλεν εἰς τὴν

19 ηρημωθη] ητιμωθη arm 20 ευφραινεσθε syrr Prim | επ αυτη] επ αυτην P  
1 35 36 79 186 al εν αυτη A 98. | και οι αποστολοι] om και οι C g 1 186 a] pauc  
vgledem tollips 5, 6 om οι 130 | ο θεος] pr κυριος me 21 ισχυρος λιθον] λιθον ισχυρον  
N\* ισχυρον λιθον 40 130 om ισχυρος A syr anon<sup>aus</sup> | ως μυλινον (vel μυλικον) μεγαν A(C)  
quasi molaretem magnum vg etc] ως μυλον μεγαν PQ 186 al<sup>pl</sup> syrr Hipp Andr ως λιθον  
μεγαν N (36)

20. εὐφραίνου ἐπ' αὐτῇ κτλ.] While the kings and merchants of the earth and its mariners bewail Babylon, Heaven and its friends rejoice over her doom: the reverse of the picture drawn in xi. 10, where upon the death of the Two Witnesses οἱ κατοικούντες ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς χαίρουσιν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς καὶ εὐφραίνονται: see notes there. There is perhaps a reference to Deut. xxxii. 43, LXX. (cf. *Intr. to the O. T. in Greek*, p. 243) εὐφράνθητε οὐρανοὶ ἅμα αὐτῷ... εὐφράνθητε ἔθνη μετὰ τοῦ λαοῦ αὐτοῦ... ὅτι τὸ αἷμα τῶν υἱῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκδικᾶται, καὶ ἐκδικήσει καὶ ἀνταποδώσει δίκην τοῖς ἐχθροῖς: cf. Isa. xlv. 23 εὐφράνθητε, οὐρανοί, ὅτι ἠλέησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν Ἰσραὴλ, and Lc. xv. 7, 10 χαρὰ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ἔσται. ἀνδρες: διὰ τὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἢ τοὺς ἀγγέλους φησίν, ἢ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ ἔχοντας ἁγίους τὸ πολίτευμα. Οἱ ἄγιοι καὶ οἱ ἀπόστολοι καὶ οἱ προφῆται, the Church and her two highest ministries (1 Cor. xii. 28 πρῶτον ἀποστόλους, δεύτερον προφῆτας); in xvi. 6, xviii. 24, the Prophets alone are mentioned. It is not clear whether in the present passage the Apostles are the College of the Twelve, as in xxi. 14, or whether the word is used in the wider sense (ii. 2, note); but probably the title is inclusive. The absence of any reference to a local ministry is remarkable—contrast Phil. i. 1 τοῖς ἁγίοις... σὺν ἐπισκόποις καὶ διακόνους—but it is characteristic of a book which emanates from prophetic circles and is charismatic throughout.

ὅτι ἔκρινεν ὁ θεὸς τὸ κρίμα ὑμῶν ἐξ αὐτῆς] Κρίμα is here, not as in xvii. 1, a sentence pronounced by a judge, but a case for trial, as in Ex. xviii. 22 τὰ δὲ βραχέα τῶν κριμάτων κρινούσιν αὐτοί, 1 Cor. vi. 7, κρίματα ἔχετε. God has judged the case of Heaven and the Church—ὑμῶν, for in this instance their cause is one—against Babylon, with the result which the vision has revealed; the Church is at last avenged upon her enemy. Ἐξ αὐτῆς, at her expense; the trial has issued in justice being exacted from her. On the whole verse Andreas well remarks: οὐχ ὡς χαιρεσικάκοι δὲ τῇ τῶν παιδείων ἐπιφορᾷ χαίρουσιν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐπιθυμίαν διάπτωρον περὶ τὴν διακοπὴν τῆς ἁμαρτίας ἔχοντες. Cf. vi. 10, xviii. 6, notes.

21. καὶ ἦρεν εἰς ἄγγελος ἰσχυρὸς κτλ.] In the silence which follows the Voice from Heaven (v. 4—20), a single angel (for εἰς cf. viii. 13, ix. 13, xix. 17; the numeral approaches the force of an indefinite article, but has not yet quite lost its proper meaning) represents the fall of Babylon by a symbolical action. He takes what appears to be (ὡς) a great millstone and with all his might (for he is ἰσχυρός) hurls it into the sea, which in this chapter (v. 17) as throughout the book (e.g. vii. 1, viii. 8 f., x. 2 ff., xii. 12, 18, xiii. 1, xvi. 3 f.) belongs to the scenery of the Apocalyptic drama. Α λίθος μύλινος (cf. λ. μυλίκος, Lc. xvii. 2; the former adj. lays stress upon the purpose to which the stone is put, the

θάλασσαν λέγων Οὕτως ὁρμήματι βληθήσεται Βαβυλὼν ἡ μεγάλη πόλις, καὶ οὐ μὴ εὐρεθῇ ἔτι. <sup>22</sup> καὶ 22 φωνὴ κιθαρῳδῶν καὶ μουσικῶν καὶ αὐλητῶν καὶ

21 ου μη ευρ. ετι] + εν αυτη BQ 14 92

22 om και 1° B 1 | om και αυλητων mc

latter upon its fitness for the work) or μύλος (Mc. ix. 42) might be one of the stones of a hand-mill such as women could work (Ex. xi. 5 τῆς θεραπαίνης τῆς παρὰ τὸν μύλον, Mt. xxiv. 41 δύο ἀλήθουσai ἐν τῷ μύλῳ), or one which needed an ass to turn it (μύλος ὀνικός, Mc. I.c.); the latter or even a stone of greater weight (μέγας) is intended here. The Seer has in his mind Jer. xxviii. (li.) 63 ἔσται ὅταν παύσῃ τοῦ ἀναγινώσκειν τὸ βιβλίον τοῦτο, καὶ ἐπιδόσεις ἐπ' αὐτὸ λίθον καὶ ῥίψῃς αὐτὸ εἰς μέσον τοῦ Εὐφράτου, καὶ ἐρεῖς Οὕτως καταδύσεται Βαβυλὼν, καὶ οὐ μὴ ἀναστῇ, and perhaps also an earlier passage, Ex. xv. 5 κατέδυσαν εἰς βυθὸν ὥσει λίθος (cf. 2 Esdr. xix. 11). Compare also Herod. i. 165 μυδρὸν σιδήρεον κατεπόντωσαν καὶ ὤμοσαν μὴ πρὶν ἐς Φωκαίαν ἤξειν, πρὶν ἢ τὸν μυδρὸν τοῦτον ἀναφανῆναι.

οὕτως ὁρμήματι βληθήσεται Βαβυλὼν] 'As this stone is flung into the deep, so shall Babylon vanish.' Ὁρμήματι, *impetui*, 'with a rush,' like a stone whizzing through the air; cf. Deut. xxviii. 49 ὥσει ὄρμημα ἀετοῦ; Hos. v. 10 ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐκχεῶ ὡς ὕδωρ τὸ ὄρμημά μου (Symm. ὑδροκελίαν ὄρμημάς μου), 1 Macc. vi. 33 ἀπῆρεν τὴν παρεμβολὴν ἐν ὄρμηματι αὐτῆς. The action symbolizes the complete submergence, the final disappearance of pagan Imperial Rome; οὐ μὴ εὐρεθῇ ἔτι—she is to vanish, as Babylon had vanished in the time of St John; cf. Strabo, xvi. 1073: ἡ δὲ [Βαβυλὼν] ἔρημος ἡ πολλή, ὥστ' ἐπ' αὐτῆς μὴ ἂν ὀκνήσαι τινα εἰπεῖν... Ἐρμῖα μεγάλη ὅστιν ἡ μεγάλη πόλις; Lucian, *contempl.* 23 ἡ Νῖνος μὲν... ἀπόλωλεν ἥδη... ἡ Βαβυλὼν δὲ σοι... οὐ μετὰ πολὺ καὶ αὕτη ζητηθησομένη ὥσπερ ἡ Νῖνος.

22. καὶ φωνὴ κιθαρῳδῶν καὶ μουσικῶν κτλ.] No sounds of rejoicing, or of industrial life or even of domestic work, shall be heard in Babylon again. For the first compare what is said of Tyre by Ezekiel (xxvi. 13 καταλύσει τὸ πλῆθος τῶν μουσικῶν σου (יִגְּזְזוּ)), καὶ ἡ φωνὴ τῶν ψαλτηρίων σου οὐ μὴ ἀκουσθῇ ἔτι, and of Jerusalem by Isaiah and Jeremiah (Isa. xxiv. 8 πέπνυται εὐφροσύνη τυμπάνων... πέπνυται φωνὴ κιθάρης; Jer. vii. 34 καταλύσω... φωνὴν εὐφραινομένων καὶ φωνὴν χαϊρόντων, φωνὴν νυμφίου καὶ φωνὴν νύμφης, cf. xxv. 10, xl. (xxxiii.) 9. On κιθάρα, κιθαρῳδός, see v. 8, xiv. 2, note; the αὐλητής (Mt. ix. 23) is the player on the flute (לִּילֵךְ, αὐλός), who performed, often with the κιθαρῳδός, at the festivities of Hebrew life (2 Regn. vi. 5, Isa. v. 12, xxx. 29, 32 (A), Sir. xl. 21, 1 Macc. iii. 45). Σαλπιστής, a later form of σαλπικτής, founded on the analogy of σαλπίσσω, ἐσάλπισα (viii. 6 ff.) is ἀπ. λεγ. in Biblical Greek. The trumpet proper (תְּרֻמָּה) was in Jewish use nearly limited to religious services, but at Rome the *tuba* was heard at the games (Juv. vi. 249) and in the theatre (*ib.* x. 214, with Mayor's note), and even at funerals (Pers. iii. 103). Μουσικῶν may be songs (Gen. xxxi. 27, Ez., I.c.) or instruments of music (Dan. iii. 5 f. = מְנַחֵם), but the analogy of κιθαρῳδῶν, αὐλητῶν, σαλπιστῶν is in favour of the masc., and by μουσικοῖ must be intended either 'performers on (other) instruments,' or vocalists, R.V. "minstrels"; cf. 1 Macc. ix. 39, 41, where the same ambiguity exists: ὁ νυμφίος ἐξῆλθεν... μετὰ τυμπάνων καὶ μουσικῶν... καὶ μετεστράφη... φωνὴ μουσικῶν αὐτῶν εἰς θρῆνον.

σαλπιστῶν οὐ μὴ ἀκουσθῇ ἐν σοὶ ἔτι, καὶ πᾶς  
 τεχνίτης [πάσης τέχνης] οὐ μὴ εὐρεθῇ ἐν σοὶ ἔτι, καὶ  
 23 φωνὴ μύλου οὐ μὴ ἀκουσθῇ ἐν σοὶ ἔτι, <sup>23</sup>καὶ φῶς  
 λύχνου οὐ μὴ φάνη ἐν σοὶ ἔτι, καὶ φωνὴ νυμφίου καὶ  
 νύμφης οὐ μὴ ἀκουσθῇ ἐν σοὶ ἔτι. ὅτι οἱ ἔμποροί σου

22 σαλπιστων (-πιγκτων Hipp)] σαλπιγγων 8 35 87 130 arm σαλπιγγος syr<sup>ew</sup> |  
 om και πας τεχνιτης...εν σοι ετι 14 92 vg<sup>fu</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> arm Hipp | om πασης τεχνης 8 \  
 me (hab CPQ min<sup>omn</sup>vid vg syr aeth Prim Andr Ar) | om και φωνη μυλου...εν σοι ετι  
 8 29 38 40 87 93 98 syr<sup>ew</sup> arm aeth Hipp | μυλου] μυθου C | ακουσθη] ευρεθη Q φανη  
 4 6 31 Ar 23 om και φως λυχνου...εν σοι ετι A 26 vg<sup>codd</sup> Hipp | om και 1<sup>o</sup> Q |  
 om εν 1<sup>o</sup> C vg<sup>amfudomlipes</sup> syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim (tibi) | νυμφης] pr φωνη C syr<sup>ew</sup> | οτι 1<sup>o</sup> om 2  
 29 30 al<sup>plq</sup> 23 ουδε arm | οι εμποροι (ενπ. Q) σου] om οι A 95 om σου 36 79

καὶ πᾶς τεχνίτης πάσης τέχνης κτλ.] The industries of the great city will be swept away as well as its festivities. A τεχνίτης may be an artist in metal (Deut. xxvii. 15, Cant. vii. 1, Acts xix. 24, 38), in stone (1 Chr. xxii. 15), or even in textile fabrics (Sir. xlv. 11). All the arts of civilized life are at an end in the new Babylon; one will hear no more among its ruins the stroke of the hammer or the whir of the loom; even domestic sounds such as may be heard in the merest hamlet, e.g. the creaking and droning of the upper millstone as it turns upon the lower, are hushed for ever; there is no hope that they will be revived in a restored city. Μύλος is here apparently the mill, i.e. the whole apparatus as distinguished from the λίθος μύλινος (v. 21); cf. Num. xi. 8 ἤλθον αὐτὸ ἐν τῷ μύλῳ, Mt. xxiv. 41. The φωνὴ μύλου is best explained as the sound made by the mill, and not the singing of the women who turn it, though the φῶδὴ ἐπιμύλιος, as Wetstein shews, was traditional in Greece.

23. καὶ φῶς λύχνου οὐ μὴ φάνη ἐν σοὶ ἔτι κτλ.] Whether the streets of Rome were regularly lit after dark is doubtful: Juvenal (iii. 285) speaks of the brilliant lights carried by the rich, contrasting his own dependence on the moon or on the "breve lumen

candelae"; at a festival in A.D. 32 the spectators were escorted home by torch-light, provided by an army of slaves; on the other hand Ammianus writes (xiv. 1, § 9): "in urbe...pernoctantium luminum claritudo dierum solet imitari fulgorem"; see Mayor's note on Juv. *l.c.* Certainly the houses of the wealthy were not wanting in means of illumination; *lucernae* and *candelabra* of artistic forms abounded; even bed chambers were provided with lamps (*lucernae cubiculares*) which sometimes were burnt all night (Mart. x. 38, xiv. 39). But in the Seer's forecast the lights of Rome have gone out in utter darkness. Even the occasional flash of the torches carried by bridal processions (Mt. xxv. 1 ff.) is seen no more, and with it has ceased the "voice of the bridegroom and the bride," a phrase which is frequent in Jeremiah (vii. 34, xvi. 9, xxv. 10, xl. xxxiii.) 11, cf. Bar. ii. 23; for φωνὴ νυμφίου see also Jo. iii. 29.

ὅτι οἱ ἔμποροί σου ἦσαν οἱ μεγιστᾶνες κτλ.] The connexion of thought is difficult. Are the two clauses introduced by ὅτι parallel, or is the second dependent on the first? For other examples of the writer's use of ὅτι... ὅτι see xv. 4, xvi. 6 (note). In the present instance it seems best to take the first ὅτι as controlling the whole

ἦσαν οἱ μεγιστάνες τῆς γῆς, ὅτι ἐν τῇ φαρμακίᾳ σου ἐπλανήθησαν πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, <sup>24</sup>καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ αἷμα[τα] 24 προφητῶν καὶ ἀγίων εὐρέθη καὶ πάντων τῶν ἐσφαγμένων ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

23 τῇ φαρμακίᾳ (-κεια Q 1 130 al<sup>pl</sup> Hipp Ar)] ταῖς φαρμακείαις latt syr<sup>8w</sup> | ἐπλανη-  
θησαν] ἐπλανησας 87 syr<sup>8w</sup> 24 αἷματα Q 2 6 7 8 9 14 16 29 31 35 36 95 130  
186 al<sup>pl</sup> 30 Ar] αἷμα NACP 1 38 79 al<sup>pauc</sup> Hipp παν αἷμα arm | εὐρεθησαν 7 14 39 |  
ἐσφαγμένων] ἐσφραγισμένων 38 γεγραμμένων καὶ ἐσφραγισμένων ἐν τῇ γῇ ζωντων  
arm<sup>2vid</sup>

sentence, and the second as explaining the first. Babylon has been submerged by her very greatness, for her greatness has been used to bewitch and mislead the world, and not to raise and purify it. Οἱ ἔμποροί σου κτλ. rests upon Isa. xxiii. 8 οἱ ἔμποροι αὐτῆς ἐνδοξοί, ἄρχοντες τῆς γῆς (מְרַבֵּי הָאָרֶץ...מְרַבֵּי הָאָרֶץ), and Ez. xxvii. 21 πάντες οἱ ἄρχοντες Κηδάρ, οὗτοι ἔμποροί σου; for μεγιστάνες see vi. 15, note. Traders who could make Rome their market rose to the first rank, became merchant princes (v. 3, 15), while Rome on her part acquired a worldwide influence which she used for evil; through their traffic with her all nations had learnt to adopt her false standards of life and worship. On φαρμακία see ix. 21, note. Like Nineveh (Nah. iii. 4 ἡγουμένη φαρμάκων, ἡ πωλοῦσα ἔθνη ἐν τῇ πορνείᾳ αὐτῆς καὶ λαοὺς ἐν τοῖς φαρμάκοις αὐτῆς), and Babylon (Isa. xlvii. 12 στήθι νῦν ἐν ταῖς ἐπαοιδαῖς σου καὶ τῇ πολλῇ φαρμακίᾳ σου ἃ ἐμάνθανες ἐκ πνεύματος σου), Rome was full of professors of the black art; for the authorities see Mayor's note on Juv. iii. 77, and cf. *Orac. Sibyll.* v. 163 ἀλλὰ μενεῖς πανέρημος ὅλους αἰῶνας...σὸν στυγεροῦς ἔδαφος, ὅτι φαρμακίην ἐπόθησας. But the word is probably used by St John in the wider sense of the witchery of gay and luxurious vice and its attendant idolatries, by which the world was

fascinated and led astray. See xxi. 8, xxii. 15, notes.

24. καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ αἷματα προφητῶν κτλ.] "Ὅτι is to be carried on from v. 23; a further reason for the overthrow of Rome was her bloodguiltiness. Cf. Jer. xxviii. (li.) 35 τὸ αἷμά μου ἐπὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Χαλδαίους, ἐρεῖ Ἱερουσαλὴμ (see also v. 49, Heb.); Ez. xxiv. 6 ὃ πόλις αἱμάτων λέβης κτλ. The blood shed by Rome was not simply that of gladiators 'butchered to make a Roman holiday,' many of whom may have deserved their fate (cf. Dill, *Roman Society*, p. 242), but that also of saints and prophets: cf. xvi. 6, xvii. 6, notes. Αἷματα ἀγίων is sufficiently explained by the massacre of 64 and the recent troubles under Domitian (Clem. R. *Cor.* i, 5 ff.); and among the Roman saints who suffered on both occasions there were doubtless members of the prophetic order (Rom. xii. 6), not to mention St Paul who was a prophet as well as an Apostle. But the responsibility of Rome was not limited to martyrdoms which occurred within the city; the world was under her rule, and the loss of all lives sacrificed (ἐσφαγμένων, cf. v. 9, 12, xiii. 8) throughout the Empire lay at her door. It is remarkable that the same is said of Jerusalem before her fall (Mt. xxiii. 35 ὅπως ἔλθῃ ἐφ' ὑμᾶς πᾶν αἷμα δίκαιον ἐκχυνόμενον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς). On αἷματα see c. xvi. 6, note.



XIX. 1 <sup>1</sup> Μετὰ ταῦτα ἤκουσα ὡς φωνὴν μεγάλην ὄχλου πολλοῦ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ λεγόντων  
<sup>2</sup> Ἀλληλουϊά· ἡ σωτηρία καὶ ἡ δόξα καὶ ἡ δύναμις τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν, <sup>2</sup> ὅτι ἀληθινὰ καὶ δίκαια

XIX 1 μετα ταυτα] pr kai 1 36 38 49 79 91 96 186 al syr<sup>ew</sup> arm aeth | om ως 1 7 12 16 18 38 47 186\* syrr arm | om μεγαλην 1 40 79 vg<sup>cl</sup> | οχλου πολλου] *turbarum multarum* vg<sup>fual</sup> (*tubarum m.* vg<sup>amipss</sup> arm<sup>2</sup>) syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim | και η δοξα και η δυναμις] και η δοξα και η τιμη 1 36 al me κ. η δυν. κ. η δοξα κ. η τιμη syr om κ. η δυναμις arm | του θεου] τω θεω 36 47 vg syrr arm aeth anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim κυριω τω θ. 1

XIX. 1—10. TRIUMPH IN HEAVEN. TWO HALLELUJAH PSALMS; AN ANGELIC MESSAGE.

1 f. μετὰ ταῦτα ἤκουσα ὡς φωνὴν κτλ.] The triumphant shouts which follow are an answer to the appeal in xviii. 20 εὐφραίνου...οὐρανέ, κτλ. The first (1—8) is the *Te Deum* of Heaven ἐπὶ τῇ δικαιοκρίσει τοῦ θεοῦ, as Arethas expresses it. It comes from a 'great multitude,' which reminds the reader of the multitude of vii. 9, but as the Church is called to add her Hallelujah afterwards (v. 5), this first-named ὄχλος πολὺς is probably the Angel host, the μυριάδες ἀγγέλων of Heb. xii. 22, the μυριάδες μυριάδων καὶ χιλιάδες χιλιάδων of Apoc. v. 11. Their paean takes the form of a Hallelujah Psalm.

The liturgical note ⲙⲁⲗⲁⲗⲁⲗⲁ (ⲕⲁⲗⲁⲗⲁ, ἀλληλουϊά (on η for ε see Dalman, *Gr.* p. 152), *alleluia*) occurs at the end of Pss. civ., cv., cxv., cxvi., cxvii., the beginning of Pss. cxi., cxii., and the beginning and end of Pss. cvi., cxiii., cxxxv., cxlvi.—cl. (Heb.), and at the beginning of a few other Psalms in the LXX. which are without it in M. T. (cf. *Intr. to O. T. in Greek*, p. 250). The transliteration ἀλληλουϊά must have come into use among the Hellenistic Jews before the Christian era (cf. Tob. xiii. 18 ἐροῦσιν πᾶσαι αἱ ῥῆμαι αὐτῆς (sc. Ἱερουσαλὴμ) Ἀλληλουϊά, 3 Macc. vii. 13 ἐπιφωνήσαντες τὸ ἀλληλουϊά), and was taken over by the Apostolic Church from the

Hellenistic Synagogue. Like *Hosanna*, this Hebrew word became familiar even to the most unlettered Christians everywhere, rather perhaps through the Easter *Alleluia* than through the influence of the N. T., where it occurs only in this passage; cf. Aug. *enarr. in Pss.* xxi. 24 "his diebus per totum orbem terrarum...dicitur *Amen* et *Alleluia*," and for its early use in these islands see Bede, *H. E.* i. 20, ii. 1. It was hailed as a connecting link between the worship of the Church on earth and the worship of Heaven; cf. Aug. *serm.* cclv. (a paschal sermon): "in hoc quidem tempore peregrinationis nostrae ad solatium viatici dicimus *Alleluia*; modo nobis *Alleluia* canticum est viatoris, tendimus autem per viam laboriosam ad quietam patriam, ubi retractis omnibus actionibus nostris non remanebit nisi *Alleluia*." This view of the word no doubt had its origin in the present passage, where Hallelujah is the keynote of the heavenly hymn of praise.

ἡ σωτηρία καὶ ἡ δόξα καὶ ἡ δύναμις τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν] 'Salvation, glory, and power are our God's'; cf. xii. 10 ἄρτι ἐγένετο ἡ σωτηρία...τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν, and the more usual form in vii. 10 (ἡ σ. τῷ θεῷ ἡμῶν); on ἡ σωτηρία see note on vii. 10. A definite reason is given for the present psalm of praise—the execution of judgement upon Babylon (ὅτι ἀληθινὰ...ὅτι ἔκρινεν κτλ.). For ἀλθ. καὶ δίκ. αἱ κρίσεις σου cf. xv. 3, xvi. 7. The thought of the coming

αἱ κρίσεις αὐτοῦ· ὅτι ἔκρινεν τὴν πόρνην τὴν  
μεγάλην ἣτις ἔφθειρεν τὴν γῆν ἐν τῇ πορνείᾳ  
αὐτῆς, καὶ ἐξεδίκησεν τὸ αἷμα τῶν δούλων αὐτοῦ  
ἐκ χειρὸς αὐτῆς.

3 καὶ δεῦτερον εἶρηκαν Ἀλληλουϊά· καὶ ὁ καπνὸς αὐτῆς 3

2 εφθειρεν] διεφθειρεν Q 130 al<sup>plq</sup>35 Ar εκρινεν A | om εν τη πορνεια αυτης me | πορ-  
νεια CPQ min<sup>pl</sup>] πορνια NA | χειρων vg syr<sup>8w</sup> arm Prim 3 om και 1° 98 syr<sup>8w</sup> |  
ειρηκαν (-κασιν 14 92 94 95)] ειρηκεν Q 130 al<sup>plq</sup>25 me (cum δευτερος) Ar

doom of Babylon has been in view from c. xiv. 7; now at length it is seen in its realization.

The second *ὅτι*, as in xviii. 23 (see note there), justifies the statement introduced by the first. That the Divine judgements are true and just has been shewn anew by His sentence on the Great Harlot (cf. xvii. 1, 5, notes); on *ἐκρινεν* see xviii. 8, 20. *ἣτις* (cf. i. 7 *οἵτινες αὐτὸν ἐξεκέντησαν*, ii. 24 *οἵτινες οὐκ ἔγνωσαν*, xii. 13 *τὴν γυναῖκα ἣτις ἔτεκεν τὸν ἄρσενά*; even in the Apoc. *ὅστις* and *ὅς* are not indistinguishable in meaning) *ἔφθειρεν τὴν γῆν ἐν τῇ πορνείᾳ αὐτῆς*: 'it is just that she who brought moral ruin upon the world should herself lie in ruins.' For the general sense see xiv. 8, xvii. 2, 5, xviii. 3, notes: for *ἔφθειρεν τὴν γῆν* cf. xi. 18 *διαφθεῖραι τοὺς διαφθείροντας τὴν γῆν*, and notes there; the phrase is perhaps suggested here by Jer. xxviii. (li.) 25, where Babylon is *τὸ ὄρος τὸ διεφθαρμένον*, *τὸ διαφθεῖρον πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν*. The uncompounded verb is used freely in an ethical sense; cf. i Cor. iii. 17, xv. 33, Jude 10.

The grounds on which judgement was pronounced against Babylon are again rehearsed, viz.: (1) *πορνεία*, (2) *αἱματεκχυσία*; cf. xviii. 23 ff. *τῶν δούλων αὐτοῦ* here includes both saints and prophets (cf. xviii. 24)—the Church and her leaders. For *ἐκδικεῖν αἷμα ἐκ τινος* see vi. 10; *ἐκδ. ἐκ χειρὸς τινος* is less usual, but cf. 4 Regn. ix. 7, which perhaps is in the Seer's mind: *ἐκδικήσεις τὰ αἵματα τῶν*

*δούλων μου τῶν προφητῶν καὶ τὰ αἵματα πάντων τῶν δούλων Κυρίου ἐκ χειρὸς* (7<sup>12</sup>) *Ἰεζάβελ καὶ ἐκ χειρὸς ὄλου τοῦ οἴκου Ἀχαάβ*. The phrase seems to be 'pregnant'; written at length it would have run: *ἐρύσατο τοὺς δούλους αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῆς, ἐκδικήσας ἐξ αὐτῆς τὸ αἷμα αὐτῶν*.

3. καὶ δεῦτερον εἶρηκαν Ἀλληλουϊά] The shout of praise ends as it began, after the manner of certain of the Hallelujah Psalms (v. 1, note); compare Miriam's repetition of the first distich of the Song of Moses (Ex. xv. 1, 21). Iteration emphasizes, as in Ps. lxi. (lxii.) 12 *ἄπαξ ἐλάλησεν ὁ θεός, δύο ταῦτα ἤκουσα, ὅτι τὸ κράτος τοῦ θεοῦ*; Job xxxiii. 14 *ἐν γὰρ τῷ ἄπαξ λαλήσαι ὁ κύριος, ἐν δὲ τῷ δευτέρῳ*. Thus the second Hallelujah is not merely formal, but adds strength to the first, like the *antiphona* with which the later Church learnt to call attention to the leading idea of a psalm or to the thought on which for the time she wished to lay special emphasis. On the termination of *εἶρηκαν* see WH.<sup>2</sup>, *Notes*, p. 173, W. Schm., p. 113, note, and cf. xviii. 3 *πέπωκαν*, xxi. 6 *γέγοναν*; and on the perfect see iii. 3, v. 7 (note).

καὶ ὁ καπνὸς αὐτῆς ἀναβαίνει κτλ.] With the offering of praise there goes up, instead of incense (viii. 4 *ἀνέβη ὁ καπνὸς τῶν θυμιμάτων*), the smoke which rises perpetually from the embers of the city; cf. xiv. 11 *ὁ καπνὸς τοῦ βασανισμοῦ αὐτῶν εἰς αἰῶνας αἰῶνων ἀναβαίνει*. The same is said of Edom, regarded as an enemy of Israel, in Isa. xxxiv. 9 f.:

4 ἀναβαίνει εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων. <sup>4</sup>καὶ ἔπεςαν οἱ πρεσβύτεροι οἱ εἴκοσι τέσσαρες καὶ τὰ τέσσερα ζῶα, καὶ προσεκύνησαν τῷ θεῷ τῷ καθημένῳ ἐπὶ τῷ  
5 θρόνῳ λέγοντες Ἀμήν, ἀλληλουϊά. <sup>5</sup>καὶ φωνὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ θρόνου ἐξῆλθεν λέγουσα

3 αναβαινει] ανεβαινε 35 38 87 ανεβη 73 79 syr<sup>ew</sup> arm 4 επεσαν Q\*\* min<sup>pl</sup>  
Ar | τεσσαρα PQ min<sup>pl</sup> | τω θρονω] των θρονων P του θρονου I 36 38 49 79 91 96 97  
5 φωνα...εξηλθεν λεγουσαι N\* | απο ACQ min<sup>25</sup> Ar] εκ NP I 31 32 36 47 48 49 79 91  
93 96 al<sup>mu</sup> | θρονου] ουρανου Q I4 92

ἔσται ἡ γῆ αὐτῆς ὡς πίσσα καιομένη νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας, καὶ οὐ σβεσθήσεται εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα χρόνον, καὶ ἀναβήσεται ὁ καπνὸς αὐτῆς ἄνω. The words add a last touch to the description already given (xviii. 21 ff.) of Babylon's utter collapse.

4. καὶ ἔπεςαν οἱ πρεσβύτεροι κτλ.] The Elders and the ζῶα have not been mentioned since xiv. 3. Now that the worship of Heaven is again visible to the Seer, they are discovered in the act of adoration as before (iv. 9 ff., v. 8, 14). As in v. 14 (τὰ τέσσαρα ζῶα ἔλεγον Ἀμήν, καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἔπεςαν καὶ προσεκύνησαν), they assent to the Angels' service of praise, saying the Amen to the celestial Eucharist (1 Cor. xiv. 16)—an attitude which agrees with their character as representatives in Heaven of Nature and the Church (c. iv. 4, 6, note). For ἀμήν in such a connexion see v. 14, vii. 12, and on the word, c. i. 7, note.

5. καὶ φωνὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ θρόνου ἐξῆλθεν λέγουσα Αἰνεῖτε κτλ.] In c. xvi. 17 a voice comes from the Throne, but ἐκ τοῦ ναοῦ, which is not added on this occasion. Here the voice cannot be that either of God, or (as Bousset thinks) of the Lamb; in the latter case we should certainly have had τῷ θεῷ μου, as in iii. 12, and not τῷ θ. ἡμῶν. It remains that one of the Angels of the Presence is the speaker. The voice summons all the Servants of God, i.e. the whole Church, which is now called to add its tribute to that of the Angels, the ζῶα, and the

representative Elders. The call αἰνεῖτε κτλ. comes from the Hallelujah Psalm cxxxiv. (cxxxv.) 1, 20 αἰνεῖτε (יְבָרְכּוּ) τὸ ὄνομα Κυρίου, αἰνεῖτε, δούλοι Κυρίου, ...οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον. In the original הַיְיִהּ יִשְׂרָאֵל are the Priests and Levites who ministered in the Temple (cf. 2 οἱ ἐστῶτες ἐν οἴκῳ Κυρίου), while the הַיְיִהּ יִשְׂרָאֵל are the worshipping Israelites in general; but in St John's adaptation of the words their exact sense is less clear. There is a fairly close parallel in c. xi. 18 δοῦναι τὸν μισθὸν τοῖς δούλοις σου τοῖς προφῆταις καὶ τοῖς ἁγίοις καὶ τοῖς φοβουμένοις κτλ.; see note there. Here the δούλοι probably include the Saints and the Prophets, as in v. 2, and if we read καὶ οἱ φοβ. the latter may be, as in xi. 18, the unbaptized friends of the Church, catechumens, enquirers, and the like; if on the other hand καὶ is to be omitted, οἱ φοβ. is merely a description, somewhat otiose as it may seem, of οἱ δούλοι αὐτοῦ. Οἱ μικροὶ καὶ οἱ μεγάλοι, a phrase characteristic of the book (cf. xi. 18, xix. 18, xx. 12, xxi. 16), but based on the O.T. יְהוָה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל (Gen. xix. 11), and in this connexion perhaps on Ps. cxiii. 21 (cxv. 13) τοὺς φοβουμένους τὸν κύριον τοὺς μικροὺς μετὰ τῶν μεγάλων; it seems here to embrace Christians of all intellectual capacities and social grades, and of all stages of progress in the life of Christ, even the ἐλάχιστοι ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ (Mt. v. 19), and the ἐξουθενημένοι ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ (1 Cor. vi.

Αἰνεῖτε τῷ θεῷ ἡμῶν, πάντες οἱ δοῦλοι  
αὐτοῦ [καὶ] οἱ φοβούμενοι αὐτόν, οἱ μικροὶ<sup>π</sup> καὶ  
οἱ μεγάλοι.

π C

καὶ ἤκουσα ὡς φωνὴν ὄχλου πολλοῦ καὶ ὡς φωνὴν ὁ  
υδάτων πολλῶν καὶ ὡς φωνὴν βροντῶν ἰσχυρῶν,  
λεγοντων

Ἀλληλουϊά, ὅτι ἐβασίλευσεν Κύριος ὁ θεὸς  
ἡμῶν ὁ παντοκράτωρ. ἡχαίρωμεν καὶ ἀγαλ- 7

5 τω θεῷ] τον θεον ι 7 ι3 al<sup>p</sup> Andr Ar | om και 2° NCP (hab AQ min<sup>omn</sup> vid vg syr  
Prim Andr Ar) | οι μικροι] pr και ι 49 al arm 6 ως 1°] om ι\* 8 ι2 3ι 35 87  
Prim post φωνην ponunt 36 syr<sup>ew</sup> | οχλων πολλων syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim | om ως 2° A 6 ι2 94 |  
λεγοντων AP 6 35 36 38 79 87 95] λεγουσων & λεγοντες Q min<sup>plq</sup> 30 anon<sup>aus</sup> λεγοντας ι  
186 al Ar | εβασιλευσεν] + εν ημιν arm | κυριος ο θεος] ο θεος ο κυριος &\* om κυριος ι 8  
ι2 36 186 arm<sup>zoh</sup> om ο θεος syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim | om ημων A ι 49 95 al me arm aeth

4); all are included in the summons to thanksgiving and are capable of bearing a part in it; cf. Bede: "par-  
vitas non nocet ingenii cuius cor et  
lingua Domini laude repleta est." Αἰ-  
νεῖν τῷ θεῷ is an unusual construction;  
WM. (p. 673) compares διδάσκειν τινί  
in c. ii. 14, where see note.

6. καὶ ἤκουσα ὡς φωνὴν ὄχλου πολ-  
λοῦ κτλ.] The voice of a second great  
multitude is wafted across to the  
Seer. If the ὄχλος πολὺς of v. 1 is  
the Angelic Host, that of v. 6 is the  
Universal Church, the innumerable  
multitude described in Apoc. vii. 9.  
The sound of the collective praises  
of the Church was in St John's ears  
like the din of a vast concourse, the  
roar of a cataract (i. 15, xiv. 2), or  
the roll of thunder (vi. 1, x. 3 f.):  
"magna vox camentium magna cordis  
est devotio" (Bede). The words could  
be distinguished. They begin with  
Hallelujah, repeated a fourth time,  
and thus they are connected with  
the triumph of Heaven. But when  
the grounds of the Church's thanks-  
giving are assigned, an entirely new  
note is struck. It is not the doom of  
Babylon for which the Church thanks  
God, but its sequel—the setting up of  
the Kingdom of God—ὅτι ἐβασίλευσεν

Κύριος: cf. Ps. xcvi. (xcvii.) ι ὁ κύριος  
ἐβασίλευσεν (ἡγῆ), ἀγαλλιάσεται ἡ γῆ,  
and see c. xi. 15, 17, and notes there.  
The aorist looks back to the fall of  
Babylon, now *ex hypothesi* past (cf.  
ἔπεσεν... ἔκρινας), seeing in it the epoch  
of the entrance of God upon His  
Reign. The World-power has fallen,  
in order that the spiritual and eternal  
may take its place; for the *deus et do-  
minus noster* of the pagan provincials  
St John substitutes the Κύριος ὁ θεὸς  
ἡμῶν of the Church throughout the  
Empire, of the Saints and the Angels  
on earth and in Heaven. For Κύριος  
or ὁ κύριος in this book = ἡγῆ; see i. 8,  
iv. 8, 11, xi. 17, xv. 3, xvi. 7, xviii. 8,  
xxi. 22, xxii. 5 f., and for παντοκράτωρ  
i. 8 (note), iv. 8, xi. 17, xv. 3, xvi. 7, 14.  
Ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν is used in vv. 1, 5, as well  
as in 6; it is a mode of address which  
angels and members of the Church  
have an equal right to use.

7. χαίρωμεν καὶ ἀγαλλώμεν κτλ.]  
For this combination cf. Mt. v. 12  
χαίρετε καὶ ἀγαλλιᾶσθε (Lc. vi. 23  
χάρητε... καὶ σκιρτήσατε), Ps. xcvi.  
(xcviii.) 4 ἄσατε καὶ ἀγαλλιᾶσθε καὶ  
ψάλατε: ἀγαλλιᾶσθαι and εὐφραίνεισθαι  
are still more frequently found to-  
gether, e.g. Pss. ix. 3, xv. (xvi.) 9, etc.

λιώμεν, καὶ δώσωμεν τὴν δόξαν αὐτῷ, ὅτι ἦλθεν  
ὁ γάμος τοῦ ἀρνίου, καὶ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ ἡτοίμασεν

7 ἀγαλλιωμεν **NA**P 1 12 18 35 36 79 87 95 130] ἀγαλλιωμεθα Q min<sup>pl</sup> Ar | δώσω-  
μεν P 11 79 (δωσομεν **N<sup>c</sup>.a** A)] δωμεν **N<sup>c</sup>\*** Q 1 6 7 14 35 38 47 48 49 50 130 186 al<sup>ms</sup>  
Ar | γυνή (νυμφή **N<sup>c</sup>.c**) ] + νυμφή arm

The active ἀγαλλιᾶν is used only here and in Lc. i. 47 ἡγαλλίασεν τὸ πνεῦμά μου ἐπὶ τῷ θεῷ, with the possible addition of 1 Pet. i. 8 (WH.<sup>2</sup>, *Notes*, p. 176). For δοῦναι τὴν δόξαν αὐτῷ cf. xi. 13, xiv. 7, xvi. 9, and for the form δώσωμεν (if that is to be read) see Mc. vi. 37, note, and W. Schm., p. 107.

ὅτι ἦλθεν ὁ γάμος τοῦ ἀρνίου κτλ.] In these words the reason of the Church's exuberant joy appears, and at the same time there is sounded the first note of transition to the final vision of the book. It is the manner of the writer to throw out hints of the next great scene some time before he begins to enter upon it; thus \*Ἐπεσεν ἔπεσεν Βαβυλῶν is heard in xiv. 8, though the fall itself does not come into sight before c. xvii.—xviii. Here in like manner the Marriage of the Lamb is announced as imminent (ἦλθεν), though a thousand years are yet to pass before its consummation (xx. 3), and the Bride is not revealed until we reach c. xxi.

The conception of a Divine Marriage is deeply rooted in O.T. teaching. God is the Bridegroom of Israel (Hos. ii. 19=21 μνηστεύομαι σε ἑμαυτῷ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα; Isa. liv. 6 οὐχ ὡς γυναῖκα καταλελειμένην καὶ ὀλιγόψυχον κέκληκέν σε ὁ κύριος; cf. Ez. xvi. 1 ff.). In Ps. xlv. (xlv.) "expounded of the Messiah by the Targum and many Jewish scholars, e.g. Kimchi" (Cheyne, *Psalms*, p. 123), the nuptials of the King are depicted at length. All this imagery is taken over by the Gospels, and applied to Christ and the Church; we meet with the νυμφίος (Mc. ii. 19), the νύμφη (Mt. xxv. 1, D), the νυμφών (Mt. xxii. 10), the υἱοὶ τοῦ νυμφῶνος (Mc. l. c.), the φίλος τοῦ νυμφίου (Jo. iii. 29), the

γάμος made by the King for His Son (Mt. xxii. 2 ff.), the ἔνδυμα γάμου (Mt. xxii. 11)—all in a clearly Messianic sense. Nor has St Paul failed to seize on this group of ideas, cf. 2 Cor. xi. 2 ἡρμοσάμην γὰρ ὑμᾶς ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ παρθένον ἀγνήν παραστήσαι τῷ χριστῷ; Eph. v. 25 ff. οἱ ἄνδρες, ἀγαπάτε τὰς γυναῖκας, καθὼς καὶ ὁ χριστὸς ἡγάπησεν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν...τὸ μυστήριον τοῦτο μέγα ἐστίν, ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω εἰς Χριστὸν καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. St John, following St Paul, but with a characteristic independence as to detail, adopts so much of this symbolism as lends itself to his purpose; the marriage, the supper, the bride and her attire enter into his vision; cf. iii. 20, xix. 9, xxi. 2, 9, xxii. 17.

The nuptial festivity (γάμος here, as in Mt. xxii. 8 f., Jo. ii. 1 ff.; elsewhere in N.T. γάμοι) is come (ἦλθεν, as in xi. 18, xiv. 7, 15, xvii. 10); the rejoicings in Heaven are the sign of its arrival; the Bride is ready, the Bridegroom is at hand (v. 11). Ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ: for ἡ γυνὴ = ἡ μεμνηστευμένη cf. Gen. xxix. 21, Deut. xxii. 24, Mt. i. 20, Apoc. xxi. 9. Only three female figures appear in the visions of the Apocalypse—the γυνὴ περιβεβλημένη τὸν ἥλιον of c. xii., the γ. περιβεβλ. πορφυροῦν καὶ κόκκινον of c. xvii. and the γ. περιβεβλ. βύσσινον of c. xix.—the Mother, the Harlot, and the Bride; the first and third present the Church under two different aspects of her life, while the second answers to her great rival and enemy. With ἡτοίμασεν ἑαυτὴν cf. xxi. 2 ἡτοιμασμένην ὡς νύμφην. In Eph. v. 25 ff. the preparation of the Bride is represented as the act of Christ (ἑαυτὸν παρέδωκεν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς, ἵνα αὐτὴν ἁγιάσῃ καθαρίσας τῷ λουτρῷ



ἐαυτήν, ὃ καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῇ ἵνα περιβάληται βύσ- 8  
 σινον λαμπρὸν καθαρὸν· τὸ γὰρ βύσσινον τὰ  
 δικαίωματα τῶν ἁγίων ἐστίν.  
 9 καὶ λέγει μοι Γράψον Μακάριοι οἱ εἰς τὸ δεῖπνον 9

8 λαμπρον καθαρων] λαμπρ. και καθ. Q min<sup>30</sup> syr καθ. και λαμπρ. 1 36 73 79 152  
 sy<sup>75</sup> atm καθ. λαμπρ. 186 9 τον δειπνον Q 16 38 87 98

τοῦ ὕδατος ἐν ῥήματι, ἵνα παραστήσῃ  
 αὐτὸς ἐαυτῷ ἔνδοξον τὴν ἐκκλησίαν κτλ.;  
 see Dean Robinson, note *ad loc.*). Here,  
 though no special emphasis is laid on ἐαυτήν,  
 the complementary truth comes into sight;  
 effort is demanded on the part of Christians,  
 both corporate and personal; for the latter  
 see 1 Jo. iii. 3 ἀγνίζει ἐαυτόν, Jude 21  
 ἐαυτοὺς ἐν ἀγάπῃ θεοῦ τηρεῖτε, and 2  
 Cor. vii. 1 καθαρίσωμεν ἐαυτούς...ἐπιτε-  
 λούντες ἁγίωσύνην.

8. καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῇ ἵνα περιβάληται  
 βύσσινον κτλ.] A Divine gift supplies the  
 Bride with the right and the power to attire  
 herself as she does. Ἐδόθη αὐτῇ (αὐτῷ,  
 αὐτοῖς) is one of the keynotes of this Book,  
 and occurs some twenty times in cc. vi.—xx.  
 The bridal dress—in sharp contrast with that  
 of the Harlot (xvii. 4, xviii. 16)—is of simple  
*byssus*, the fine linen of Egypt; cf. the  
*στολὴ βύσσινος* in which Joseph was arrayed  
 by Pharaoh (Gen. xli. 42). For βύσσινον as  
 a noun see Dan. x. 5 (LXX.) ἐνδεδυμένοι  
 βύσσινον καὶ τὴν ὀσφὺν περιζωσμένοι  
 βυσσίνῳ, and *ib.* xii. 6 f. Λαμπρὸν  
 καθαρὸν: cf. c. xv. 6 ἐνδεδυμένοι λίνον  
 καθαρὸν λαμπρόν.

τὸ γὰρ βύσσινον τὰ δικαίωματα κτλ.]  
 Γάρ introduces the explanation; 'with fine  
 linen, for this clean, glistening, byssus-made  
 fabric represents the righteous actions of the  
 Saints,' the two are equivalents; cf. 1 Jo. iii.  
 4 ἡ ἁμαρτία ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνομία: "sin and law-  
 lessness are convertible terms" (Westcott).  
 For δικαίωμα see xv. 4, note; τὰ δικαίωμα-  
 τα τῶν ἁγίων is the sum of the saintly acts  
 of the members of Christ, wrought in them by His

Spirit, which are regarded as making up the  
 clothing of His mystical Body. As each guest  
 at the wedding feast has an ἔνδυμα γάμου (Mt. xxii. 11),  
 as the Saints are individually clad in robes  
 made white in the Blood of the Lamb (Apoc.  
 vii. 9, 14); so corporately the whole Church  
 is seen to be attired in the dazzling whiteness  
 of their collective purity.

9. καὶ λέγει μοι Γράψον Μακάριοι  
 οἱ εἰς τὸ δεῖπνον κτλ.] The speaker is  
 perhaps the angel-guide of xvii. 1, who now  
 again reveals his presence; for the form  
 γράψον...cf. xiv. 13. Μακάριοι οἱ εἰς  
 τὸ δεῖπνον κτλ. carries the beatitude of  
 xiv. 13 (μακάριοι οἱ νεκροὶ...ἵνα ἀναπαύ-  
 σονται) a step further; rest has now ripened  
 into high festival. The words are a Christian  
 interpretation of the remark which called forth  
 the parable of the Great Supper: μακάριος  
 ὁστις φάγεται ἄρτον ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ  
 θεοῦ—an expectation based on such prophe-  
 cies as Isa. xxv. 6. Cf. Mt. viii. 11 πολλοὶ...ἀνα-  
 κλιθῇσονται μετὰ Ἀβραάμ καὶ Ἰσαὰκ καὶ  
 Ἰακώβ ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν; xxvi.  
 29 ὅταν αὐτὸ πίνω μεθ' ὑμῶν καινὸν  
 ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ πατρός μου; 4 Esdr.  
 ii. 38 "surgite et state et videte numerum  
 signatorum in convivio Domini. qui se de  
 umbra saeculi transtulerunt, splendidas  
 tunicas a Domino acceperunt. recipe, Sion,  
 numerum tuum et conclude candidatos  
 tuos...roga imperium Domini, ut sanctificetur  
 populus tuus, qui vocatus est ab initio." Οἱ  
 εἰς τὸ δεῖπνον κεκλημένοι, cf. Mt. xxii. 3,  
 Lc. xiv. 17; the 'called' here are clearly  
 identical with the κλητοὶ καὶ ἐκλεκτοὶ καὶ  
 πιστοί

τοῦ γάμου τοῦ ἀρνίου κεκλημένοι. καὶ λέγει μοι  
 10 Οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι ἀληθινοὶ τοῦ θεοῦ εἰσίν. <sup>10</sup>καὶ ἔπεσα  
 ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ποδῶν αὐτοῦ προσκυνῆσαι αὐτῷ. καὶ

9 om του γαμου B\* P 1 16 36 79 g me arm | om και λεγει μοι (2°) B\* 6 11 36 38  
 39 | ουτοι οι λογοι + μου B\* syr\* | αληθινοι (pr οι A 4 48 syrgw) του θεου εισιν APQ  
 min<sup>h</sup>q 26 v<sup>g</sup>am dem me syrr Ar] αληθ. εισιν του θεου B\* 1 38 49 79 91 186 του θεου αληθ.  
 εισιν B<sup>c</sup>.a 95 98 v<sup>g</sup>ele tol lips 10 επεσον Q 6 14 29 31 90 95 130 al<sup>est mu</sup> Ar | εμ-  
 προσθεν] ενωπιον Q | προσκυνησαι αυτω (αυτον Q)] και προσεκυνησα αυτω P 73 79 me  
 syrgw arm

of xvii. 14 (where see note). Cf. Primasius: "illos videlicet significans qui *secundum propositum vocati sunt*"; Arethas: καὶ δὴ γε καὶ μετὰ τὴν κλήσιν ἀπύοντες ὡς δεῖ.

καὶ λέγει μοι Οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι ἀληθινοὶ τοῦ θεοῦ εἰσίν.] A second utterance of the angel, setting the seal of Divine truth upon the whole series of revelations now completed (xvii. 1—xix. 9): 'these are God's words, and they are true'; or, reading οἱ ἀληθ., 'these are God's true words.' For οἱ λόγοι τοῦ θεοῦ see xvii. 17, and for the whole phrase xxi. 5, xxii. 6, and the opening words of the Oxyrhynchus Sayings (2nd series, 1904; cf. *Exp. Times*, xv. p. 489 f.).

This solemn claim to veracity does not of course require belief in the literal fulfilment of the details. Apocalyptic prophecy has its own methods and laws of interpretation, and by these the student must be guided. Under a literary form Divine truth expresses and fulfils itself πολυμερῶς καὶ πολυτρόπως; it is only in the Son that it reaches finality.

10. καὶ ἔπεσα ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ποδῶν αὐτοῦ κτλ.] The Seer, overwhelmed by the greatness of the revelation, and realizing that God Himself has spoken in these words of the Angel, prostrates himself before his guide. It can scarcely be that he mistakes an angel for God or for Christ; rather he is tempted by his sense of reverence to a θρησκεία τῶν ἀγγέλων (Col. ii. 18) from which in calmer

moments he would have shrunk. A tendency to Angel-worship lingered long in Asia Minor, as Theodoret witnesses (on Col. l.c.): ἔμεινε δὲ τοῦτο τὸ πάθος ἐν τῇ Φρυγίᾳ καὶ Πισιδίᾳ μέχρι πολλοῦ. οὐ δὴ χάριν καὶ συνελθούσα σύνοδος ἐν Λαοδικεῖ τῆς Φρυγίας νόμῳ κεκώλυκε τὸ τοῖς ἀγγέλοις προσεύχεσθαι· καὶ μέχρι δὲ τοῦ νῦν εὐκτήρια τοῦ ἁγίου Μιχαὴλ παρ' ἐκείνοις καὶ τοῖς ὁμοίοις ἐκείνων ἐστὶν ἰδεῖν. Compare the 35th canon of the Council of Laodicea: οὐ δεῖ Χριστιανοὺς ἐγκαταλείπειν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἀπιέναι καὶ ἀγγέλους ὀνομάζειν κτλ., and the remarks of Hefele *ad l.*; for an investigation into the whole subject see Lueken, *Michael*. St John's repeated reference to his temptation and the Angel's rebuke (cf. xxii. 8 f.) may well be due to his knowledge that such a tendency existed in the Churches to which he wrote.

Some of the Fathers regard this prohibition of Angel worship as peculiar to the New Dispensation; see Gregory *mor.* xxvii. 15, and Bede *ad loc.*: "postquam Dominus Iesus hominem assumptum super caelos elevavit, angelus ab homine timuit adorari, super se videlicet adorans hominem Deum; quod ante incarnationem Domini ab hominibus factum, et nequaquam ab angelis prohibitum esse legimus." But this is a refinement which is not likely to have been present to the mind of the Apocalypticist.

καὶ λέγει μοι Ὁρα μὴ] For ὁρᾶν μὴ see Mc. i. 44 ὅρα μηδενὶ μηδὲν εἶπης; 1 Th.

λέγει μοι "Ορα μή• σύνδουλός σου εἰμι καὶ τῶν ἀδελφῶν σου τῶν ἐχόντων τὴν μαρτυρίαν Ἰησοῦ• τῷ θεῷ προσκύνησον. ἡ γὰρ μαρτυρία Ἰησοῦ ἐστὶν τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς προφητείας.

10 ορα μη] + ποιησης 32 95 Cyp Prim | om σου 2° N\* 6 | τη γαρ μαρτυρια Ι. εστιν η προφητεια αρμ<sup>4</sup> (ε. το οραμα και το πν. της προφητειας αρμ<sup>3</sup>) | προφητειας] αληθειας me

v. 15 ὁράτε μή τις... ἀποδῶ; with regard to the ellipse in ὅρα μή (sc. ποιήσης τοῦτο), as Blass observes (*Gr.* p. 293), it must have been a common one. The Angel disclaims worship on the ground that he is a σύνδουλος of the Seer and of his brother-prophets (cf. xxii. 9 τῶν ἀδελφῶν σου τῶν προφητῶν). That all Christians are σύνδουλοι was taught by the Master (Mt. xviii. 28 ff., xxiv. 40), and realized by the greatest of His servants (Col. i. 7, iv. 7, Apoc. vi. 11). But Angels are servants of the same Lord (Heb. i. 4 ff.), and therefore fellow-servants of the Saints, who will be their equals in the future life (Lc. xx. 35 f. οἱ δὲ καταξιωθέντες τοῦ αἰῶνος ἐκείνου τυχεῖν... ἰσαγγελοὶ... εἰσιν).

τῶν ἐχόντων τὴν μαρτυρίαν Ἰησοῦ κτλ.] For ἔχειν τὴν μ. Ἰησοῦ cf. vi. 9, xii. 17; ἡ μαρτυρία Ἰησοῦ occurs also in i. 2, 9, xx. 4. The question arises in all these cases whether Ἰησοῦ is the genitive of subject or object; in i. 2 the context seems plainly to require the former, and it is natural to make this fact determine the usage of the Apocalypse; on the other hand in several of the later examples 'witness to Jesus' seems more apposite. Here the problem becomes acute, for the meaning of the following words (ἡ γὰρ μαρτυρία κτλ.) depends on the answer it receives. Perhaps the true account of the matter is that the writer, starting in i. 2 with the thought of Christ as the supreme μάρτυς (i. 5, iii. 14), falls insensibly into that of the Church repeating His witness and thus bearing testimony to Him. While

the original sense of ἡ μαρτυρία Ἰησοῦ is never wholly out of sight, the latter probably predominates here. 'Those who have the witness of Jesus' are those who carry on His witness in the world. Such, the Angel says, are the Seer and his brethren the prophets.

ἡ γὰρ μαρτυρία Ἰησοῦ ἐστὶν τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς προφητείας] 'For (cf. the explanatory γάρ in v. 8) the witness of Jesus is the Spirit of prophecy,' i.e. the possession of the prophetic Spirit, which makes a true prophet, shews itself in a life of witness to Jesus which perpetuates His witness to the Father and to Himself. The two things are in practice identical (cf. v. 8, note 2); all true prophets are witnesses of Jesus, and all who have the witness of Jesus in the highest sense are prophets. In 1 Cor. xii. 3 (οὐδεὶς δύναται εἰπεῖν 'Κύριος Ἰησοῦς' εἰ μὴ ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ) St Paul states the general law which St John applies to the special inspiration of the Christian Prophets. The Spirit of prophecy is the Spirit of Jesus (Acts xvi. 7), Who must needs testify of Jesus (Jo. xv. 26). In the prophets of the O.T. the Spirit of Christ bore witness of the coming Passion and Glory; see 1 Pet. i. 11, with Dr Hort's note, and cf. Irenaeus i. 10. 1 καὶ εἰς πνεῦμα ἁγίου, τὸ διὰ τῶν προφητῶν κέκληρυχὸς τὰς οἰκονομίας καὶ τὰς ἐλεύσεις κτλ. Similarly it is the office of N.T. prophecy to bear witness to the Christ as already come and glorified, and to point men to the future Parousia. The Armenian version (see above) supplies an interesting gloss upon this clause.

11 <sup>11</sup>Καὶ εἶδον τὸν οὐρανὸν ἠνεωγμένον, καὶ ἰδοὺ ἵππος λευκός, καὶ ὁ καθήμενος ἐπ' αὐτὸν πιστός [καλούμενος] καὶ ἀληθινός, καὶ ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ κρίνει καὶ

11 εἶδον <sup>NP min<sup>pl</sup></sup> ἰδον <sup>AQ 7 130 186 | ανεωγμενον Q min<sup>pl</sup> Or Ar | om καλουμενος AP 1 4 6 12 17\* 31 32 48 79 186 vg<sup>cod</sup> Hipp Ar (hab <sup>N</sup> et ante πιστος Q min<sup>pl</sup> vg me the syrr aeth Ir<sup>int</sup> Or Cypr Vict Hier anon<sup>aug</sup> Prim)</sup>

11—16. VISION OF THE CROWNED WARRIOR.

11. καὶ εἶδον τὸν οὐρανὸν ἠνεωγμένον, καὶ ἰδοὺ κτλ.] So Ezekiel begins his prophecy (i. 1 καὶ ἐγένετο...καὶ ἠνεώχθησαν οἱ οὐανοί, καὶ εἶδον ὁράσεις θεοῦ); and a similar epiphany is described in 3 Macc. vi. 18 τότε ὁ μεγαλόδοξος θεὸς ...ἠνέφξεν τὰς οὐρανίους πύλας, ἐξ ὧν δεδοξασμένοι δύο φοβεροειδείς ἄγγελοι κατέβησαν. In the Gospels the heavens are opened to Jesus at His Baptism (Mt. iii. 16, Mc. i. 10 εἶδεν σχιζομένους τοὺς οὐρανοὺς, Lc. iii. 21) and He promises a like vision to His disciples (Jo. i. 51 ὄψεσθε τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀνεωγόμενον). Early in the Apocalypse a door is opened in heaven (iv. 1), and the Sanctuary itself is opened more than once (xi. 19, xv. 5); angels frequently descend from heaven (x. 1, xiv. 17, xviii. 1). The present revelation is on a larger scale; the heavens themselves open to disclose the glorified Christ. Sounds from heaven have been heard already (xix. 1); the Bride has made herself ready (v. 7 f.), the marriage supper of the Lamb is at hand (v. 9). But it is neither as the Bridegroom nor as the Lamb that the Christ is now revealed, the parted heavens shew a Figure seated on a white horse, a royal commander, followed by a dazzling retinue.

The words καὶ ἰδοὺ ἵππος λευκός, καὶ ὁ καθήμενος ἐπ' αὐτὸν are repeated from c. vi. 2, where see note. In both passages the 'white horse' is the emblem of victory, for the allegorical sense which Origen (*in Ioann.* t. i. 42, ii. 4) permits himself to give to the horse in the present passage is more curious than convincing. But

the Rider here is not the rider of c. vi.; there we see the Roman Emperor, or possibly the Parthian King, with his bow and wreath (ἔχων τόξον, καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ στέφανος); here the Commander-in-chief of the host of heaven (cf. Jos. v. 14 ἀρχιστράτηγος δυνάμεως Κυρίου), with His sharp sword and many diadems; the superficial resemblance seems to emphasize the points of contrast. In any case no doubt is left as to the personality of the present Rider; He is known as (καλούμενος, cf. Lc. vi. 15 καλούμενον Ζηλωτὴν, viii. 2 ἡ καλουμένη Μαгдаληνή, Acts viii. 10 ἡ καλουμένη Μεγάλη) 'Faithful' and 'True' (*verus*, as Prim., not *vera*, as Vg. here). Both epithets are applied to our Lord in the early chapters of the Book, e.g. i. 5 ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός, iii. 7 ὁ ἅγιος, ὁ ἀληθινός, 14 ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός καὶ ὁ ἀληθινός; for the sense attached to them in this connexion see notes to those passages.

ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ κρίνει καὶ πολεμεῖ] A principal feature in the Messianic character, cf. Isa. xi. 3 ff. οὐ κατὰ τὴν δόξαν κρινεῖ οὐδὲ κατὰ τὴν λαλιὰν ἐλέγξει...καὶ πατάξει τὴν γῆν τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ...καὶ ἔσται δικαιοσύνη ἐξωσμένος τὴν ὁσφὺν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀληθεία ἐπλημένος τὰς πλευράς; see also Ps. Sol. xvii. 23 ff. The Christ who comes is both Judge and Warrior, and He judges first, for in the Divine order judgement precedes victory. His judgements are ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ, for they are God's (cf. xv. 3 δίκαιαι καὶ ἀληθιναὶ αἱ ὁδοὶ σου, xvi. 5 δίκαιος εἶ...ὅτι ταῦτα ἔκρινας, 7, xix. 2 ἀληθινὰ καὶ δίκαιαι αἱ κρίσεις σου); the Seer perhaps mentally contrasts them with the corrupt practices of Eastern courts, and



πολεμεί. <sup>12</sup>οἱ δὲ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ [ὡς] φλόξ πυρός, <sup>12</sup>καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ διαδήματα πολλά, ἔχων ὄνομα γεγραμμένον ὃ οὐδεὶς οἶδεν εἰ μὴ αὐτός,

11 om και πολεμει me 12 ως A 35 36 87 91 95 al vg me syrr arm aeth Ir Or Cyp Prim Ar] om NPQ 1 al<sup>35</sup> Hipp | ονομα γεγραμμενον ο] ονοματα γεγραμμενα α B<sup>c.2</sup> 9 13 16 27 39 arm aeth ονοματα γεγραμμενα και ονομα γεγραμμενον ο Q 130 al<sup>25</sup> syr

the injustice often received at the Proconsul's tribunal. The present tense (κρίνει, πολεμεί) is used because the writer is stating the normal character of Divine judgements and wars, or it may possibly imply that Christ's work as Judge and Warrior is already proceeding in the world, though the tribunal is invisible and no ear hears as yet the din of battle.

12. οἱ δὲ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ ὡς φλόξ πυρός κτλ.] The Seer proceeds from the character of the Rider on the white horse to His person. The 'eyes as a flame of fire' are a reminiscence of the vision in c. i.; cf. i. 14, ii. 18, notes. The next feature is new: ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ διαδήματα πολλά. For διαδῆμα see xii. 3, note, xiii. 1. The Dragon wears a diadem on each of his seven heads; the Wild Beast from the Sea has one on each of his ten horns. As contrasted with the wreath, the fillet was the symbol of Regal power, going with the sceptre (Apul. *met.* 10 "caput strin-gebat diadema candida; ferebat et sceptrum"), and for this reason it was declined by the earlier *principes*: cf. Suet. *Jul.* 79 "[Julius] cum...quidam e turba statuæ eius coronam lauream candida fascia praeligata imposuisset, et tribuni plebis...coronæ fasciam(i. q. τὸ διαδῆμα) detrahi...iussissent, dolens seu parum prospere motam regni mentionem sive, ut ferebat, ereptam sibi gloriam recusandi, tribunos graviter increpitos potestate privavit"; and the somewhat similar story told by Plutarch, *C. Cæs.* 61 φέρον διαδῆμα στεφάνῳ δάφνης περιπεπλεγμένον ᾧρεξε τῷ Καίσαρι...ἀπω-

σαμένον δὲ τοῦ Καίσαρος ἅπας ὁ δῆμος ἀνεκρότησεν κτλ. Christ, who refused the diadem when offered to Him by the Tempter (Mt. iv. 9) was crowned on the merit of His victorious Passion, and now appears wearing not one royal crown alone, but many. For πολλά cf. Andreas: τὰ δὲ πολλά διαδήματα...τὴν κατὰ πάντων αὐτοῦ βασιλείαν τῶν τε ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ γῇ αἰνίσσονται; compare 1 Macc. xi. 13 καὶ εἰσῆλθεν Πτολεμαῖος εἰς Ἀντιοχίαν, καὶ περιέθετο τὸ διαδῆμα τῆς Ἀσίας, καὶ περιέθετο δύο διαδήματα περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ, τὸ τῆς Ἀσίας καὶ Αἰγύπτου. Not Asia only and Egypt and Europe belonged to the Lord's Christ, but all the provinces of God's Universe; cf. Mt. xxviii. 18, Phil. ii. 9, Apoc. i. 18.

ἔχων ὄνομα γεγραμμένον ὃ οὐδεὶς οἶδεν κτλ.] Besides the title 'Faithful and True,' which reputation gave Him, He bore a name written (? upon His forehead; see xiv. 1, xvii. 5) which was known only to Himself; compare ii. 17 ὄνομα καινὸν γεγραμμένον ὃ οὐδεὶς οἶδεν εἰ μὴ ὁ λαμβάνων; iii. 12 γράψω ἐπ' αὐτὸν...τὸ ὄνομά μου τὸ καινόν. A similar mystery attends the name of the Angel who appears to Jacob on the Jabbok (Gen. xxxii. 29 ἵνα τί σὺ ἐρωτᾷς τὸ ὄνομά μου;) and the same answer is made by the Angel to Manoaḥ (Jud. xiii. 18), with the reason added καὶ αὐτὸ ἐστὶν θαυμαστόν: cf. Sap. xiv. 21 τί ἀκωνώνητον ὄνομα. The comment of Andreas seems to be justified: τὸ δὲ ἄγνωστον τοῦ ὀνόματος τὸ τῆς οὐσίας αὐτοῦ σημαίνει ἀκατάληπτον· ταῖς γὰρ οἰκονομίαις ὧν πολυνώμμος, ὡς ἀγαθός, ὡς ποιμήν...καὶ ταῖς ἀποφάσεσιν ὁμοίως, ὡς ἄφθαρτος, ὡς ἀθάνατος...τῇ οὐσίᾳ



13 <sup>13</sup>καὶ περιβεβλημένος ἱμάτιον \* ῥεραμμένον\* αἵματι,  
καὶ κέκληται τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ.

13 ρεραμμενον] περιρεραμμενον <sup>8</sup>\* ερραμμενον Or (cf Ir<sup>int</sup> Cypr anon<sup>aug</sup> Prim) περι-  
ρεραντισμενον <sup>8</sup>ο.ο ρεραντισμενον P 36 ερραντισμενον 32 35 87 95 Hipp Or βεβαμμενον  
AQ 1 130 186 al<sup>pl</sup> arm<sup>1</sup> vid Ar | αιματι] pr εν 6 31 32 33 48 Ar | κεληται] κελητο <sup>8</sup>\*  
(Or) καλειται 1 31 36 48 49 79 91 al Andr Ar vg<sup>clean</sup> tol lip<sup>ms</sup> 5 syr<sup>g</sup> Ir<sup>int</sup> Cypr anon<sup>aug</sup>

ἐστὶν ἀνώνυμος καὶ ἀνέφικτος. Notwith-  
standing the dogmatic helps which the  
Church offers, the mind fails to grasp  
the inmost significance of the Person  
of Christ, which eludes all efforts to  
bring it within the terms of human  
knowledge. Only the Son of God can  
understand the mystery of His own  
Being. The words εἰ μὴ αὐτός do not  
contradict but supplement our Lord's  
own saying in Mt. xi. 27 οὐδεὶς ἐπι-  
γινώσκει τὸν υἱὸν εἰ μὴ ὁ πατήρ. As  
Primasius rightly says: "cavendum  
sane est ne...nomen Filii...aut Patri  
aut Spiritui sancto putetur incogni-  
tum." Οὐδεὶς excludes created beings  
only, not other Persons internal to the  
Life of God.

13. καὶ περιβεβλημένος ἱμάτιον ῥε-  
ραμμένον αἵματι] Dr Hort well observes  
(WH.<sup>2</sup> Notes, p. 139 f.) that "all the  
variations [ἐρραμμένον, περιρεραμμένον,  
ἐρραντισμένον, περιρεραντισμένον, and  
even βεβαμμένον] are easily accounted  
for if the form used was ῥεραμμένον"—a  
fact which, considering the comparative  
paucity of first-rate authorities for the  
text of this Book, seems to justify its  
provisional adoption. It is worthy of  
notice that non-Septuagintal versions  
of Isa. lxiii. 3—the passage on which  
St John's conception appears to be  
based—rendered ܐܢܝܢ by ἐρραντίσθη or  
ἐρράνθη, and that the use of one of  
these verbs is pre-supposed by the  
ordinary Syriac, which has ܐܢܝܢ, and  
possibly also by Dr Gwynn's version  
(Gwynn, p. 85). On the form ῥεραμ-  
μένον see WH.<sup>2</sup> Notes, p. 172.

The Rider's cloak (the ἱμάτιον) is per-  
haps a χλαμύς (Mt. xxvii. 28, 31) or a  
paludamentum, if a Roman General  
is in view. It is dyed or sprinkled

with blood, after the second Isaiah's  
conception of the Divine Conqueror  
from Edom (Isa. lxiii. 1 ff.), a prophecy  
which the later Jews expected to be  
fulfilled in Messianic times, cf. *syn.*  
*Sohar*, p. 113. 23 (Schoettgen, i. p. 1134):  
"futuro tempore Deus...vestmentum  
vindictae induet contra Edom." In  
the original context the blood upon  
the Warrior's dress is that of the  
conquered enemy, who have been  
trampled under foot like grapes in the  
winefat; and this idea is certainly  
present to St John's mind (cf. v. 15).  
But in applying the figure to Christ,  
he could hardly have failed to think  
also of the 'Blood of the Lamb' (i. 5,  
v. 9, vii. 14, xii. 11) which was shed in  
the act of treading the enemy under  
foot. To some extent this probability  
may be held to justify the old inter-  
pretation, that e.g. of Hippolytus (c.  
*Noet.*, ed. Lagarde p. 53 f.: ὁράτε οὖν,  
ἀδελφοί, πῶς ἐν συμβόλῳ τὸ ἱμάτιον τὸ  
ἐρραντισμένον αἵματι τὴν σάρκα διηγῆ-  
σατο, δι' ἧς καὶ ὑπὸ πάθος ἦλθεν ὁ ἀπαθὴς  
τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος), Origen (*in Ioann.*  
t. ii. 4), and Andreas, who writes *ad loc.*:  
ἱμάτιον τοῦ θεοῦ λόγου ἡ παναγία σὰρξ  
αὐτοῦ...ἡ βαφεῖσα ἐν τῷ ἑκουσίῳ πάθει  
τῷ ἰδίῳ αὐτοῦ αἵματι. But this view, if  
admitted, must be kept subordinate to  
the other. In this vision Christ is not  
presented as the Redeemer, but as the  
Judge and Warrior.

καὶ κέκληται τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ὁ λόγος  
τοῦ θεοῦ] In the N.T. the idea of a  
personal Logos seems to be limited to  
the Johannine writings (for Heb. iv.  
12 see Westcott *ad loc.*) and there it  
is found under three forms—ὁ λόγος τοῦ  
θεοῦ (here), ὁ λόγος τῆς ζωῆς (1 Jo. i.  
1), ὁ λόγος (Jo. i. 1 ff.). Of these the

<sup>14</sup>καὶ τὰ στρατεύματα [τὰ] ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ἠκολούθει 14  
αὐτῷ ἐφ' ἵπποις λευκοῖς, ἐνδεδυμένοι βύσσινον λευκὸν

14 τα εν τω ουρανω AP 30 32 47 48 49 50 51 91 95 130 186] om τα **8Q** 1 6 7 11  
12 al<sup>fore</sup>10 των ουρανων (vel του ουρανου) 8 (36) sy<sup>6w</sup> | om τα εν τ. ουρ. me | ηκολουθουν  
186 | εφ ιπποις λευκοις] επι ιππ. λ. Q min<sup>plq80</sup> Or Ar εφιπποι πολλοι 186 | ενδεδυμενοι  
**8\*** 152 Or | βυσσινον λευκον] λευκ. βυσσινον A λευκοβυσσινον 95

present is probably the earliest; the relative use of the term would naturally precede the absolute, and the relation of the Word to God would be the first to present itself. 'Ο λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ (Κυρίου) is a familiar O.T. phrase for a prophetic utterance, which St Luke and St Paul employ for the teaching of Jesus or for the Gospel (Lc. v. 1, viii. 11, xi. 28, Acts vi. 2, xiii. 5, 44, 1 Cor. xiv. 36, 2 Cor. ii. 17, iv. 2, 1 Th. ii. 13 etc.). Meanwhile, the thought had taken root that Jesus is Himself the final and the only perfect revelation of God to man (Heb. i. 1 f.), and St John gave expression to this belief when he applied the term 'Word of God' to the glorified Christ. How far at this stage he had anticipated the doctrine of the Prologue to the Fourth Gospel cannot be determined; but it is difficult to resist the impression that there is some connexion between the present passage and the teaching of the Alexandrine book of Wisdom; cf. Sap. xviii. 15 ὁ παντοδύναμός σου λόγος ἀπ' οὐρανῶν ἐκ θρόνων βασιλείων ἀπότομος πολεμιστῆς εἰς μέσον τῆς ὀλεθρίας ἡλατο γῆς, ξίφος ὃ ξὺ τὴν ἀνυπόκριτον ἐπιταγὴν σου φέρων.

Arethas asks how the giving of this name to Christ is to be reconciled with the statement in v. 12: εἰκός ἐστί τινα ἐπαπορήσαι πῶς ὁ πρὸ μικροῦ ἀνώνυμος χρηματίας καὶ πᾶσιν ἄγνωστος κατὰ τὸ ὄνομα, νῦν ἐνταῦθα Λόγος ὀνομάζεται. His answer is not very convincing; but Apringius at least strikes the right note: "sicut pro ineffabilitate virtutis eius supra fatetur incognitum omnibus eius nomen....ad perfectionem nostrae fidei...Verbum Dei esse significat." No Name of our Lord, not even

ὁ λόγος, is more than a help to faith and a step towards fuller knowledge; cf. note on v. 12.

14. καὶ τὰ στρατεύματα τὰ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ κτλ.] The existence of a celestial 'army' is implied in xii. 7 ὁ Μιχαὴλ καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ τοῦ πολεμήσαι μετὰ τοῦ δράκοντος. In the O.T. **סְבָרָה** (סְבָרָה) is a constant phrase for (1) the ordered ranks of the heavenly bodies (cf. e.g. 2 Esdr. xix. 6 σοὶ προσκυνοῦσιν αἱ στρατεῖαι τῶν οὐρανῶν), and (2) the angelic bodyguard of the Throne of God; see Driver, art. *Host of Heaven*, in Hastings, *D.B.* ii. p. 429 ff. Here the latter are clearly meant. The angelic hosts were at the service of the Incarnate Son even in the days of His Flesh (cf. Mt. xxvi. 53 δοκεῖς ὅτι οὐ δύναμι παρκαλέσαι τὸν πατέρα μου, καὶ παραστήσει μοι ἄρτι πλείω δώδεκα λεγιῶνας ἀγγέλων), and in His exaltation they wait upon His pleasure (Heb. i. 6 ff., cf. Mt. xiii. 41, xvi. 27, xxiv. 31, xxv. 31, Apoc. v. 11 f.). Some of the ancient interpreters thought here of the elect from among mankind (e.g. Apringius: "exercitus qui in caelo est ipsa est sponsa"), or of the "martyrum candidatus exercitus"; but though either of these bodies might, consistently with the usage of the Apoc., be placed in Heaven and clad in white (cf. vii. 9 ff.), yet the general sense of both O. and N.T. points rather to the angelic orders, and Andreas is doubtless right when he says: τὸ δὲ ἀκολουθεῖν αὐτῷ στρατεύματα τὰ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ τὰς οὐρανίας τάξεις σημαίνει. As the Lamb, Christ is followed by the Saints (xv. 4, xvii. 14); but as the Celestial Warrior, coming from Heaven to earth upon

15 καθάρων. <sup>15</sup>καὶ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ ἐκπορεύεται  
 ῥομφαία ὀξεῖα, ἵνα ἐν αὐτῇ πατάξῃ τὰ ἔθνη· καὶ  
 αὐτὸς ποιμανεῖ αὐτοὺς ἐν ῥάβδῳ σιδηρᾷ· καὶ αὐτὸς  
 πατεῖ τὴν ληνὸν τοῦ οἴνου τοῦ θυμοῦ τῆς ὀργῆς τοῦ

14 καθαρων] pr και & 1 al<sup>vixmu</sup> g vg<sup>cle</sup> lps 4,6 the syr<sup>ew</sup> Or 15 εξεπορευετο arm  
 Cyr Prim Hier | οξεια] pr διστομος Q min<sup>plq</sup> 40 vg<sup>cle</sup> tol lps syr\* Cyr anon<sup>aug</sup> Prim  
 Ar | της οργης του θυμου & the Or.

a mission of judgement, He brings with Him His Angels.

On στρατεύματα see ix. 16, note. A στρατεύμα may be a small body of soldiers, such as Herod's bodyguard (Lc. xxiii. 11), or the garrison of the Antonia (Acts xxiii. 10, 27), or a great host, taken in the aggregate (v. 19); in the plural the word = troops, forces, *copiae*. These celestial troops are all cavalry (cf. ix. 16), mounted, like their Captain, on white horses, the symbol and omen of victory. But whereas their Captain is arrayed in a cloak sprinkled with blood, they are clad in pure white *byssus* (cf. v. 8, note). He only has had experience of mortal conflict; for them bloodshed and death are impossible.

15. καὶ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ ἐκπορεύεται κτλ.] Another feature from the vision of c. i.; cf. i. 16, notes. But the sharp sword issuing from the mouth of the Word fulfils a new purpose. The Priest-King, walking in the midst of the churches, uses it to chastise the impenitent members of the Asian congregations (ii. 12, 15 f. μετανόησον οὐν· εἰ δὲ μή, ...πολεμήσω μετ' αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ ῥομφαίᾳ τοῦ στόματος μου). Here its work lies beyond the pale of the Church; the Warrior-King comes to smite the pagan nations with it. St John has in view Isa. xi. 3 ff. οὐ κατὰ τὴν δόξαν κρινεῖ...πατάξει γῆν τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐν πνεύματι διὰ χειλέων ἀνελεί ασεβῆ. The Word of God fights with the sword of the word; His weapons are spiritual and not carnal (2 Cor. x. 4); He smites the nations not by judgements only, but by the forces which reduce them to

the obedience of faith; cf. Apringius: "percutere dicitur...liberare, damnare, iustificare, eripere, salvare." The whole course of 'the expansion of Christianity' is here in a figure: the conversion of the Empire; the conversion of the Western nations which rose on the ruins of the Empire; the conversion of the South and the far East, still working itself out in the history of our own time. In all St John would have seen Christ using the Sword of His mouth; the white horse and his Rider, the diadem-crowned head, the invisible armies of Heaven.

καὶ αὐτὸς ποιμανεῖ αὐτοὺς ἐν ῥάβδῳ σιδηρᾷ: an image already familiar to readers of this book (ii. 27, xii. 5, where see notes); the same blending of the metaphor of Isa. xi. and Ps. ii. is to be observed in Ps. Sol. xvii. 26 f.: ἐκτρίψαι ὑπερηφανίαν ἀμαρτωλοῦ ὡς σκεὺν κεραμέως· ἐν ῥάβδῳ σιδηρᾷ συντρίψαι πᾶσαν ὑπόστασιν αὐτῶν· δλεθρεῦσαι ἔθνη παράνομα ἐν λόγῳ στόματος αὐτοῦ—a coincidence which may be explained by supposing that St John here follows a Jewish tradition already existing in the century before Christ. The sense is clear. The work of the Pastor, the Guide and Ruler of souls (1 Pet. ii. 25), follows that of the Evangelist; the heathen are first to be reduced to obedience, and then brought under the discipline of Christ.

καὶ αὐτὸς πατεῖ τὴν ληνὸν τοῦ οἴνου κτλ.] The repetition of καὶ αὐτὸς adds solemnity; Christ Himself is in all this movement, by whatever ministry He may work. And His work in the world is not all redemptive or restorative; it

θεοῦ τοῦ παντοκράτορος. <sup>16</sup>καὶ ἔχει ἐπὶ τὸ ἱμάτιον <sup>16</sup>καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν μηρὸν αὐτοῦ ὄνομα γεγραμμένον Βασιλεὺς βασιλέων καὶ κύριος κυρίων.

<sup>17</sup>Καὶ εἶδον ἓνα ἄγγελον ἐστῶτα ἐν τῷ ἡλίῳ, <sup>17</sup>

16 om ἐπὶ το ἱματιον καὶ A | ἱματιον]+αυτου 87 152 syr<sup>g</sup> | om ἐπὶ 2° N 17 εἶδον NP min<sup>pl</sup>] ἰδον AQ 7 14 36 92 130 186 | ενα αγγελον] αλλον αγγ. N 36 me the syr<sup>g</sup> arm αγγελον Q 130 al<sup>fere</sup>30 syr anon<sup>aug</sup>

has its terrible side. The ληνός of judgement and its wine of wrath have been mentioned already more than once; for the first see xiv. 19 f., notes, and for the second, xiv. 8, 10, xvi. 19; now we learn by Whom the winepress is trodden, though this has already been suggested by v. 13, with its reference to Isa. lxiii. 1 ff.

16. καὶ ἔχει ἐπὶ τὸ ἱμάτιον κτλ.] While He is known to Himself by a name which is hidden from all others, and to the Churches as the Word of God, He has a third name which all can read, for it is displayed on His habit where it falls over the thigh. 'Ἐπὶ τὸ ἱμάτιον καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν μηρὸν αὐτοῦ,' 'on the cloak and on that most exposed part of it which covers the thigh,' where it cannot escape notice. Modern commentators quote Cic. *Verr.* iv. 43 "signum Apollinis pulcherrimum, cuius in femore literulis minutis argenteis nomen Myroniserat inscriptum"; Paus. *Eliac.* (Wetstein): ἀνδρὸς εἰκὼν...ἐλεγγείον δὲ ἐπ' αὐτὸ γεγραμμένον ἐπὶ τοῦ μηροῦ; the Apocalyptist, perhaps, has in view some equestrian statue at Ephesus similarly inscribed. The allegorical meaning which the ancient interpreters offer (e.g. Primasius: "femore illius posteritas seminis designatur in quo benedicentur omnes gentes") is improbable; nor can we press τὸ ἱμάτιον αὐτοῦ after the manner of Aprin-  
gius, who writes: "in veste, id est, in sacramento Dominici corporis scriptum legitur nomen eius 'Rex regum,'" meaning apparently that the glorified humanity of the Lord sufficiently proclaims His universal Sovereignty.

The title Βασιλεὺς κτλ. is given to the Lamb in xvii. 14, where see notes; the changed order can hardly be more than accidental.

"Sic semper Verbum Dei," writes Irenaeus (iv. 20. 11), after quoting the three visions of the exalted Christ in Apoc. i., v., xix., "velut lineamenta rerum futurarum habet, et velut species dispositionum Patris hominibus ostendebat, docens nos quae sunt Dei."

17—21. OVERTHROW AND END OF THE BEAST AND THE FALSE PROPHET.

17 f. καὶ εἶδον ἓνα ἄγγελον ἐστῶτα ἐν τῷ ἡλίῳ κτλ.] As in xviii. 21, a single angel suffices for the task. He takes up a position in the sun, whence he can deliver his message to the great birds of prey that fly high in the zenith (ἐν μεσουρανήματι: cf. viii. 13, xiv. 6, notes); he is sent to summon them to the battlefield which is presently to be strewn with the bodies of the King's enemies. The imagery is borrowed from Ez. xxxix. 17 ff., where the slaughter of Gog is described: εἰπὼν παντὶ ὀρνέῳ πετεινῷ...συναχθήτε ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν περικύκλω ἐπὶ τὴν θυσίαν μου, ἣν τέθυκα ὑμῖν θυσίαν μεγάλην...καὶ φάγεσθε κρέα καὶ πίεσθε αἷμα. κρέα γιγάντων (G<sup>1</sup>7<sup>1</sup>3<sup>1</sup>) φάγεσθε, καὶ αἷμα ἀρχόντων τῆς γῆς πίεσθε...καὶ ἐμπλησθήσεσθε ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης μου ἵππον καὶ ἀναβάτην καὶ γίγαντα καὶ πάντα ἄνδρα πολεμιστήν. The same idea is to be found in Mt. xxiv. 28 ὅπου ἓν ἢ τὸ πῶμα, ἐκεῖ συναχθήσονται οἱ ἄετοί. Carrion, even a single corpse, has a magnetic attraction for vultures, and here is a field piled with the dead, a



καὶ ἔκραξεν [ἐν] φωνῇ μεγάλῃ λέγων πᾶσιν τοῖς  
 ὀρνέοις τοῖς πετομένοις ἐν μεσουρανήματι Δεῦτε,  
 18 συνάχθητε εἰς τὸ δεῖπνον τὸ μέγα τοῦ θεοῦ, <sup>18</sup> ἵνα  
 φάγητε σάρκας βασιλέων καὶ σάρκας χιλιάρχων καὶ  
 σάρκας ἰσχυρῶν καὶ σάρκας ἵππων καὶ τῶν καθημένων  
 ἐπ' αὐτούς, καὶ σάρκας πάντων ἐλευθέρων τε καὶ  
 19 δούλων καὶ μικρῶν καὶ μεγάλων. <sup>19</sup> καὶ εἶδον τὸ  
 θηρίον καὶ τοὺς βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς καὶ τὰ στρατεύματα

17 ἐκραξεν] ἐκραξεν Q 12 95 vg<sup>tol</sup> | ἐν φωνῇ BQ 2 14 16 92 al<sup>fers</sup> 10 (om ἐν AP min<sup>pl</sup>  
 vg Andr Ar) | om πασιν 95 syr<sup>g</sup> | πετωμένοις P min<sup>mu</sup> | om συναχθητε 1 186 Prim |  
 τον δεῖπνον 4 6 8 16 29 31 32 35 41 42 94 95 96 al | τον μεγαν 6 16 31 32 35 38 39 48  
 51 55 87 94 του μεγαλου 1 36 49 74 186 vgl<sup>ips</sup> 6 arm<sup>2</sup> aeth 18 om και σαρκας  
 χιλιαρχων 1 49 | επ αυτους A 14 92 | επ αυτων PQ min<sup>fers</sup> omn Andr Ar επ αυτοις B |  
 παντων (απ. Q\*)] pr των 130 Ar om παντ. 1 152 me syr<sup>g</sup> arm<sup>2</sup> | om τε 1 6 al<sup>pauc</sup> | om  
 και 7<sup>o</sup> Q 9 14 30 36 al | μικρων + τε Q min<sup>pl</sup> 30 | μεγαλων] pr των B 95 19 ειδον P  
 min<sup>pl</sup> ιδον BQ 7 36 92 130 | και τα στρατ.] κατα στρατ. B\* κατα τα στρατ. B<sup>c.a</sup>

great repast spread by the hand of God (τὸ δεῖπνον τὸ μέγα τοῦ θεοῦ); or in Ezekiel's words, a sacrificial feast spread on God's table for all the vultures of the sky. In Ezekiel only the bodies of the great are offered to the birds of prey; in St John's conception all the slain lie together; not only kings and captains (χιλιάρχοι, *tribuni*, cf. vi. 15, note), but the rank and file, made up of all sorts and conditions of men free and bond (vi. 18, xiii. 16), small and great (xi. 13, xiii. 16, xix. 5, xx. 12). The great war between Christ and Anti-christ, which is now about to enter upon its final stage, draws its recruits from every class, and in war there is no respect of persons.

Is this battle to be identified with that of Har Magedon (xvi. 16), and with that of Gog and Magog (xx. 8 ff.)? In c. xvi. the forces are seen gathering for battle, but the battle is not yet begun; and there seems to be no reason why we should not find its consummation here; see note on xvi. 14. It is more difficult to correlate the present passage with xx. 8 f.; the battle of Gog and Magog follows the

thousand years, and *prima facie* is distinct from the battle of c. xix., and later; see notes *ad loc.* It may be pointed out, however, (1) that xix. 17 ff. and xx. 8 f. are based on the same passage in Ezekiel, and (2) that in the Apocalypse priority in the order of sequence does not always imply priority in time.

On σάρκας see xvii. 16, note.

19. καὶ εἶδον τὸ θηρίον καὶ τοὺς βασιλεῖς κτλ.] When the Beast was last seen (xvii. 16 f.), he was in league with the ten kings who were to bring about the destruction of Babylon. It was foreseen by the Seer that the kings would ultimately turn their arms against the Lamb (ib. 14). This development has now been reached; Babylon is no more, but the Beast survives, and is allied against Christ with the powers which have risen on the ruins of Rome. They are now called οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς—the representatives of the מְלָכֵי הָעוֹלָם (Ps. ii. 2) who are the hereditary foes of the Lord's Anointed. In c. xvii. the Beast's allies are uncrowned (v. 12 βασιλείαν οὐκ ἔλαβον, ἀλλὰ ἐξουσίαν



αὐτῶν συνηγμένα ποιῆσαι τὸν πόλεμον μετὰ τοῦ καθημένου ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου καὶ μετὰ τοῦ στρατεύματος αὐτοῦ. <sup>20</sup> καὶ ἐπιάσθη τὸ θηρίον καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ ὁ 20 ψευδοπροφήτης ὁ ποιήσας τὰ σημεῖα ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ,

19 αὐτῶν] αὐτοῦ A 6 11 37 | τὸν πόλεμον] om τὸν P 1 6 al<sup>sat</sup>mu Andr | τ. ἵππου]+  
τοῦ λευκοῦ me 20 μετ αὐτοῦ NP (ο μετ αὐτοῦ ο) 14 37 38 49\*\* 79 91 96 vg  
syr<sup>sw</sup> Prim] οἱ μετ αὐτοῦ A 41 me μετὰ τούτου 1 49\* al<sup>vid</sup> ο μετ αὐτοῦ Q min<sup>tere</sup>30  
syr arm<sup>1</sup> Ar

ὡς βασιλεῖς μίαν ὥραν λαμβάνουσι μετὰ τοῦ θηρίου), but St John foresees that they will be succeeded by crowned heads; out of the confusion of the age which saw the fall of Rome there will rise a new order with duly constituted powers. These, however, so far as they lend their authority to the Beast (xvii. 13), i.e. so far as they inherit the selfish and worldly policy of the Empire, will be animated by the same spirit, and the Seer sees them in the end banded together, like Herod and Pontius Pilate, to wage the war (τὸν πόλεμον) foretold in xvii. 14 and even in Ps. ii.

In what form this prediction will fulfil itself cannot be conjectured. But it seems to point to a last struggle between Society and the Church, or rather between Christ and Antichrist. Those who take note of the tendencies of modern civilization will not find it impossible to conceive that a time may come when throughout Christendom the spirit of Antichrist will, with the support of the State, make a final stand against a Christianity which is loyal to the Person and teaching of Christ.

Ὁν τοῦ στρατεύματος αὐτοῦ as contrasted with τὰ στρατεύματα αὐτῶν Andreas makes the shrewd remark: τοὺς τῷ χριστῷ ἐπομένους ἐνικῶς στρατεύμα προσηγόρευσε διὰ τὸ τῆς γνώμης ἐναίον ἐλλημα τῆς πρὸς τὸν θεὸν λόγον εὐαρεστήσεως. There is a certain unity which comes from making common cause in evil-doing (xvii. 13, 17), but it has its limits and is apt to

break down when personal interests differ; the unity of the heavenly στρατεύματα, when engaged in the service of God and of Christ, is indissoluble. Even the Church on earth in its last struggle with Antichrist may be expected to present an unbroken front to the foe; a grave common danger will go far to cancel mutual distrust.

20. καὶ ἐπιάσθη τὸ θηρίον καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ ὁ ψευδοπροφήτης] The imagery of the battlefield is carried on; the course of the battle is not recorded, but its issue is stated. The Beast, who had been the prime mover in the revolt against the King of kings, when the day was manifestly lost, made an effort to escape; but his flight was intercepted, and he was seized. For πιάζειν, said to be a Doric form of πιάσκειν which was perpetuated in Hellenistic Greek, see W. Schm. p. 50; πιάζειν occurs in Mic. vi. 15 πιάσεις ἐλαίαν, Lc. vi. 38 μέτρον καλὸν πεπιεσμένον; for the meaning 'seize,' 'arrest,' cf. Cant. ii. 15, Sir. xxiii. 21, Jo. vii. 30, 32, 44, x. 39, xi. 57, Acts xii. 4, 2 Cor. xi. 32. With the Beast was found his subservient ally, the False Prophet (cf. Tert. *de res. carn.* 25 "bestia antichristus cum suo pseudo-propheta"), i.e. the Second Beast of c. xiii. 11 ff.; on this identification see xvi. 13, note. Τὰ σημεῖα, not 'miracles' (A. V.), but "the signs" (R. V.), i.e. those described in xiii. 13 ff., where see notes. The Seer still has in view the magic art practised by the priests of the Caesar-temples,

ἐν οἷς ἐπλάνησεν τοὺς λαβόντας τὸ χάραγμα τοῦ  
θηρίου καὶ τοὺς προσκυνούντας τῇ εἰκόνι αὐτοῦ.  
ζῶντες ἐβλήθησαν οἱ δύο εἰς τὴν λίμνην τοῦ πυρός  
21 τῆς καιομένης ἐν θείῳ. <sup>21</sup> καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ ἀπεκτάνθησαν

20 το χάραγμα] την χαριν arm<sup>4</sup> | τη εικονι B<sup>c.a</sup> AP min<sup>foreomn</sup> Andr Ar (την εικονα  
B<sup>\*</sup> 38 39)] το χάραγμα Q | ζωντες] pr και 130 | εβληθησαν] βληθησονται 1 36 38 | om  
οι δυο arm | της καιομενης BAP vg aeth Prim] την καιομενην Q min<sup>omn</sup>vid Ar | εν  
θειω] εν τω θ. 1 35 36 49 79 87 185 al και θειου syr<sup>ew</sup>

but though he can only express himself in the terms of existing conditions, his words may be held to cover all forms of religious or irreligious fanaticism, all the juggling and dishonesties of false cults and creeds, whether pagan or Christian or openly antichristian. When Beatus writes: "pseudo-prophetae sunt praepositi...pseudo-episcopi et sacerdotes eorum similes mali," he is wrong only in limiting his interpretation to Christian false prophets; the world is full of systems which misinterpret God and His relation to the creature, and these are not to be overlooked. On ἐν οἷς ἐπλάνησεν τοὺς λαβόντας τὸ χάραγμα τοῦ θηρίου κτλ. see the notes to xiii. 16, xiv. 9 ff., xvi. 2, xx. 4.

ζῶντες ἐβλήθησαν οἱ δύο εἰς τὴν λίμνην τοῦ πυρός κτλ.] As the two had fought together against Christ, so they will ultimately fall together; the day that sees the end of a false statecraft will see also that of a false priestcraft. The punishment of the Beast is suggested by Daniel's account of the fate of his fourth Beast (vii. 11 Th. ἐθεώρουν...ἕως ἀνῆρέθη τὸ θηρίον καὶ ἀπόλετο, καὶ τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ ἐδόθη εἰς καῦσιν πυρός: the meaning being that the Fourth Empire "is to be utterly brought to an end" (Driver). Ζῶντες adds to the horror of the picture; cf. Num. xvi. 30 καταβήτωσαν ζῶντες εἰς ἄδου, repeated in Ps. liv. (iv.) 15; the Greek classical writers use the same figure, e.g. Soph. *Ant.* 920 ζῶσ' εἰς θανάτων ἔρχομαι κατασκάψας. Λίμνη (*stagnum*, Prim., Vg.) is a comparatively shallow pool or

lake; Ps. cvi. (cvii.) 35 (A) ἔθετο ἔρημον εἰς λίμνας ὑδάτων; Cant. vii. 4 ὡς λίμναι ἐν Ἑσβεβών; 1 Macc. xi. 35 τὰς τοῦ ἀλὸς λίμνας (salt basins near the Dead Sea); Lc. v. 1 f., viii. 22 f., 33 (the Lake of Gennesaret). Thus the λίμνη τοῦ πυρός stands in marked contrast with the ἄβυσσος (ix. 1 ff., xx. 1 ff.); the Beast and False Prophet are not cast into a bottomless dungeon, to be kept in safe custody, but into a pool of blazing sulphur, where they will be consumed. It is the utter destruction and consumption of the two systems which is in view; like Babylon (xvii. 16, xviii. 8), they are to be burnt with fire; not a vestige of them will be left in the new order. Ἡ λίμνη τ. π. κτλ., or an equivalent phrase, occurs again in xx. 10, 14 f., xxi. 8; the use of the definite article on its first appearance seems to imply that the conception was already familiar to the Asian Churches; compare xi. 7 τὸ θηρίον κτλ., note. Possibly it was a local expression for the γέεννα τοῦ πυρός which was familiar to Palestinian Christians (Mt. v. 22 ff., Mc. ix. 43, note, Jac. iii. 6; cf. *Secrets of Enoch*, x. 2 "a gloomy fire is always burning, and a fiery river goes forth," with Charles's note); καιομένης ἐν θείῳ, however, points rather to the story of Sodom and Gomorrah (Gen. xix. 24; cf. Ez. xxxviii. 22). Τῆς καιομένης, if original, can only be a slip due to hasty writing or dictation; cf. xxi. 8 τῇ λίμνῃ τῇ καιομένῃ. For θεῖον see ix. 17 f., xiv. 10, notes.

21. καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ ἀπεκτάνθησαν κτλ.] The rest of the enemy, the kings and

ἐν τῇ ῥομφαίᾳ τοῦ καθημένου ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου τῇ ἐξελεύσῃ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ, καὶ πάντα τὰ ὄρνεα ἐχορτάσθησαν ἐκ τῶν σαρκῶν αὐτῶν<sup>†</sup>.

<sup>†</sup> Καὶ εἶδον ἄγγελον καταβαίνοντα ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, I XX.

21 ὄρνεα] θηρία A<sup>\*vid</sup>

XX 1 εἶδον ~~κ~~ min<sup>pl</sup>] ἰδον A Q 7 92 130 | ἀγγελον] pr αλλον B<sup>c.a</sup> (16) 32 (39) sy<sup>rw</sup> arm<sup>exc4</sup> aeth anon<sup>aug</sup> | om εκ του ουρ. B<sup>\*</sup> (hab B<sup>c.a</sup>)

their hosts (v. 19), were not cast, like the Beast and the Prophet, into the Lake of Fire, but slain outright by the sword of the Word; contrast *Ascension of Isaiah* iv. 14 (ed. Charles, p. 33), "He will drag Beliar into Gehenna, and also his armies." That this wholesale slaughter is to be understood in a purely spiritual sense is clear from the words τῇ ἐξελεύσῃ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ which follow. The sword is that of which St Paul speaks in Eph. vi. 17 τὴν μάχαιραν τοῦ πνεύματος, ὃ ἐστὶν ῥῆμα θεοῦ, and the action of the living Word who wields it may be illustrated by Heb. iv. 12 ζῶν γὰρ ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἐνεργῆς καὶ τομώτερος ὑπὲρ πᾶσαν μάχαιραν δίστομον καὶ δῦκνούμενος ἄχρι μερισμοῦ ψυχῆς καὶ πνεύματος, ἀρμών τε καὶ μνηλῶν. In interpreting, room should probably be allowed for punitive as well as for restorative operations; the Word slays by pronouncing judgement as well as by reducing to the obedience of faith. But it is probably the latter process which is chiefly in view; the slaying of the ἔχθρα εἰς θεόν, of the self which resists Christ; cf. Gal. ii. 19 f., vi. 14, and for the exact figure, though used with a somewhat different reference, Eph. ii. 16 ἀποκτείνας τὴν ἔχθραν. Thus the vision of the victorious Word fulfils itself in any movement which leads to conversions on a great scale, such as that which attended the preaching of Boniface; and it may find a more complete accomplishment at a time yet future, when Christ will work through some new Apostle of the Gentiles for the ὑπακοή ἐθνῶν (Rom. xv. 18).

καὶ πάντα τὰ ὄρνεα ἐχορτάσθησαν ἐκ τῶν σαρκῶν αὐτῶν] See v. 17 f., notes. The words belong to the scenery of the context, and need no precise interpretation such as that of Andreas (ὄρνεα δὲ τοὺς ἀγγέλους ὠνόμασεν), or of Primasius ("invitantur spirituales ad caenam"). The number of the slain justified the anticipations of the angel who invited all the vultures of the world to feast upon them. Schoettgen quotes a Rabbinical parallel, *syn. Sohar*, p. 114, n. 25 "illo tempore cum Deus vindictam exercebit pro populo suo Israel, carnibus hostium illorum caenabuntur omnes bestiae mensibus xii, et aves cibum exinde habebunt vii annos."

XX. 1—6. THE THOUSAND YEARS OF SATAN'S CAPTIVITY AND THE MARTYRS' REIGN.

I. καὶ εἶδον ἄγγελον καταβαίνοντα ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κτλ.] The formula καὶ εἶδον does not, like μετὰ ταῦτα εἶδον, determine the order of time in which the vision was seen relatively to the visions which precede it, but merely connects it with a series of visions which for whatever purpose the writer has seen fit to bring together in this part of his book; cf. xix. 11, 17, 19, xx. 4, 11, 12, xxi. 1, and contrast μετὰ ταῦτα εἶδον in xviii. 1, and μετὰ τ. ἤκουσα in xix. 1. It must not, therefore, be assumed that the events now to be described chronologically follow the destruction of the Beast and the False Prophet and their army.

In the present vision, as in that of c. xviii., an angel descends from heaven, charged with a special mission (xviii. 1, note). He carries the key (on κλεῖν

ἔχοντα τὴν κλεῖν τῆς ἀβύσσου καὶ ἄλυσιν μεγάλην  
2 ἐπὶ τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ. <sup>2</sup>καὶ ἐκράτησεν τὸν δράκοντα,  
ὁ ὄφης ὁ ἀρχαῖος, ὅς ἐστιν Διάβολος καὶ ὁ σατανᾶς,  
3 καὶ ἔδησεν αὐτὸν χίλια ἔτη, <sup>3</sup>καὶ ἔβαλεν αὐτὸν εἰς

1 κλειν **NAQ** min<sup>35</sup> κλειδα 1 7 al **Ar** | επι την χειρα **AQ** min<sup>pl</sup> **Andr Ar** | εν τη  
χειρι **Σ** 38 syrr arm 2 ο οφης ο αρχαιος **A** | τον οφιν τον αρχαιον **ΣQ** min<sup>omn</sup> vid **Andr**  
**Ar** | ος **AQ** min<sup>omn</sup> vid | ο **Σ** | διαβολος] **pr** ο **Σ** 14 38 79 97 **Ar** (om **AQ** min<sup>pl</sup> **Andr**) | ο  
σατανας] **om** ο 1 130 186 al<sup>sat</sup> mu + ο πλανων την οικουμενην ολην **Q** 186 al<sup>tere</sup> 35 **syrr Ar**  
2-3 om χιλια ετη και εβαλεν αυτον **Σ** (propter homoeotel)

= κλειδα see i. 18, note) which unlocks the mouth of the shaft that leads down into the Abyss; cf. ix. 1 ἡ κλεῖς τοῦ φρέατος τῆς ἀβύσσου (note). Ἡ ἄβυσσος stands here in sharp contrast with ἡ λίμνη (xix. 20); the locked dungeon with its black and bottomless depths forms an antithesis to the open, shallow pool of fire.

The angel who is charged with the key of the Abyss carries also a manacle; on ἄλυσιν as distinguished from πέδη see Mc. v. 4, note, and Acts xii. 7 ἐξέπεσαν αὐτοῦ αἱ ἀλύσεις ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν; and cf. Lightfoot, *Philippians*, p. 8, note 2. The fetter is of great size, being intended to hold a prisoner of no ordinary strength—one stronger than Samson (Jud. xvi. 6 ff.), stronger than the 'Legion' who tore asunder the chains that secured the Gerasene (Mc. l.c.); an ἰσχυρός than whom there is but one stronger (Lc. xi. 21 f.). The great chain lies on the angel's hand (ἐπὶ τὴν χεῖρα = ἐπὶ τῆς χειρός = nearly ἐν τῇ χειρὶ, cf. i. 16, 20), ready for use as soon as he comes upon the criminal.

2. καὶ ἐκράτησεν τὸν δράκοντα κτλ.] The Dragon, who from the first (xiii. 2, 4, notes) has been behind the revolt led by the Beast and False Prophet, but hitherto has escaped justice, is now seized and chained: on κρατεῖν followed by the acc. see ii. 1, note. Ὁ ὄφης ὁ ἀρχαῖος, ὅς ἐστιν κτλ., a parenthesis (cf. i. 5, ii. 13, notes) borrowed from xii. 9, where see note. For the present the Dragon is not slain or consumed, but only made a

prisoner (for ἔδησεν in this sense see ix. 14, and cf. Mt. xxvii. 2, Mc. vi. 17, Lc. xiii. 16, Acts xii. 6, xxii. 5) for a term of a thousand years, i.e. a long period of time, a great epoch in human history; cf. Andreas: χίλια δὲ ἔτη οὐ πάντως τὰ τοσαῦτα τῷ ἀριθμῷ νοεῖν εὐλογον· οὐδὲ γὰρ περὶ ὧν φησὶν ὁ Δαυὶδ (Ps. civ. = cv. 8)...εἰς χιλίας γενεὰς δεκάκις ἐκατὸν ταύτας ἀριθμῆσαι δυνάμεθα, ἀλλὰ τὰς πολλὰς; Beatus: "pro eloquendi modo dicit, sicut est illud intellegendum *in mille generationes*, cum non sint mille." For the interpretation of this period see the third note on v. 6, below.

3. καὶ ἔβαλεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν ἄβυσσον κτλ.] Satan, powerless in the hands of the angel, who exercises Divine power (Andreas: ἵνα δείξῃ καὶ τῶν λειτουργικῶν δυνάμεων τοῦτον ἥττονα κατὰ δύναμιν), and fettered, is flung down the shaft into the Abyss, the mouth of which is at once locked and made secure. The Abyss is the destination to which the 'Legion' looks forward (Lc. viii. 31 παρεκάλουν αὐτὸν ἵνα μὴ ἐπιτάξῃ αὐτοῖς εἰς τὴν ἄβυσσον ἀπελθεῖν), and it is under the charge of the Angel Abaddon (Apollyon) (ix. 11, note), who is by some interpreters identified with Satan himself, and is at least a kindred power. Thus the Dragon's committal is in effect a limitation to his proper sphere of influence; already he has been cast out of Heaven (xii. 9), now he is cast out of the earth, and returns to his own place.

τὴν ἄβυσσον, καὶ ἔκλεισεν καὶ ἐσφράγισεν ἐπάνω αὐτοῦ, ἵνα μὴ πλανήσῃ ἔτι τὰ ἔθνη, ἄχρι τελεσθῇ τὰ χίλια ἔτη· μετὰ ταῦτα δεῖ λυθῆναι αὐτὸν μικρόν χρόνον. <sup>4</sup> καὶ εἶδον θρόνους, καὶ ἐκάθισαν ἐπ' αὐτούς, 4

3 επανω αυτου] εμμενως αυτον A | πλανηση (-σει B) A 1 79 95] πλανα Q min<sup>40</sup> Ar | om ετι 1 14 40 me aeth anon<sup>aug</sup> | τα χιλια] om τα 1 12 79 186 | μετα ταυτα] pr και 1 al<sup>mu</sup> vg<sup>cl</sup> dem lipse 6 me arm aeth Andr Ar μετα δε τ. 29 30 130 syr 4 ειδον B 1 186 al<sup>p1</sup>] ιδον A Q 7 92 130

Ἐσφράγισεν ἐπάνω αὐτοῦ—a last precaution taken to prevent escape. Not only is the pit's mouth shut and locked; it is sealed. In c. v. 1 seven seals guard the secrets of a papyrus roll; in vii. 2 a seal stamps the Divine impress upon the servants of God. The use of the seal here is parallel to that described in Mt. xxvii. 66 ἡσφαλίσαντο τὸν τάφον σφραγίσαντες τὸν λίθον μετὰ τῆς κουστωδίας; cf. *Ev. Petr.* 8 ἐπέχρισαν ἐπὶ τὰ σφραγίδας. The purpose of sealing the entrance to a prison was to prevent any attempt at escape or rescue passing unobserved; see Dan. vi. 17, LXX. ὅπως μὴ...ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτὸν ἀνασπάσῃ ἐκ τοῦ λάκκου, and cf. Bel 11 ff.

[ἵνα μὴ πλανήσῃ κτλ.] The confinement of Satan to the Abyss is not so much a punitive as a precautionary measure; so long as he is in the Abyss, he cannot deceive the nations, as he had been used to do. To mislead on a great scale is his business and *raison d'être*; see xii. 9 ὁ πλανῶν τὴν οἰκουμένην ὅλην, and cf. Jo. viii. 44 ὅταν λαλῇ τὸ ψεῦδος, ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων λαλεῖ, ὅτι ψεύστης ἐστὶν καὶ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ. Now his activity is checked for a season; the great malefactor is in custody, and there is no fear that he will break his prison while his term of imprisonment lasts. Afterwards he must be released for a little while: *μικρόν* is relative, as in Jo. vii. 33, xii. 35, Apoc. vi. 11—the release will be brief in comparison with the captivity. But short or long, it must come; there is a necessity for it (δεῖ), founded on

some mystery of the Divine Will. This use of δεῖ, frequent in the N.T. (Mt. xxiv. 6, xxvi. 54, Mc. viii. 31, ix. 11, xiii. 7, Lc. xxiv. 26, 44, Jo. xii. 34, xx. 9, Acts xvii. 3, xxiii. 11; in this book, i. 1, iv. 1, xi. 5, xiii. 10, xvii. 11) occurs first in the versions of Daniel ii. 28, 45 where ἂ δεῖ γενέσθαι = ܐܕܝܢ ܕܝܚܝܬ. It is in vain to speculate on the grounds of this necessity, but it may be that the Christian nations which have long acquiesced in the faith without conviction will need to be sifted before the end; cf. Lc. xxii. 31 ἰδοὺ ὁ σατανᾶς ἐξηγήσατο ὑμᾶς τοῦ σιναῖσαι ὡς τὸν σίτον. A short exposure to the stress of Satan's ἐνέργεια πλάνης (2 Th. ii. 11) may suffice to separate the wheat from the chaff.

4. καὶ εἶδον θρόνους, καὶ ἐκάθισαν ἐπ' αὐτούς κτλ.] Another vision, which is shewn by the sequel (v. 7 τὰ χίλια ἔτη) to be synchronous with Satan's captivity. The scene is from Daniel vii. 9 ἐθεώρουν ἕως ὅτε θρόνοι ἐτέθησαν; the indefinite ἐκάθισαν, which follows here, resembles Dan. vii. 26 τὸ κριτήριον ἐκάθισεν, 'the court sat'; the plural is perhaps meant to include Christ and His assessors, the Apostles (Mt. xix. 28) and Saints (1 Cor. vi. 3); cf. Dan. vii. 22 τὸ κρίμα ἔδωκεν ἁγίοις Ὑψίστου. To these is given the right of pronouncing sentence (κρίμα); they are invested with judicial authority. On θρόνος see ii. 13, note; it is here the judge's chair, placed upon the βῆμα, where he sits to hear cases and deliver judgement; cf. Jo. xix. 13 ὁ



καὶ κρίμα ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν πεπελεκισμένων διὰ τὴν μαρτυρίαν Ἰησοῦ καὶ διὰ τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ, καὶ οἵτινες οὐ προσεκύνησαν τὸ θηρίον οὐδὲ τὴν εἰκόνα αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐκ ἔλαβον τὸ χάραγμα ἐπὶ τὸ μέτωπον καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν χεῖρα αὐτῶν· καὶ ἔζησαν καὶ

4 των πεπελεκισμενων (-κημενων 130)] τας πεπελεκισμενας συγ των πεπολεμημενων A | την μαρτυριαν] το ονομα arm<sup>4</sup> Cyp<sup>r</sup> | om δια 2<sup>o</sup> me | του θεου] αυτου 130 | και οιτινες] ει τινες ουν N | τω θηριω 1 32 49 90 91 95 al Andr | ουδε] ουτε 1 186 al<sup>permu</sup> Andr | τη εικονι 7 49 91 95 al<sup>mu vid</sup> | το μετωπον] των μετωπων 7 12 16 39 79 94 130 + αυτων 1 49 79 91<sup>vid</sup> al vg<sup>tol lips 4</sup> me arm aeth | om επι 2<sup>o</sup> me | τας χειρας 94 vg sy<sup>r ew</sup> | om και εζησαν me

οὖν Πειλᾶτος...ἐκάθισεν ἐπὶ βήματος; *Ev. Petr.* 3 ἐκάθισαν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ καθέδραν κρίσεως; Acts xxv. 6, 17, 1 Cor. vi. 4 τούτους καθίζετε, i.e. 'make judges.' The picture presented to the mind is that of a state of society in which Christian opinion is dominant, and positions of influence and authority are held by believers and not, as in the age of St John, by pagans and persecutors.

καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν πεπελεκισμένων κτλ.] Sc. εἶδον. In vi. 9 the souls of the martyrs were seen under the Altar, crying for vengeance. It has now been awarded (xix. 2 ἐξεδίκησεν τὸ αἷμα τῶν δούλων αὐτοῦ), and they appear again, living and reigning with Christ. For ἐσφαγμένων (vi. 9, xviii. 24), which associated the martyrs with the Sacrificed Lamb (v. 6, 9, 12, xiii. 8), the Apocalyptist now writes πεπελεκισμένων, 'beheaded with the πέλεκυς (*securis*), the traditional instrument of capital punishment in republican Rome, which, though under the Empire superseded by the sword (Acts xii. 2), still lingered in the memory of the provincials; cf. Diod. Sic. xix. 101 ῥαβδίσας ἐπελέκισε κατὰ τὸ πατριον ἔθος; Polyb. i. 7. 12 μαστιγώσαντες ἅπαντας κατὰ τὸ παρ' αὐτοῖς ἔθος ἐπέλεκισαν. The Seer still has in his mind the martyrs of his own age, the victims of Nero and Domitian. With διὰ τὴν μαρτυρίαν Ἰησοῦ cf. i. 9, xii. 17, xix. 10,

notes; and for διὰ τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ see i. 9, vi. 9.

καὶ οἵτινες οὐ προσεκύνησαν τὸ θηρίον κτλ.] Cf. Cyprian, *ad Fortun.* 12 "vivere omnes dicit et regnare cum Christo, non tantum qui occisi fuerint sed quique in fidei suae firmitate et Dei timore perstantes imaginem bestiae non adoraverint." The triumph of Christ is shared not by the martyrs only but by all who under the sway of the Beast and the False Prophet suffered reproach, boycotting, imprisonment, loss of goods, or other inconveniences, though they did not win the martyr's crown: cf. xiii. 15, xiv. 9 ff., xvi. 2, xix. 20, notes. Καὶ οἵτινες introduces a second class of persons, 'confessors,' and others who were faithful in the age of persecution, with special reference to those who in St John's day were resisting the Caesar-worship.

καὶ ἔζησαν καὶ ἐβασίλευσαν μετὰ τοῦ χριστοῦ χίλια ἔτη] The Christ Who suffered under Tiberius now lives (i. 18) and reigns, as the vision of c. xix. has shewn (*vs.* 12, 16), and His life and royalty are to be shared for a thousand years by the martyrs and confessors of the Church. Ὁ χριστός occurs in the Apocalypse only in xi. 15, xii. 10, xx. 4, 6, and is probably in each instance a reminiscence of Ps. ii. 2. The Lord's Anointed, against Whom the kings of the earth conspired, has

ἐβασίλευσαν μετὰ τοῦ χριστοῦ χίλια ἔτη. <sup>5</sup>οἱ 5  
λοιποὶ τῶν νεκρῶν οὐκ ἔζησαν ἄχρι τελεσθῇ τὰ χίλια  
ἔτη. αὕτη ἡ ἀνάστασις ἡ πρώτη. <sup>6</sup>μακάριος καὶ ὁ  
ἅγιος ὁ ἔχων μέρος ἐν τῇ ἀναστάσει τῇ πρώτῃ· ἐπὶ

4 χίλια ετη] τα χ. ε. Q min<sup>pl</sup> syr Ar χιλιοις ετεσιν 130 5 om οι λοιποιοι...χ.  
ετη 8 7 8 14 29 92 al<sup>20</sup> syr (propter homoeotel) | οι λοιποιοι] pr και Q 1 12 26 31 al<sup>pl</sup> 12  
vg<sup>dem</sup> lirs 4\*\* me Andr Ar | τ. νεκρων] τ. ανθρωπων Q 32 34 eorum Vict Aug Prim |  
εζησαν AQ min<sup>fero</sup> 20 vixerunt vg me Aug Prim Ar] ανεζησαν Vict<sup>vid</sup> (revixerunt) ave-  
στησαν I 6 om και αγιος 14 92 Or<sup>int</sup> | επι] pr οτι arm

triumphed over His enemies, and His victory ensures that of those who have fought on His side.

5. οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν νεκρῶν οὐκ ἔζησαν ἄχρι τελεσθῇ τὰ χίλια ἔτη] To infer from this statement, as many expositors have done, that the ἔζησαν of v. 4 must be understood of bodily resurrection, is to interpret apocalyptic prophecy by methods of exegesis which are proper to ordinary narrative. The Seer merely guards against the impression that he had referred to the General Resurrection, which will follow and not precede the Thousand Years of the Martyrs' reign. On ἔζησαν = ἀνέζησαν see ii. 8, note, and for ἄχρι τελεσθῇ cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 219.

Αὕτη ἡ ἀνάστασις ἡ πρώτη: this, i.e. the return of the martyrs and confessors to life at the beginning of the Thousand Years, is the First Resurrection. It belongs to the Apocalypticist's view of things to see the great realities of life and death arranged in antithetical pairs, in which one of the two facts belongs to the present order, and the other, its greater counterpart, to the future; cf. xxi. 1 ὁ πρῶτος οὐρανός, ἡ πρώτη γῆ, contrasted with οὐρ. καινός, γῆ καινή; ii. 11, xx. 6, 14, xxi. 8 ὁ θάνατος ὁ δεύτερος or ὁ δ. θάνατος, implying a πρῶτος θάνατος, though the latter is not expressly named. So here the First Resurrection is one which takes effect in the present life, in contrast with that which belongs to the new order and is to be introduced by the

Parousia. There is nothing analogous in this to 1 Th. iv. 16 οἱ νεκροὶ ἐν Χριστῷ ἀναστήσονται πρῶτον, for πρῶτον is there in antithesis to ἔπειτα ἡμεῖς οἱ ζῶντες κτλ., i.e. the dead in Christ are contrasted with His members who will be living upon earth at the time of His coming. Nor again is 1 Cor. xv. 23 really parallel; there St Paul defines the order in which the Resurrection will take place at the Second Advent, and his words (ἔπειτα οἱ τοῦ χριστοῦ ἐν τῇ παρουσίᾳ αὐτοῦ) are not limited, as St John's are, to the martyrs and confessors, but embrace all loyal members of the Church. Hence Origen's remark (fragm. in Isa. ap. Pamph. *Apol.* 7) is inapplicable here: "considerandum est...ne forte dividi possit omnis resurrectionis ratio in duas partes, id est in eos qui salvandi sunt iustos, et etiam in eos qui cruciandi sunt peccatores." On the probable meaning of St John's First Resurrection see note after v. 6.

6. μακάριος καὶ ἅγιος ὁ ἔχων μέρος κτλ.] A fifth Apocalyptic beatitude (cf. i. 3, xiv. 13, xvi. 15, xix. 9, xxii. 7, 14), distinguished from the other six by the addition of ἅγιος to μακάριος. He to whom this μακαρισμός belongs is not only happy, but holy; he is in the highest degree worthy of the name of Saint; he is beatified, he is canonized by the voice of the Spirit of Jesus. With ὁ ἔχων μέρος ἐν τ. ἀ. cf. Jo. xiii. 8 οὐκ ἔχεις μέρος μετ' ἐμοῦ, and the use of τὸ μέρος in xxi. 8, xxii. 19.

τούτων ὁ δεύτερος θάνατος οὐκ ἔχει ἐξουσίαν, ἀλλ'

ὁ θάνατος ὁ δεύτερος 1 49 79 al<sup>vid</sup> me | ἀλλα Ν

The grounds of the beatification are added. (1) 'Over these (i.e. ἐπὶ τῶν ἐχόντων μέρος κτλ.) the Second Death (see below, v. 14, note) has no control'; the first is past already and for them there remains no other. The words recall Rom. vi. 9 οὐκέτι ἀποθνήσκει, θάνατος αὐτοῦ οὐκέτι κυριεύει, but the reference there is to the first death only. (2) 'On the contrary (ἀλλ') they shall be priests of God and the Christ'; cf. i. 6 ἐποίησεν ἡμᾶς...ἱερεῖς τῷ θεῷ καὶ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ; v. 10 ἐποίησας αὐτοὺς τῷ θεῷ ἡμῶν...ἱερεῖς. The destiny purchased by the Christ for all Christians will be realized in those who partake in the First Resurrection; for them priestly service in the glory of its ideal perfection is an accomplished fact. The inclusion of Christ with God in the Object of Divine service is peculiar to this passage, but it agrees with what has been said in c. v. 8 ff. as to the joint worship of God and of the Lamb by heavenly beings, and with the general tendency of the Book to regard Christ as the Equivalent of God. (3) There is yet a third reason for the μακαρισμός of the martyrs and confessors; 'they shall reign with the Christ during the thousand years' (i.e. those mentioned in v. 4). Priesthood and royalty are the mutually complementary aspects of the service of God, "cui servire regnare est"; cf. i. 6, v. 10, xxii. 3, 5, notes. It is important to notice that no hint is given as to where this service is to be rendered and this royalty to be exercised; ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς (c. v. 10) has no place here either in v. 4 or in v. 6, and must not be read between the lines.

Any serious attempt to interpret the vision of the Thousand Years must begin with an examination, however cursory, of contemporary Jewish belief upon the subject of

the Messianic Reign. (1) While the O.T. represents this Reign as permanent (Dan. ii. 44, vii. 27; cf. Jo. xii. 34), the pseudepigraphic writers of 100 B.C.—100 A.D., whether influenced by Persian eschatology, as Briggs suggests (*Messiah of the Gospels*, p. 15 f.) or by the hopes of an unsettled age, looked for a temporary triumph of righteousness before the consummation of all things; see Charles, *Eschatology*, p. 200 ff. (2) To this golden age varying periods were assigned; thus in *Tanchuma* 7, in answer to the question 'How long are the days of the Messiah?', R. Akiba replies, 'Forty years'; other Rabbinic computations give 100, 600, 1000, 2000, 7000 years (Weber, *Jüd. Theologie*<sup>2</sup>, p. 372 f.; while in 4 Esdr. vii. 28 we read: "revelabitur enim filius meus [Iesus] cum his qui cum eo, et iocundabit qui relictis sunt annis quadringentis"). (3) In Enoch xci. ff. human history is divided into weeks, of which the eighth and ninth witness the victory of righteousness, while the tenth is that of the final judgement, followed by the creation of a new heaven and the beginning of an eternal order. The later Slavonic Enoch (*Secrets of E.* xxxiii. 1 f., ed. Charles, p. 46) makes the duration of the world a single week of seven days, each day consisting of 1000 years, to be succeeded by an eighth day in which there are "neither years nor months nor weeks nor days nor hours," i.e. Eternity. This conception of a week of *millennia* took root in early Christian thought, and support for it was found in an allegorical treatment of Gen. ii. 1 ff. coupled with Ps. lxxxix. (xc.) 4; cf. Barn. ep. 15. 4 προσέχετε, τέκνα, τί λέγει τὸ Συντελέσειεν ἐν ἑξ ἡμέραις· τοῦτο λέγει ὅτι ἐν ἑξακισχiliois ἔτεσιν συντελέσει Κύριος τὰ σύμπαντα, ἡ γὰρ ἡμέρα παρ' αὐτῷ (σημαίνει) χιλία ἔτη; Iren. v. 28. 3 ἡ γὰρ ἡμέρα Κυρίου

ἔσονται ἱερεῖς τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ χριστοῦ, καὶ βασι-  
λεύσουσιν μετ' αὐτοῦ [τὰ] χίλια ἔτη.

6 εσονται] εἰσιν arm | του θεου κ. του χριστου] pr και ε τω θεω κ. τω χριστω 38  
sysew | βασιλευουσιν Α | τα χ. ετη] om τα Α 130 186 al<sup>p</sup> arm Andr Ar

ὡς ἡ ἔτη· ἐν ἐξ οὗν ἡμέραις συντετέ-  
λεσται τὰ γεγονότα· φανερόν οὖν ὅτι ἡ  
συντέλεια αὐτῶν τὸ 5 ἔτος ἐστί; Clem.  
Al. *strom.* iv. 25, § 161 ὁ χρόνος...ὁ διὰ  
τῶν ἑπτὰ περιόδων τῶν ἀριθμουμένων εἰς  
τὴν ἀκροτάτην ἀνάπαυσιν ἀποκαθιστάς.  
The idea existed also in Zoroastrian-  
ism (Hastings, *D. B.* iv. 990 b), but  
the Judæo-Christian tradition rests  
clearly and sufficiently on the O.T.

It can scarcely be doubted that  
St John's mind was familiar with these  
conceptions; yet he employs them  
with considerable reserve. Either  
from (3), or perhaps from the O.T.  
itself (Ps. *l.c.*, cf. 2 Pet. iii. 8), he  
has adopted the symbolical term of  
1000 years, whilst (1) has been so far  
used that he assigns this limit to the  
reign of the martyrs with Christ. But  
St John does not commit himself to  
a reign upon earth. When Dr Charles  
writes (*Eschatology*, p. 349): "the  
martyrs...reign with Christ personally  
on earth for a thousand years (xx.  
4—6), with Jerusalem as the centre  
of the kingdom," he introduces into  
the eschatology of this passage ideas  
collected from cc. v. 10, xx. 9, and  
xxi. 10.

Early Christian interpretation fell  
into the same snare. Thus Justin, in  
answer to Trypho the Jew, admits  
(*dial.* 80 f.): ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ εἴ τινές εἰσιν  
ὀρθογνώμονες κατὰ πάντα Χριστιανοὶ καὶ  
σαρκὸς ἀνάστασιν γενήσεσθαι ἐπιστά-  
μεθα, καὶ χίλια ἔτη ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ  
οικοδομηθεῖσιν καὶ κοσμηθεῖσιν καὶ πλα-  
τυνθεῖσιν, ὡς οἱ προφῆται Ἰεζεκιὴλ καὶ  
Ἡσαίας (lxv. 17 ff.) καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ὁμο-  
λογοῦσι; adding after a little: παρ'  
ἡμῖν ἀνὴρ τις ὃ ὄνομα Ἰωάννης, εἰς τῶν  
ἀποστόλων τοῦ χριστοῦ, ἐν ἀποκαλύψει  
γενομένη αὐτῷ χίλια ἔτη ποιήσιν ἐν  
Ἱερουσαλὴμ τοὺς τῷ ἡμετέρῳ Χριστῷ  
πιστεύσαντας προεφῆτευσεν, where ἐν

Ἱερουσαλὴμ has been suggested by  
Isa. *l.c.*, or imported from c. xxii. 5,  
which refers to the final state. The  
same confusion appears in Tertullian,  
*adv. Marc.* iii. 24: "confitemur in  
terra nobis regnum repromissum,  
sed ante caelum, sed alio statu, ut-  
pote post resurrectionem, in mille  
annos in civitate divini operis  
Hierusalem caelo delata." Still  
further from St John's thought is the  
picture of sensuous bliss derived by  
Papias (cf. Eus. *H. E.* iii. 39) from an  
apocryphal source (see Iren. v. 33. 3 f.,  
and Charles's note on *Apoc. Baruch*,  
xxix. 5), and strangely ascribed to our  
Lord, and the grosser views attributed  
to Cerinthus (*ap.* Eus. iii. 28 λέγων  
μετὰ τὴν ἀνάστασιν ἐπίγειον εἶναι τὸ  
βασιλεῖον τοῦ χριστοῦ, καὶ πάλιν ἐπι-  
θυμίαις καὶ ἡδοναῖς ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ  
τὴν σάρκα πολιτευομένην δουλεύ-  
ειν κτλ.). There were, however, even  
in Justin's days many Christians who  
refused to accept the chiliastic inter-  
pretation of St John's vision, as Justin  
himself candidly confesses (*l.c.* πολλοὺς  
δ' αὖ καὶ τῶν τῆς καθαρᾶς καὶ εὐσεβοῦς  
ὄντων Χριστιανῶν γνώμης τοῦτο μὴ γνω-  
ρίζειν ἐσημάναι σοι). At Alexandria  
in the third century a materialistic  
chiliasm was strongly condemned by  
Origen (*de princ.* ii. 11. 2), and Diony-  
sius (*ap.* Eus. *H. E.* vii. 25; ed. Feltoe,  
p. 115); but no thorough examination  
of this passage, with a constructive  
purpose, seems to have been under-  
taken by the Alexandrian school. To  
Augustine the Church owes the first  
serious effort to interpret Apoc. xx.  
(*de civ. Dei* xx. 7 ff.). He confesses  
that he had at one time been disposed  
to adopt a modified chiliasm, in which  
"deliciae spirituales" were substituted  
for the sensuous expectations of the  
early *milliarii*. But a longer study



of the subject led him to a different conclusion. He had learned to see in the captivity of Satan nothing else than the binding of the strong man by the Stronger than he which the Lord had foretold (Mc. iii. 27, Lc. xi. 22); in the thousand years, the whole interval between the first Advent and the last conflict; in the reign of the Saints, the entire course of the Kingdom of Heaven; in the judgement given to them, the binding and loosing of sinners; in the first resurrection, the spiritual share in the Resurrection of Christ which belongs to the baptized (Col. iii. 1). This exegesis finds a place in most of the ancient commentators, both Greek and Latin, who wrote after Augustine's time.

There are points at which the Augustinian interpretation forsakes the guidance of St John's words; it overlooks, e.g., the limitation of the first Resurrection to the martyrs and confessors. But on the whole it seems to be on right lines. The symbolism of the Book is opposed to a literal understanding of the Thousand Years, and of the resurrection and reign of the Saints with Christ. It is "the souls" of the martyrs that St John sees alive; the resurrection is clearly spiritual and not corporeal. Augustine's reference to the parable of the Strong Man armed is illuminating in a high degree, even if it is impossible to press it to the precise conclusion which he reached.

Turning back to the vision itself, we observe that it has points both of contact and of contrast with the Vision of the Two Witnesses in *c.* xi. 3 ff. In each a definite time is fixed—in *c.* xi. 1260 days, in *c.* xx. 1000 years. If the 1260 days symbolize the duration of the triumph of heathenism (xi. 2 f., notes), the 1000 years as clearly symbolize the duration of the triumph of Christianity. In *c.* xi. 11 ff. the Two Witnesses after their martyrdom rise and ascend to heaven in the sight of their enemies; in *c.* xx. 4 ff. the souls of the martyrs and con-

fessors live and reign with Christ. In both passages we have virtually the same fact symbolized, viz. the victory of the principles for which the martyrs died and the confessors endured hardship and loss. How short the age of persecution would be, when compared with the duration of a dominant Christianity, is shewn by the adoption of a term of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years in the one case and of 1000 years in the other. Blessed and holy, indeed, were those who by their brief resistance unto blood secured for the Church so long a continuance of peaceful service; they would live and reign with Christ as kings and priests in the hearts of all succeeding generations of Christians, while their work bore fruit in the subjection of the civilized world to the obedience of the faith.

If this or some similar interpretation be accepted, the question remains at what epoch the great chapter in history represented by the Thousand Years began. An obvious answer would be, 'With the Conversion of Constantine, or of the Empire.' If, however, the visions are to be regarded as following one another in something like chronological order (but see *v.* 1, note), St John has in view the moment of the overthrow of the Beast and the False Prophet, i.e. the final break up of the Roman world-power and its ally, the pagan system of priestcraft and superstition. But possibly the question, like many another raised by this Book, admits of no precise answer. The Seer of the Apocalypse does not anticipate history; he is content to emphasize and express in apocalyptic language the principles which guide the Divine government of the world. That the age of the Martyrs, however long it might last, would be followed by a far longer period of Christian supremacy during which the faith for which the martyrs died would live and reign, is the essential teaching of the present vision. When, under what circumstances, or by what means this happy



<sup>7</sup>§ Καὶ ὅταν τελεσθῇ τὰ χίλια ἔτη, λυθήσεται ὁ 7 § the  
 σατανᾶς ἐκ τῆς φυλακῆς αὐτοῦ, <sup>8</sup>καὶ ἐξελεύσεται 8  
 πλανῆσαι τὰ ἔθνη τὰ ἐν ταῖς τέσσαρσιν γωνίαις τῆς  
 γῆς, τὸν Γῶγ καὶ Μαγῶγ, συναγαγεῖν αὐτοὺς εἰς

7 οταν τελεσθῇ] μετα Q 7 14 29 92 min<sup>plq</sup> 20 arm Ar 8 τα εθνη] pr παντα &  
 79 syr<sup>ew</sup> arm<sup>1</sup> | τα εν] om τα & 14 29 35 87 92 130 the syr<sup>ew</sup> arm<sup>1</sup> | τεσσαρσιν]  
 τετρασι & | τον Γωγ] pr και 79 arm | Μαγωγ] pr τον &<sup>c.a</sup> Q min<sup>pl</sup> | συναγαγειν] pr και  
 & 11 (12) 17 31 32 79 186 vg syr<sup>ew</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> aeth Aug Prim

result should be attained, St John does not foresee, and has not attempted to explain. It might have been well if students of his book had always followed the example of this wise reserve.

7—10. AFTER THE THOUSAND YEARS. RELEASE OF SATAN: WAR OF GOG AND MAGOG.

7. καὶ ὅταν τελεσθῇ τὰ χίλια ἔτη, λυθήσεται κτλ.] ‘Whensoever the thousand years shall end, Satan shall be released.’ The use of the future tense is carried on from *v.* 6 into *vv.* 7, 8, with the result that this part of the vision assumes the form of a prophecy. The δεῖ λυθῆναι αὐτὸν μικρὸν χρόνον of *v.* 3 is at length to be accomplished; the thousand years of the Martyrs’ Reign (now identified with the thousand years of Satan’s captivity; cf. *vv.* 2—5) being ended, he will be set free from his prison (for this sense of φυλακή see ii. 10, and cf. xviii. 2, note), and troublous times will begin again. As the Seer ascribes the first persecution under Nero to Satan’s wrath at his expulsion from Heaven (xii. 13, note), so the final outbreak of hostility against the Church is attributed to his return to the earth after long imprisonment in the Abyss.

8. καὶ ἐξελεύσεται πλανῆσαι τὰ ἔθνη κτλ.] Cf. Bede: “*exibit... in apertam persecutionem de latebris erumpet odiorum.*” A thousand years have wrought no change in Satan’s methods; no sooner has he been set free than he is at his old work of deceiving the world (*v.* 3, note), and turning it

against the Church; his limitations removed, the ἐνέργεια πλάνης begins again. Τὰ ἐν ταῖς τέσσαρσιν γωνίαις τῆς γῆς (see *c.* vii. 1, note), i.e. all the nations of the world, however remote; cf. Ez. vii. 2 τὸ πέρας ἦκει ἐπὶ τὰς τέσσαρας πτέρυγας τῆς γῆς, i.e. on the whole land. The movement which St John foresees is not dictated by an imperial policy, but is the result of a common impulse which will seize men of all races and nationalities.

τὸν Γῶγ καὶ Μαγῶγ] Magog (מָגוֹג) appears first in Gen. x. 2 (see Driver’s note); but the immediate reference here is to Ez. xxxviii.—xxxix., where the prophet conceives of a great invasion of the land of Israel by Gog (גִּיג), whom he connects with the land of Magog (xxxviii. 2 ἐπὶ Γῶγ καὶ τὴν γῆν τοῦ Μαγῶγ), and describes as the prince of Rosh, Meshech, and Tubal—the two last usually identified with tribes inhabiting the S. and S.E. shores of the Euxine. “The expedition imagined by the prophet is no doubt modelled upon the great irruption of the Scythians into Asia (Hdt. i. 104—6) which took place in 630 B.C.” (Driver on Gen. i.c.). Josephus identifies Magog with the Scythians (*antt.* i. 6. 1 Μαγῶγης δὲ τοὺς ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ Μαγῶγας ὀνομασθέντας ὄκισεν, Σκύθας δὲ ὑπ’ αὐτῶν, sc. τῶν Ἑλλήνων, προσαγορευομένους), and the older interpreters of the Apocalypse thought of the Scythians here. But whatever Gog and Magog may have meant to Ezekiel, St John’s phrase τὸν Γῶγ καὶ Μαγῶγ has no definite

τὸν πόλεμον, ὧν ὁ ἀριθμὸς αὐτῶν ὡς ἡ ἄμμος τῆς  
9 θαλάσσης. <sup>9</sup>καὶ ἀνέβησαν ἐπὶ τὸ πλάτος τῆς γῆς,

8 τον πολεμον] om τον ι 38 49 79 186 al<sup>mu</sup> the arm Andr | om αυτων ι 38 48 49  
79 al<sup>mu</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> Andr Ar

geographical associations; possibly it comes not directly from Ezekiel, but from Jewish apocalyptic sources in which it had assumed a new connotation. In the Rabbinical writings Gog and Magog appear as the enemies of the Messiah; cf. the Jerusalem Targum on Num. xi. 36 "Eldad et Medad (cf. Herm. vis. ii. 3, Fabric. cod. pseud. V. T. i. p. 801 ff.), ambo isti prophetarunt simul et dixerunt: 'In fine extremitatis dierum Gog et Magog et exercitus eorum adscendent Hierosolyma, et per manus regis Messiae ipsi cadent'; Aboda Sara i. f. 36 "quando videbunt bellum Gog et Magog dicet ad eos Messias: 'Ad quid huc venistis?' Respondebunt 'Adversus Dominum et adversus Christum eius'; for other Rabbinical passages see Wetstein *ad l.*; Schoettgen, *de Mess.* (ii. pp. 68, 227); Weber, *Jüd. Theol.*<sup>2</sup> p. 386 ff. *et passim*. See also *Orac. Sibyll.* iii. 319 ff. αὐ αἱ σοι, χώρη Γὼγ (cf. *Book of Jubilees*, ed. Charles, p. 74) ἡδὲ Μαγὼγ, μέσον οὖσα | Αἰθιόπων ποταμῶν, πόσον αἵματος ἔκχυμα δέξῃ, | καὶ κρίσεις οἴκησις ἐν ἀνθρώποισι κεκλήσῃ; *ib.* 512 ff. αὐ αἱ σοι, Γὼγ ἡδὲ Μαγὼγ, καὶ πᾶσιν ἐφέξῃς | ...πᾶσιν γάρ, ὅσα χθὲνα ναιετάουσιν, | "Υψιστος δεινὴν ἐπιπέμψει ἔθνεσι πληγὴν; for the expansion of the legend in the later apocalypses see Bousset, *Der Antichrist*, esp. p. 128 f. Conjecture was busy among Christian interpreters of the fourth and following centuries as to the identity of Gog and Magog. Eusebius (*dem. ev.* ix. 3) mentions the view that Gog represents the Roman Empire; Ambrose (*de fide* ii. 16) says: "Gog iste Gothus est," while Andreas and Arethas *ad loc.* speak of some who thought that the Huns were intended. Augustine, on the other hand (*de civ.*

*Dei* xx. 11), rightly rejects any such narrowing of the sense: "toto namque orbe terrarum significati sunt isti esse, cum dictum est *nationes quae sunt in iv angulis terrae*." This great uprising of the nations will, he adds, be the final protest of the world against the Church: "haec enim erit novissima persecutio quam sancta ecclesia toto terrarum orbe patietur, universa scilicet civitas Christi ab universa diaboli civitate, quantacumque erit ubique super terram."

συναγαγεῖν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον κτλ.] Cf. xvi. 14, where the same words are used of the three froglike spirits arising from the Dragon, the Beast, and the False Prophet, which gathered the Kings to the battle of Har Magedon. A similar war is described in xvii. 14, xix. 19; whether the three passages refer to the same event is not clear, but the war of Gog and Magog appears to be distinguished by its position after the Thousand Years (ὅταν τελεσθῇ τὰ χ. ἔ.) and immediately before the Last Judgement. Other onslaughts upon the Church were preludes to this final worldwide attack.

In ὧν ὁ ἀριθμὸς αὐτῶν ὡς ἡ ἄμμος τῆς θαλάσσης the metaphor carries us back to many O. T. contexts in which a great host is described; cf. e.g. Gen. xxii. 17, Jos. xi. 4, Jud. vii. 12, 1 Regn. xiii. 5, 2 Regn. xvii. 11, Judith ii. 20, 1 Macc. xi. 1.

9. καὶ ἀνέβησαν εἰς τὸ πλάτος τῆς γῆς] For τὸ πλάτος τ. γ. see Sir. i. 3 ὕψος οὐρανοῦ καὶ πλάτος γῆς; Hab. i. 6 (of the Chaldean army) τὸ ἔθνος...τὸ πορευόμενον ἐπὶ τὰ πλάτη (A, τὸ πλάτος) τῆς γῆς = מַרְכָּבֵי מִצְרָיִם. The land of Israel is doubtless in the Seer's mind; cf. Ez. xxxviii. 15 f. ἡξέεις ἐκ τοῦ τόπου

καὶ ἐκύκλευσαν τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῶν ἁγίων καὶ τὴν  
 § πόλιν τὴν ἡγαπημένην. καὶ κατέβη πῦρ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ § P

9 εκυκλευσαν AQ 2 8 29 49 al<sup>20</sup>] εκυκλωσαν N 1 7 31 38 130 186 a<sup>21</sup> Andr Ar | των αγιων]+και την πολιν των αγιων Q 97 | εκ του ουρανου]+απο του θεου Q min<sup>pl</sup> 4<sup>25</sup>  
 me the arm Viet Aug anon<sup>aug</sup> Ar απο τ. θ. 130 pr απο τ. θ. N<sup>a</sup> P 7 al<sup>mu</sup> me vg syrr  
 Hier εκ τ. θ. απο τ. ουρανου I 17 19 186

σου...καὶ ἔβη πολλά μετὰ σοῦ...συναγωγὴ μεγάλη καὶ δυνάμεις πολλή, καὶ ἀναβίση ἐπὶ τὸν λαόν μου Ἰσραὴλ ὡς νεφέλη καλύψαι γῆν· ἐπ' ἐσχάτων τῶν ἡμερῶν ἔσται, καὶ ἀνάξω σε ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν μου; Enoch lvi. 6 (ed. Charles): "they will march up to and tread under foot the land of His elect ones, and the land of His elect ones will be before them a threshing floor and a path." In the aorist ἀνέβησαν the writer slips back into his usual apocalyptic manner (cf. v. 7, note); he sees the hosts of the invading army just as they appear on the horizon, mounting up, as it were, on the edge of the great plain—perhaps Esdraelon is still in his thoughts (xvi. 16, note). Or ἀναβῆναι may be used with its usual reference to the backbone of central Palestine, and the situation of Jerusalem.

καὶ ἐκύκλευσαν τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῶν ἁγίων κτλ.] Apringius: "nihil caeleste sapiunt, nullam caelestis altitudinis potentiam metuunt." The 'Camp of the Saints' and the 'Beloved City' are two aspects of one body, the Universal Church, which is threatened by Gog and Magog. Παρεμβολή, a word which, as Phrynichus says, is δεινῶς Μακεδονικόν, a reminiscence of Macedonian military life, the constant LXX. equivalent of ΠΛῆΜ, a camp, or an army on the march (Ex. xiv. 19 f.) or engaged in battle (Heb. xi. 34: see Westcott's note), recalls the picture of Israel marching through the wilderness (Num. ii. 2 ff.), and perhaps also of the brave stand of the Maccabees against Antiochus (1 Macc. v. 40 ff.). On the other hand ἡ πόλις ἡ ἡγαπημένη represents the Church as the New Zion, the *civitas Dei* (Heb. xii. 22), already potentially

set up on earth (cf. c. xxi. 10). Ἡ ἡγαπημένη looks back to Ps. lxxviii. (lxxviii.) 68 τὸ ὄρος τὸ Σειὼν ἡγάπησεν, Ps. lxxxvi. (lxxxvii.) 2 ἀγαπᾷ Κύριος τὰς πύλας Σειὼν ὑπὲρ πάντα τὰ σκηνώματα Ἰακώβ; Hos. ii. 23 (B) καὶ ἀγαπήσω (Ἰῆρ) τὴν οὐκ ἡγαπημένην (AQ, κ. ἐλήσω τ. οὐκ ἡλεμένην; for ΔΠΓ = ἀγαπᾷ cf. Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 2, on which see B.D.B. s.v. and Cheyne, *Psalms*, p. 376). Wetstein compares Aesch. *Eum.* 869 χόρας μετασχεῖν τῆσδε θεοφιλεστάτης. The Beloved City includes of course the Gentile Church, once τὴν οὐκ ἡγαπημένην, but now one with Israel in Christ; see Rom. ix. 25 f. (SH.), 1 Pet. ii. 10 (Hort). Κυκλεῖν = κυκλοῦν occurs also in Jo. x. 24 (B) ἐκύκλευσαν αὐτὸν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι; WH.<sup>2</sup> (*Notes*, p. 178) compare ζηλεῖν = ζηλοῦν in Apoc. iii. 19, and ἀποδεκατεῖν = ἀποδεκατοῦν in Lc. xviii. 12 (\*B); for κυκλοῦν 'besiege' cf. Lc. xix. 43 παρεμβалоῦσιν οἱ ἐχθροὶ σου χάρακά σοι καὶ περικυκλώσουσίν σε, and ib. xxi. 20 ὅταν δὲ ἴδῃτε κυκλουμένην ὑπὸ στρατοπέδων Ἱερουσαλήμ. The spiritual Jerusalem will be surrounded by a greater host, but no ἐρήμωσις awaits her. As to the sense in which she will be besieged, Primasius is doubtless right: "hoc est, in angustiis tribulationis arcebitur, urgebitur, concludetur."


καὶ κατέβη πῦρ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κτλ.] Cf. Ez. xxxviii. 22 καὶ πῦρ καὶ θείον βρέξω (Gen. xix. 24) ἐπ' αὐτὸν [sc. τὸν Γώγ] καὶ ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπ' ἔβη πολλά μετ' αὐτοῦ; ib. xxxix. 6 ἀποστελῶ πῦρ ἐπὶ Γώγ (so B, but Γ follows M.T. with Μαγώγ). There is probably also an allusion to 4 Regn. i. 10, 12 κατέβη πῦρ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ κατέφαγεν αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς πεντήκοντα αὐτοῦ—an

10 καὶ κατέφαγεν αὐτούς· <sup>10</sup>καὶ ὁ διάβολος ὁ πλανῶν αὐτοὺς ἐβλήθη εἰς τὴν λίμνην τοῦ πυρὸς καὶ θείου, ὅπου καὶ τὸ θηρίον καὶ ὁ ψευδοπροφήτης, καὶ βασανισθήσονται ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων.

11 Καὶ εἶδον θρόνον μέγαν λευκὸν καὶ τὸν καθήμενον

10 θείου] pr του N 7 13 16 18 32 95 al | om και 3° N 1 91 al vg<sup>fudem</sup> tol the syr<sup>ew</sup> arm aeth | om εις τους αιωνας των αιωνων I 12 | του αιωνος me I I ειδον NP 186 al<sup>pl</sup> Ar | ιδον AQ 7 92 130 (item v. 12) | λευκον] pr και arm Prim

O.T. incident which had impressed itself, as we know (Lc. ix. 54), on the mind of St John. For the future Gog and Magog he foresees a destruction as complete as that which overtook the besiegers of the old city (4 Regn. xix. 35).

10. καὶ ὁ διάβολος ὁ πλανῶν αὐτοὺς ἐβλήθη κτλ.] The Deceiver of the nations (for the pres. part. see Blass, *Gr.* p. 198; Dr Gwynn's Syriac version uses the verbal noun  = πλάνος, Mt. xxvii. 63, or γόης, 2 Tim. iii. 13, Pesh., Gwynn, p. 87) escapes the general doom only to be reserved for one more terrible. Like the Beast and the False Prophet before him he is flung into the Lake of Fire (cf. xix. 20, note); καὶ θείου answers to τῆς καιομένης ἐν θείῳ there. Thus his third and final punishment is reached (compare xii. 9, xx. 2 f.)—so slowly does the Divine Justice assert itself, though the end has been foreseen from the beginning; see Mt. xxv. 41 τὸ πῦρ τὸ αἰώνιον τὸ ἡτοιμασμένον τῷ διαβόλῳ καὶ τοῖς ἀγγέλοις αὐτοῦ. Ὅπου καί, sc. ἐβλήθησαν; cf. xix. 20. The three ringleaders are now at length involved in the same hopeless ruin, and, as was meet, suffer a punishment more severe than those whom they misled; whilst their dupes are at once consumed by fire from heaven, they are immersed in a fiery flood where their torture is increasing and perennial: βασανισθήσονται (ix. 5, note) ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς (iv. 8, vii. 15, xii. 10,

xiv. 11) εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων (i. 18, xi. 15, xiv. 11, xix. 3, xxii. 5). It is not certain that these terrible words can be pressed into the service of the doctrine of the Last Things; since two of the three subjects of the βασανισμός represent systems and not persons, it is safer to regard them as belonging to the scenery of the vision rather than to its eschatological teaching. But beyond a doubt St John intends at least to teach that the forces, personal or impersonal, which have inspired mankind with false views of life and antagonism to God and to Christ will in the end be completely subjugated, and, if not annihilated, will at least be prevented from causing further trouble. From the Lake of Fire there is no release, unless evil itself should be ultimately consumed; and over that possibility there lies a veil which our writer does not help us to lift or pierce.

11—15. VISION OF THE GENERAL RESURRECTION AND THE LAST JUDGEMENT.

11. καὶ εἶδον θρόνον μέγαν λευκὸν κτλ.] All is now ready for the last scene connected with the present order. The Great White Throne contrasts with the θρόνοι of xx. 4; in the final judgement there is but one throne, since there is but One judge; cf. Heb. xii. 23 κριτῇ θεῷ πάντων; Jac. iv. 12 εἰς ἐστὶν...κριτής. The absolute purity of this Supreme Court is symbolized by the colour of the Throne;

ἐπ' αὐτοῦ, οὗ ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου ἔφυγεν ἡ γῆ καὶ ὁ οὐρανός, καὶ τόπος<sup>¶</sup> οὐχ εὐρέθη αὐτοῖς. <sup>12</sup> καὶ εἶδον <sup>12</sup> ¶ the τοὺς νεκρούς, τοὺς μεγάλους καὶ τοὺς μικρούς, ἐστῶτας

11 ἐπ αὐτου A 1 95] ἐπ αὐτον PQ min<sup>tere</sup> 40 ἐπ αὐτω 33 35 ἐπ αὐτω του & 38 | του προσωπου] om του Q al<sup>pl</sup> Ephr Andr Ar + αὐτου 95 syrr 12 τους μικρους κ. τ. μεγαλους Q 4 26 31 32 48 Ar

cf. Dan. vii. 9, Th., τὸ ἔνδυμα αὐτοῦ ὡσεὶ χιῶν λευκόν... ὁ θρόνος αὐτοῦ φλόξ πυρός; Enoch xviii. 8 ὥσπερ θρόνος θεοῦ ἀπὸ λίθου φουκά ("of alabaster," Charles, p. 89); and see Ps. ix. 1 ἐκάθισας ἐπὶ θρόνον, ὁ κρίνων δικαιοσύνην; xcvi. (xcvii.) 2 δικαιοσύνη καὶ κρίμα κατόρθωσις τοῦ θρόνου αὐτοῦ. The Judge is not named, and there is solemnity in this reserve; as Bousset says: "der Name Gottes wird hier wie iv. 2 f. ehrfurchtsvoll umschrieben." But throughout the Book ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου is the Almighty Father (iv. 2 f., 9, v. 1, 7, 13, vi. 16, vii. 10, 15, xix. 4, xxi. 5), as distinguished from the Incarnate Son; cf. 4 Esdr. vii. 33 "revelabitur Altissimus (Ἰϋψιστος) super sedem iudicii." That the Father will be the Supreme Judge of mankind is a doctrine which seems to join direct issue with Jo. v. 21 οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ πατὴρ κρίνει οὐδένα, ἀλλὰ τὴν κρίσιν πᾶσαν δέδωκεν τῷ υἱῷ, and indeed with the whole current of early Christian tradition (cf. Mt. xxv. 31 ff., Acts xvii. 31, 2 Cor. v. 10, 2 Tim. iv. 1); but a reconciliation of the two views may be found in the oneness of the Father and the Son (Jo. x. 30)—when the Son acts, the Father acts with and through Him (Jo. v. 19). Thus St Paul can write in one place (2 Cor. v. 10): φανερωθῆναι δεῖ ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ βήματος τοῦ χριστοῦ, and in another (Rom. xiv. 10): πάντες γὰρ παραστησόμεθα τῷ βήματι τοῦ θεοῦ. But while this is borne in mind, recognition must be given to the fact that the Apocalypse regards judgement as the prerogative of God (cf. vi. 10, xvi. 7, xix. 2); it belongs, perhaps, to the Jewish-Christian

character of the Book that in this supreme act prominence is given to the Person of the Father, see the Introduction, p. clxxii.

οὗ ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου ἔφυγεν ἡ γῆ καὶ ὁ οὐρανός] The non-eternity of the external order is taught in the O.T.; cf. Ps. ci. (cii.) 27 αὐτοὶ (sc. οἱ οὐρανοὶ) ἀπολοῦνται, σὺ δὲ διαμένεις· καὶ πάντες ὡς ἱμάτιον παλαιωθήσονται; ciii. (civ.) 29, 30; Isa. li. 6 ὁ οὐρανὸς ὡς καπνὸς ἐστερεώθη (יִתְחַרְחַר), ἡ δὲ γῆ ὡς ἱμάτιον παλαιωθήσεται; and the N.T. corroborates this doctrine; cf. Mc. xiii. 31 ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ παρελεύσονται; 2 Pet. iii. 10 οἱ οὐρανοὶ ροιζήδον παρελεύσονται. As the ancient Church saw plainly, it is only the external order of the world which is to be changed and not its substance or material; so e.g. Irenaeus, v. 36. 1: οὐ γὰρ ἡ ὑπόστασις οὐδὲ ἡ οὐσία τῆς κτίσεως ἐξαφανίζεται... ἀλλὰ τὸ σχῆμα παράγει τοῦ κόσμου τούτου; Primasius, *ad loc.*: "figura ergo praeterit, non natura"; Arethas: ἡ φυγὴ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς γῆς οὐ τοπικὴν σημαίνει μετανάστασιν, ἀλλὰ φυγὴν τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς φθορᾶς εἰς ἀφθαρσίαν.

For the metaphor ἔφυγεν cf. xvi. 20 πᾶσα νῆσος ἔφυγεν, καὶ ὄρη οὐχ εὐρέθησαν. Ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου κτλ. is illustrated by Ps. xcvi. (xcvii.) 5 τὰ ὄρη ἐτάκσαν... ἀπὸ προσώπου Κυρίου, and for τόπος οὐχ εὐρέθη αὐτοῖς see xii. 8, note.

12. καὶ εἶδον τοὺς νεκρούς κτλ.] The General Resurrection, described below in v. 13, is assumed for the moment. The Great White Throne is not surrounded, like the Throne set in Heaven (iv. 2), with heavenly beings, but with the human dead of all former generations, and the dead of the



ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου, καὶ βιβλία ἡνοίχθησαν· καὶ ἄλλο βιβλίον ἡνοίχθη, ὃ ἐστὶν τῆς ζωῆς· καὶ ἐκρίθησαν οἱ νεκροὶ ἐκ τῶν γεγραμμένων ἐν τοῖς βιβλίοις κατὰ τὰ  
13 ἔργα αὐτῶν. <sup>13</sup>καὶ ἔδωκεν ἡ θάλασσα τοὺς νεκροὺς

12 ἐνώπιον] ἐπὶ B\* | θρόνου] θεοῦ 1 a1 | om ηνοιχθ. κ. αλλο βιβλιον B\* | ηνοιχθησαν APQ 1 a1<sup>10</sup>] ηνεωχθησαν (ανεωχθ.) 7 (37 38 49 91) a1<sup>mu</sup> ηνοιξαν 2 8 29 30 130 a1<sup>8</sup> ηνοιξε 9 13 16 27 39 | om και αλλο βιβλιον ηνοιχθη 1 | ηνοιχθη] ηνεωχθη (ανεωχθ.) BQ 7 31 (37) a1<sup>act</sup>mu | τῆς ζωῆς] om τῆς 130 + *uniuscuiusque hominism* Aug | τοις βιβλίοις] ταις βιβλοῖς B

generation which shall be found alive upon earth; the living (2 Tim. iv. 1) are not mentioned here, partly because they form an insignificant minority, partly perhaps because the keen interest which the first generation had felt in the bearing of the Parousia upon the 'quick' (1 Th. iv. 13 f.) had abated before the end of the century. But all the dead are seen standing (Lc. xxi. 36, Rom. xiv. 10) before the Throne, whatever their condition on earth may have been (τοὺς μεγάλους κ. τοὺς μικροὺς: cf. xi. 18, xiii. 16, xix. 5, 18), from the Proconsul, as that official was often reminded by Christians who appeared before him, down to the meanest slave.

καὶ βιβλία ἡνοίχθησαν] The sentence of the Judge is not arbitrary; it rests upon written evidence; the books which were opened contained, as it seems, a record of the deeds of every human being who came up for judgement. The conception is based on Dan. vii. 10 κριτήριον ἐκάθισεν καὶ βίβλοι ἡνοίχθησαν, and it appears in the Jewish apocalypses, e.g. Enoch xc. 20, "that other took the sealed books and opened them before the Lord of the sheep"; *Apoc. Baruch* xxiv. 1 (ed. Charles, p. 46 f.), "behold the days come and the books will be opened in which are written the sins of all those who have sinned"; 4 Esdr. vi. 20 "libri aperientur ante faciem firmamenti, et omnes videbunt simul." The *Testament of Abraham*, recension A (ed. James, p. 92 f.), knows of two recording angels: οἱ δὲ δύο ἄγγε-

λοι, ὁ ἐκ δεξιῶν καὶ ὁ ἐξ ἀριστερῶν, οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ ἀπογραφόμενοι τὰς ἀμαρτίας καὶ τὰς δικαιοσύνας; in recension B (*ib.* p. 114 f.) the same office is fulfilled by Enoch, who is styled γραμματεὺς τῆς δικαιοσύνης. The true interpretation of the 'books' is doubtless that given by Augustine, though, misled by a gloss ("qui est vita *uniuscuiusque*"), he wrongly connects it with the ἄλλο βιβλίον: *de civ. Dei* xx. 14 "quaedam igitur vis est intellegenda divina qua fiet ut cuique opera sua vel bona vel mala cuncta in memoriam revocentur et mentis intuitu mira celeritate cernantur, ut accuset vel excuset scientia conscientiam, atque ita simul et omnes et singuli iudicentur."

καὶ ἄλλο βιβλίον ἡνοίχθη κτλ.] For the Book of Life see iii. 5, xiii. 8. notes. It is the roll of living citizens of the New Jerusalem; cf. Andreas: ἡ δὲ μία βίβλος τῆς ζωῆς ἐστὶν ἣ τὰ τῶν ἁγίων γέγραπται ὀνόματα; Enoch xlvii. 3 "the books of the living were opened before Him." It is only another and complementary view of this 'book' which Bede offers when he calls it "praescientia Dei," for God's foreknowledge fulfils itself in the lives of the elect. In their case as well as in that of the rest of mankind the sentence is κατὰ τὰ ἔργα, as St Paul saw no less clearly than St John (Rom. ii. 5, 2 Cor. v. 10; cf. Apoc. ii. 23, xxii. 12).

13. καὶ ἔδωκεν ἡ θάλασσα τοὺς νεκροὺς κτλ.] The Resurrection, implied in v. 12, is now described. The ac-

τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ, καὶ ὁ θάνατος καὶ ὁ ἄδης ἔδωκαν τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς ἐν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐκρίθησαν ἕκαστος κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν. <sup>14</sup>καὶ ὁ θάνατος καὶ ὁ ἄδης ἐβλήθη- 14

13 τ. νεκροὺς τ. ἐν αὐτῇ] τ. ἐν αὐτῇ ν. 49 96 130 186 al | ο θανατος] η αβυσσος me (item 14) | ἔδωκαν] ἔδωκεν A 2 48 | τ. ν. τ. ἐν αὐτοῖς] τ. ἐν αὐτοῖς ν. 1 49 130 186 aeth | ἐκριθῆσαν] κατεκριθῆσαν B | αὐτῶν] αὐτοῦ Q 7 14 92 al<sup>14</sup>

cidents of death will not prevent any of the dead from appearing before the Judge; sea and land will alike deliver up their tale. The Sea, as ever in this island-drama, is foremost in the writer's thoughts. It has been the grave of thousands whose resting-place could not be marked by στήλη or *cippus*, whose ashes no *columbarium* had ever received. Both Greeks and Romans attached great importance to burial and the inviolability of the tomb (cf. Dill, *Roman Society*, p. 496; Ramsay, *Cities* etc., ii. p. 514 ff.), and recoiled with proportionate horror from the thought of death by drowning or even of burial at sea; there were wild tales of the condition of souls whose bodies had been lost at sea, cf. Achilles Tatius, cited by Wetstein: λέγουσι δὲ καὶ ἐν ὕδασι ψυχὰς ἀνθρωπίνους μηδὲ εἰς ἄδου καταβαίνειν ὅλως, ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ περὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἔχειν τὴν πλάνην. It is to the hope inspired by the words of the Seer that we owe the confidence with which the Church now commits the departed to the deep, "looking for the resurrection of the body when the Sea shall give up her dead." So far as the righteous are concerned, however, the hope appears also in the Targum on Ps. lxxviii. 31: "reducam iustos qui suffocati sunt in profundis maris." Enoch (vii. 32) speaks only of a rising of the dead from the dry land.

καὶ ὁ θάνατος καὶ ὁ ἄδης ἔδωκαν κτλ.] Death and Hades are an inseparable pair, as in i. 18, vi. 8 (notes), representing the two aspects of Death, the physical fact and its spiritual conse-

quences (ὁ ἄδης ἡκολούθει). Here they appear as two voracious and insatiable monsters who have swallowed all past generations, but are now forced to disgorge their prey. The 'harrowing of Hell,' which the Gospel of Nicodemus connects with the Lord's Descent into Hades, is thus seen to belong in truth to His Return, when the πάμφαγος καὶ ἀκόρεστος Ἄδης will be emptied by Him Who has the keys of Death. But the primary purpose of the great gaol-delivery is judgement—a judgement which will determine the spiritual condition of each individual man; ἕκαστος adds a feature not noticed in v. 12, but belonging to the Christian tradition; see Mt. xvi. 27, Rom. ii. 6, xiv. 12, 1 Cor. iii. 13, 2 Cor. v. 10, 1 Pet. i. 17, and already recognized in this Book (ii. 23).

14. καὶ ὁ θ. καὶ ὁ ἄδης ἐβλήθησαν εἰς τὴν λίμνην τοῦ πυρός κτλ.] I.e., Death and Hades, the phenomenon and the condition, were both irrevocably destroyed and effaced; cf. Andreas: τὸ μηκέτι ἔσεσθαι θάνατον ἢ φθοράν, ἀλλ' ἀφθαρσίαν καὶ ἀθανασίαν βασιλεύειν σημαίνεται. The immersion of this symbolical pair in the Lake of Fire is parallel to that of the Beast and the False Prophet (xix. 20); it can only mean the annihilation of the forces indicated. St John expresses in the language of symbol what St Paul has said in direct words (1 Cor. xv. 26 ἔσχατος ἐχθρὸς καταργεῖται ὁ θάνατος); and both have probably in view Isa. xxv. 8, Th., κατεπόθη (Aq. καταποντίζει) ὁ θάνατος εἰς νίκος, and Hos. xiii. 14 ποῦ ἡ δίκη σου, θάνατε; ποῦ τὸ κέντρον σου, ἄδης; (cf. 1 Cor. xv. 54 f.).



πρῶτος οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ πρώτη γῆ ἀπῆλθαν, καὶ ἡ

1 om πρωτη 13 29 130 me arm Ir<sup>int</sup> Aug Prim | απηλθαν (-λθον) NA (Q 8 9 13 29 30 al<sup>tere</sup> 20 syrr Ar) απηλθεν P 2 4 11 31 35 47 87 98 130 παρηλθε(ν) 1 49 79 186 al

Charles, *Eschatology*, p. 122 f., n. 2)—and in Enoch xlv. 4 f., “I will transform the heaven, and make it an eternal blessing and light. And I will transform the earth and make it a blessing”; *ib.* lxxii. 1, “the new creation...which dureth till eternity”; xci. 16 “the first heaven will depart and pass away, and a new heaven will appear, and all the powers of the heavens will shine sevenfold for ever”; the *Apocalypse of Baruch* xxxii. 6 “the Mighty One will renew His Creation”; 4 Esdras vii. 75 “tempora illa in quibus incipies creaturam renovare.” Compare the interesting Rabbinical parallel quoted by Schoettgen from *Debarim rabba* 4 f. 262. 4 “cum Moses ante obitum oraret, caelum et terra et omnis ordo creaturarum commotus est. tunc dixerunt: Fortasse adest tempus a Deo praestitutum, quo renovandus est orbis universus” (עלמא דא נשחיה).

On *καινός* see ii. 17, note, and cf. iii. 12, v. 9, xiv. 3. As the opposite of *παλαιός*, it suggests fresh life rising from the decay and wreck of the old world; cf. Heb. viii. 13 ἐν τῷ λέγειν *Καινὴν* [sc. διαθήκην], πεπαλαίωσκεν τὴν πρώτην· τὸ δὲ παλαιούμενον καὶ γηράσκον ἐγγυὲς ἀφανισμοῦ. What is indicated is in fact a *παλιγενεσία* of heaven and earth (Mt. xix. 28), or to use another figure an *ἀποκατάστασις πάντων* (Acts iii. 21). As Irenaeus sees, the New Heaven and Earth correspond to the New Man, whose renovation has now been completed by the Resurrection; v. 36. 1 ἀνανεωθέντος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ ἀκμάσαντος πρὸς τὴν ἀφθαρσίαν, ὥστε μηκέτι δύνασθαι πέρα παλαιωθῆναι, ἔσται ὁ οὐρανὸς καινὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ καινή· ἐν τοῖς [?] οἷς] καινοῖς ἀναμενεῖ ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀεὶ καινός, καὶ [?] καινὰ] προσομιλῶν τῷ θεῷ.

ὁ γὰρ πρῶτος οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ πρώτη γῆ

ἀπῆλθαν] Cf. xx. 11, note; like *ἐφύγεν*, ἀπῆλθαν must not be pressed, and Andreas is not far wrong when he glosses: ἀντὶ τοῦ ‘ἡλλάγη.’ The writer of 2 Peter conceives of a conflagration of the old order at the Parousia (iii. 12 οὐρανοὶ πυρούμενοι λυθίσονται καὶ στοιχεῖα καυσούμενα τήκεται); but no such phenomena suggest themselves to the Apocalypticist, though fire is a frequent factor in his visions.

καὶ ἡ θάλασσα οὐκ ἔστιν ἔτι] The Sea has fulfilled its last function (xx. 13), and when the Seer looks steadily at the New Earth, he sees that “the waters which are under the firmament” have vanished; no place is left for the Sea in the New Creation; it belonged to the order which has passed. There is no need to suspect with Augustine a reference to the effects of the conflagration (*de civ. Dei* xx. 16 “utrum maximo illo ardore siccetur an et ipsum vertatur in melius non facile dixerim.” The Sea has disappeared, because in the mind of the writer it is associated with ideas which are at variance with the character of the New Creation. Cf. Aug. *l.c.* “tunc non erit hoc saeculum vita mortalium turbulentum et procellosum”; Andreas: τὸν παραχρῆδη βίον καὶ πολυκύμονα σημαίνουσης τῆς θαλάσσης. St John, an exile in sea-girt Patmos, regarded with no favour the element which mounted guard over his prison, and parted him from the Churches of Asia. For the ancients generally the Sea possessed none of the attractions which it has for moderns. To undertake a voyage without grave cause was to tempt Providence; Hor. *carm.* i. 3. 21 ff. “nequicquam Deus abscedit | prudens Oceano dissociabili terras, si tamen impiae | non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.” It is true that since the



2 θάλασσα οὐκ ἔστιν ἔτι. ²καὶ τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἁγίαν

1 η θάλασσα οὐκ ἐστὶν ἐτι] τὴν θάλασσαν οὐκ ἰδὼν ἐτι A  
 γ gcle lips

2 καὶ] + ἐγὼ Ἰωάννης

time of Horace facilities for travel had greatly increased, and, as Dill remarks (*Roman Society*, p. 205), "until the appearance of railways and steamboats it may be doubted whether there was any age in history in which travelling was easier or more general." At the end of the first century Juvenal could write (xiv. 275 ff.): "aspice portus | et plenum magnis trabibus mare, plus hominum est iam | in pelago, veniet classis quocumque vocarit | spes lucri"; and the Apocalypticist has told practically the same tale in c. xviii. 17 ff. Yet how great the risks of a seafaring life still were, the story of St Paul's shipwreck shews: to the Apostolic age the ocean spoke of separation and isolation, rather than of a highway linking shore to shore. For this element of unrest, this fruitful cause of destruction and death, this divider of nations and Churches, there could be no place in a world of social intercourse, deathless life, and unbroken peace.

The disappearance of the Sea from the future order is a feature in other apocalyptic writings; cf. e.g. *Orac. Sibyll.* v. 158 ff. ἤξει δ' οὐρανόθεν ἀστὴρ μέγας εἰς ἅλα δεινὴν | καὶ φλέξει πόντον; *ib.* 447 ἔσται δ' ὑστατίῳ καιρῷ ξηρός ποτε πόντος; *Assumption of Moses* x. 6 "the sea will return into the abyss, and the fulness of waters will fail"; in the Coptic Zephaniah, p. 129, flames break out and dry up the sea (Simcox, *ad l.*), and Bousset quotes from Plutarch, *de Is. et Osir.* 7, a similar belief entertained by the priests of Isis: ὅλως δὲ καὶ τὴν θάλατταν ἐκ πυρὸς ἡγούνται καὶ παρωρισμένην; but the Apocalypticist (see above) shews no knowledge of this form of the conception.

2. καὶ τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἁγίαν Ἰ. καινὴν εἶδον] The New Earth must have a

new metropolis, not another Babylon, but another and greater Jerusalem. Of a καινὴ Ἱερουσαλὴμ we have read in c. iii. 12, from which this verse borrows its description as far as ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, adding τὴν ἁγίαν, which is here no mere conventional epithet (*Mt.* iv. 5, xxvii. 53), but one significant of the new holiness, the inner and permanent consecration of the new City of God. The Holy City of the O.T. (2 *Esd.* xxi. 1, *Dan.* ix. 24, *Mt.* xxvii. 53) had been in ruins for a quarter of a century, and Hadrian's new city was not yet planned. The New Jerusalem of the Seer belongs to another order; it is of heavenly origin, a city 'whose builder and maker is God' (*Heb.* xi. 10), ἡ μέλλουσα πόλις (*ib.* xiii. 14). Some years before the fall of the old city the thought of a celestial city had been familiar to St Paul and his school; cf. *Gal.* iv. 26 f. ἡ δὲ ἄνω Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἐλευθέρα ἐστίν, ἣτις ἐστὶν μητὴρ ἡμῶν, *Phil.* iii. 20 ἡμῶν γὰρ τὸ πολίτευμα ἐν οὐρανοῖς ὑπάρχει, *Heb.* xii. 22 προσεληλύθατε Σιών ὄρει καὶ πόλει θεοῦ ζῶντος, Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἐπουρανίῳ. Jewish literature also is full of the hope of an ideal Jerusalem, based on O.T. prophecy (*Isa.* liv., lx., *Ez.* xl., xlviii.); cf. *Apos. Baruch* iv. 3 ff. (ed. Charles, p. 6 ff.): "it is not this building which is now built in your midst; it is that which will be revealed with Me, that which was prepared beforehand...and now, behold, it is preserved with Me"; 4 *Esd.* x. 27 ff. "vidi et ecce amplius mulier non comparebat mihi, sed civitas aedificabatur...haec mulier...est Sion...ingredere et vide splendorem et magnitudinem aedificii"; *Orac. Sibyll.* v. 420 ff. καὶ πόλιν ἣν ἐπόθησε θεός, ταύτην ἐποίησεν | φαεινότερην ἀστρων τε καὶ ἡλίου ἢ δὲ σελήνης | κτλ.; *Test. xii. patr.*, *Dan* 5: ἐπὶ τῆς νέας Ἱερουσαλὴμ



Ἱερουσαλήμ καινήν εἶδον καταβαίνουσιν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, ἡτοιμασμένην ὡς νύμφην κεκοσμημένην τῷ ἀνδρὶ αὐτῆς. <sup>3</sup>καὶ ἤκουσα φωνῆς μεγάλης ἐκ τοῦ <sup>3</sup>θρόνου λεγούσης Ἰδοὺ ἡ σκηνὴ τοῦ θεοῦ μετὰ τῶν ἀνθρώ-

2 απο του θεου εκ του ουρ. P 1 49 79 91 96 al | om απο του θεου Ir<sup>int</sup> | κεκοσμημένην] pg και 130 3 και ηκουσα...λεγουσης] και φωνη μεγαλη...λεγουσα K\* | εκ τ. θρονου] εκ τ. ουρανου PQ min<sup>tere omn</sup> me the syrr arm aeth anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim Andr Ar

εὐφρανθήσονται δίκαιοι, ἥτις ἔσται εἰς δόξασμα θεοῦ ἕως τοῦ αἰῶνος. The Rabbinical doctrine of an οὐρανόπολις is worked out by Schoettgen (i. 1208 ff., *de Hierusalem caelesti*); see also Schürer, *Geschichte*<sup>3</sup>, p. 536 f., Weber, *Jüd. Theologie*, pp. 374, 404. On the Christian Society as the realization of the heavenly Jerusalem see Westcott on Heb. xi. 10 (additional note).

καταβαίνουσιν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ] Repeated from c. iii. 12 τῆς καινῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ, ἡ καταβαίνουσα ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ μου, where see notes. It is perhaps unnecessary to think of a future visible fulfilment, such as is suggested by 1 Thess. iv. 14 ὁ θεὸς τοὺς κοιμηθέντας διὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἄξει σὺν αὐτῷ...ἡμεῖς οἱ ζῶντες...ἅμα σὺν αὐτοῖς ἀρπαγησόμεθα ἐν νεφέλαις. What is primarily intended is doubtless the heavenly origin (ἐκ) of the Church, and her Divine mission (ἀπό); as Primasius says: "de caelo descendere dicitur ista civitas, quoniam caelestis est gratia qua Deus eam fecit." The metaphor appears also in the Rabbinical writings, e.g. *Sohar Gen.* f. 69, col. 271; "Deus...aedificabit Hierosolyma, ut ipsam descendere faciat in medium sui de caelo." In its measure the hope fulfils itself already in the daily experience of the Church. If, as St James says (i. 17), πᾶν δώρημα τέλειον ἄνωθεν ἐστίν, καταβαῖνον ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς, this is in an especial manner true of the highest form of corporate human life, the *Civitas Dei*.

ἡτοιμασμένην ὡς νύμφην κεκοσμημένην κτλ.] In xix. 7 the voice of a multitude

proclaimed that the Wife of the Lamb had made herself ready for the nuptials; now at length she is revealed to the Seer in her bridal attire. Over her simple dress of white *byssus* (xix. 8) she wears the ornaments usual for women of rank; cf. Judith xii. 15 ἐκοσμήθη τῷ ἱματισμῷ καὶ παντὶ τῷ κόσμῳ τῷ γυναικείῳ—in what this consisted appears *ib.* x. 4 περιέθετο...τὰ ψέλια καὶ τοὺς δακτυλίους καὶ τὰ ἐνώτια καὶ πάντα τὸν κόσμον αὐτῆς; Ez. xvi. 11 ἐκόσμησά σε κόσμῳ, καὶ περιέθηκα ψέλια...καὶ κάθεμα...καὶ ἐνώτιον...καὶ τροχίσκους...καὶ στέφανον...καὶ ἐκοσμήθης χρυσίῳ καὶ ἀργυρίῳ; cf. Isa. iii. 18 ff. For the ethical significance of the Bride's ornaments see 3 Macc. vi. 1 πάσῃ τῇ κατὰ τὸν βίον ἀρετῇ κεκοσμημένης; 1 Pet. iii. 3 οὗχ ὁ ἔξωθεν ἐμπλοκῆς τριχῶν καὶ περιθέσεως χρυσίων ἢ ἐνδύσεως ἱματίων κόσμος, ἀλλ' ὁ κρυπτὸς τῆς καρδίας ἄνθρωπος ἐν τῷ ἀφθάρτῳ τοῦ ἡσυχίου καὶ πραέως πνεύματος; cf. also 1 Tim. ii. 9 f. On ὡς νύμφην see Isa. xlix. 18 περιθήσεις αὐτοὺς ὡς κόσμον, ὡς νύμφη; *ib.* lxi. 10 ὡς νύμφην κατεκόσμησέν με κόσμῳ; and for τῷ ἀνδρὶ αὐτῆς cf. 2 Cor. xi. 2, Eph. v. 23.

Fuller particulars of the bridal array of the New Jerusalem are given below (v. 9 ff.), where see notes.

3. καὶ ἤκουσα φωνῆς μεγάλης ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου κτλ.] The voice is that of one of the Angels of the Presence, as in xvi. 17, xix. 5 (notes), not of God Himself, Who speaks for the first time in v. 5. The present voice interprets the New Creation; it is that condition of humanity in which will

πων, καὶ σκηνώσει μετ' αὐτῶν, καὶ αὐτοὶ λαοὶ αὐτοῦ  
 ἔσονται, καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ θεὸς μετ' αὐτῶν ἔσται [αὐτῶν θεός],  
 4 καὶ ἐξαλείψει πᾶν δάκρυον ἐκ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν αὐτῶν,  
 καὶ ὁ θάνατος οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι οὔτε πένθος οὔτε κραυγὴ  
 οὔτε πόνος· οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι· [ὅτι] τὰ πρῶτα ἀπῆλθαν.

3 σκηνώσει] εσκηνώσεν N\* | λαοὶ NA 1 79 92 al Ir<sup>int</sup> | λαος PQ min<sup>35</sup> vg syrr me  
 the syr aeth arm Ambr Aug anon<sup>aug</sup> Prim Ar | και αυτος] om και N | αυτων θεος A vg  
 (syrr) Ir<sup>int</sup> anon<sup>aug</sup> | θεος αυτων P 79 130 186 al om NQ rell 4 εξαλείψει] + ο θεος  
 A 1 al<sup>pauc</sup> vid vg Tert Aug Prim anon<sup>aug</sup> | δακρυον] δρακν (sic) N\* | εκ NA 32] απο PQ  
 min<sup>fero</sup> omn Ir Andr Ar | ο θανατος] om ο N 38 47 Ir | om ουτε πενθος arm | om ουτε  
 πονος N | ετι 2° om 1 | οτι τα πρωτα] om οτι AP 186 arm (hab NQ min<sup>fero</sup> omn) τα γαρ  
 πρωτα 79 | απηλθαν A (-λθον P 1 7 al<sup>sat</sup> mu)] απηλθεν NQ min<sup>fero</sup> 20 Ir Ar

be realized at length the long promised life of fellowship with God. The words ἰδοὺ ἡ σκηνὴ κτλ. rest upon a series of O.T. predictions, e.g. Lev. xxvi. 11 f. θήσω τὴν διαθήκην μου (F, τ. σκηνήν μου) ἐν ὑμῖν...καὶ ἔσομαι ὑμῖν θεός, καὶ ὑμεῖς ἔσεσθέ μου λαός; Jer. xxxviii. (xxxi.) 33 ἔσομαι αὐτοῖς εἰς θεόν, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔσονται μοι εἰς λαόν; Ezr. xxxvii. 27 ἔσται ἡ κατασκήνωσίς μου ἐν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἔσομαι αὐτοῖς θεός, καὶ αὐτοὶ μου ἔσονται λαός; Zech. viii. 8 κατασκηνώσω ἐν μέσῳ Ἱερουσαλὴμ, καὶ ἔσονται μοι εἰς λαόν, κἀγὼ ἔσομαι αὐτοῖς εἰς θεόν ἐν ἀληθείᾳ καὶ ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ. One important and doubtless deliberate change has been made in the terms of these prophecies; our writer has substituted λαοὶ for λαός—the many peoples of redeemed humanity for the single elect nation, the world for Israel. Neither in the O.T. prophecies nor in their Apocalyptic echo does the use of σκηνή and its derivatives suggest a merely temporary dwelling of God with man. As in vii. 15, xiii. 6, xv. 5, they carry us back to the original settlement in Canaan, when the Sanctuary was still but a tent; they point to a σκηνὴ ἀληθινή, a μέζων καὶ τελειότερα σκηνή (Heb. viii. 2, ix. 11); perhaps by the assonance of σκηνοῦν and ἰϣϛ they also suggest the Shekinah, realized in the Incarnation (Jo. i. 14) and in the mystical

Body of Christ. 'Ο θεὸς μετ' αὐτῶν recalls ὁ ἱερεὺς (Mt. i. 23), and all that that name holds for both the present and the coming age.

4. καὶ ἐξαλείψει πᾶν δάκρυον κτλ.] The effect of the Divine indwelling on the circumstances of life is described in negative terms; as to the positive conditions of the future existence, οὕτω ἐφανερώθη τί ἐσόμεθα (1 Jo. iii. 2). On ἐξαλείψει πᾶν δάκρυον (Isa. xxv. 8) see vii. 17, note; ὁ θάνατος οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι renews the assurance of xx. 14; cf. *Shemoth rabba* xv. f. 114. 4, "temporibus Messiae mors cessabit in aeternum." For οὔτε πένθος κτλ. cf. Isa. xxxv. 10 ἀπέδρα ὁδὺν καὶ λύπην καὶ στεναγμόν; ἰδ. lxxv. 19 οὐκέτι μὴ ἀκουσθῇ ἐν αὐτῇ φωνὴ κλαυθμοῦ καὶ φωνὴ κραυγῆς—the exact opposite of what is said of Babylon in c. xviii. 22; see also Enoch x. 22. On πόνος, 'pain,' cf. c. xvi. 10, note. Τὰ πρῶτα ἀπῆλθαν: 'the first things are gone by'—not, as in A.V., 'the former things' simply, but 'the first'—the things belonging to the first heaven and the first earth, the whole order of things which existed in the first creation. The thought in this verse and the next is remarkably close to that of 2 Cor. v. 17 εἴ τις ἐν Χριστῷ, καινὴ κτίσις· τὰ ἀρχαία παρῆλθεν, ἰδοὺ, γέγονεν καινὰ; but the reference there is limited to the individual life in Christ.

⁵ καὶ εἶπεν ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τῷ θρόνῳ Ἴδου καινὰ ποιῶ 5  
πάντα. καὶ λέγει Γράψον, ὅτι οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι πιστοὶ  
καὶ ἀληθινοὶ εἰσιν. ⁶ καὶ εἶπέν μοι Γέγοναν. ἐγὼ τὸ 6  
ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ, ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος. ἐγὼ τῷ

5 om και 1° 2 29 41 50 90 94 97 Ir<sup>int</sup> | ειπεν] λεγει 130 | επι τω θρονω] επι του  
θρονου 1 49 al εν τω θρονω 35 79 87 | ιδου] pr και A | καινα ποιω παντα N<sup>AP</sup> 35 37  
38 49 87 91 96 vg sy<sup>rw</sup> Ir Aug Prim al] καινοποιω παντα 79 186 παντα καινα ποιω 1  
al sy<sup>r</sup> | λεγει]+μοι NP 1 186 al<sup>p</sup> vg<sup>cle</sup> ful<sup>p</sup>ips me sy<sup>rw</sup> arm<sup>1</sup> Prim Andr Ar | om οτι 94  
186 sy<sup>rw</sup> | αληθινοι]+του θεου Q min<sup>fero</sup> 25 sy<sup>r</sup> Ar+του θεου εισιν 130 6 ειπεν]  
λεγει M | γεγοναν N<sup>c.a</sup> A (-νασιν 38) sy<sup>rw</sup> Ir<sup>int</sup>] γεγονα N<sup>\*PQ</sup> 1 130 186 al<sup>plu</sup> 35 sy<sup>r</sup> arm  
Or Andr Ar γεγονε 41 94 factum est vg Prim om N<sup>c.o(?)</sup> me aeth anon<sup>aug</sup> | εγω]+ειμι A  
38 39 vg me aeth Cyr anon<sup>aug</sup> | η αρχη] om η 8 29 32 37 130 al<sup>fero</sup> 10 Ar | το τέλος]  
om το 8 29 32 37 130 al<sup>fero</sup> 10 Ar

5. καὶ εἶπεν ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τῷ  
θρόνῳ κτλ.] The Speaker is now, pro-  
bably for the first time in the Book,  
God Himself; cf. xx. 11, xxi. 3. The  
words are suggested by Isa. xliii. 18 f.  
μὴ μνημονεύετε τὰ πρῶτα, καὶ τὰ ἀρχαῖα  
μὴ συλλογίζεσθε· ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ποιῶ καινὰ,  
but the scope of the old prophecy is  
enlarged indefinitely by πάντα; all  
the fruits of the new Covenant (cf. ii.  
17, note) are included. Barnabas, if  
indeed he has this promise in view,  
has strangely minimized it when he  
writes (vi. 13): λέγει δὲ Κύριος Ἰδοὺ,  
ποιῶ τὰ ἔσχατα ὡς τὰ πρῶτα. For ἐπὶ  
τῷ θρόνῳ in this connexion cf. vii. 10,  
xix. 4: the more usual ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου  
occurs in iv. 9 f., v. 1, 7, 13, vi. 16,  
vii. 15, xx. 12.

Καὶ λέγει, coming between καὶ εἶπεν  
(v. 5) and καὶ εἶπεν (v. 6), indicates a  
change of speaker. The direction to  
the Seer to write what he has just  
heard comes doubtless from an angel,  
as in xiv. 13, xix. 9 f. He is to write,  
because the words he has heard are  
as true as they are tremendous; cf.  
Arethas: μὴ νόμιζε, φησὶν, ὃ Ἰωάννη,  
τῇ τοῦ μεγέθους τῶν καινοποιουμένων  
ἀλλοιωσεὶ ὡς καθ' ὑπερβολὴν φαντασίας  
ὑποπεσεῖν ψευδεὶ τινὶ ἐκβάσει τὰ λεγό-  
μενά σοι· τοσούτον γὰρ ἀληθὴ ὥστε καὶ  
γραφῇ καταθέσθαι σε ταῦτα παρεγγυ-  
ῶμαι εἰς ἀνεπίληστον τοῦ ὅτι γενήσεται.  
For πιστὸς καὶ ἀληθινός in this Book

compare cc. iii. 14, xix. 11; λόγος π.  
καὶ ἄλ. occurs again in xxii. 6 and λόγος  
ἄλ. in xix. 9. These great sayings  
which concern the future of humanity  
and the world must be seen to rest  
on a secure basis; men need to be  
assured that they are not only worthy  
of confidence, but answer to realities  
which in due time will enter into the  
experience of life, though for the  
present they cannot be fully realized  
or adequately expressed. "Haec credi  
oportet, non exponi" (Primasius).

6. καὶ εἶπέν μοι Γέγοναν] The  
Divine Voice speaks again. Not only  
are these sayings true; they have come  
to pass (cf. xvi. 17 γέγονεν). They  
have found a fulfilment already in the  
regeneration of life and thought which  
exists within the present Church, and  
the larger fulfilment which awaits the  
Parousia is potentially realized in the  
Divine foreknowledge. The aoristic  
termination of the perfect (-αν for  
-ασιν) has perplexed the scribes, and  
the vv. ll. γέγονα, γέγονε, are attempts  
to evade this difficulty; on γέγοναν  
see Blass, *Gr.* p. 46, and cf. Rom.  
xvi. 7.

ἐγὼ τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ κτλ.] Cf.  
i. 8, note. Here as there the re-  
ference is to the Eternal Father,  
whilst in xxii. 13 it is equally clear  
that the Incarnate Son is in view;  
see note *ad loc.* Ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος

διψῶντι δώσω ἐκ τῆς πηγῆς τοῦ ὕδατος τῆς ζωῆς  
7 δωρεάν. ὁ νικῶν κληρονομήσει ταῦτα, καὶ ἔσομαι

6 τω διψῶντι] om τω P | δώσω] + αὐτω Q 2 8 29 31 35 48 87 92 94 97 a<sup>125</sup> aeth  
Ar | om της πηγης A post του υδατος 130 7 κληρονομήσει] δώσω αὐτω Q min<sup>80</sup> Ar |  
ταυτα] παντα I ταυτα παντα arm<sup>1</sup>

reflects a phrase of the second Isaiah (Isa. xlv. 6 וְיִשְׁכַּח יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת-אֱלֹהֵי; cf. *ib.* xli. 4, xlviii. 12). Ἀρχή is used in Col. i. 18 in reference to the relation of Christ to the Church, and in Apoc. iii. 14 of His relation to the cosmos; here it represents God as the First Cause, the Source and Origin of all things, a sense already found in Aristotle, by whom the Deity is called a πρώτη καὶ κυριωτάτη ἀρχή. Τέλος, as complementary to ἀρχή, is the end and goal—a meaning of the word which is rare in the N.T., but see 1 Tim. i. 5 τὸ δὲ τέλος τῆς παραγγελίας ἐστὶν ἀγάπη, and perhaps Rom. x. 4 τέλος γὰρ νόμου Χριστός (see, however, SH. *ad loc.*). The full phrase is used in reference to the Divine life by Josephus, *antt.* viii. 11. 2 [ὁ θεός] ὁς ἔργον ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος τῶν πάντων; *contr.* *Ap.* ii. 22 ὁ θεός ἔχει τὰ σύμπαντα παντελῆς καὶ μακάριος, αὐτὸς αὐτῶν καὶ πᾶσιν αὐτάρκης, ἀρχὴ καὶ μέσα καὶ τέλος οὗτος τῶν πάντων. St Paul expresses the same fundamental belief in other terms, when he writes: ἐξ αὐτοῦ καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν τὰ πάντα (Rom. xi. 36), and speaks of the Father as ὁ ἐπὶ πάντων καὶ διὰ πάντων καὶ ἐν πᾶσιν (Eph. iv. 6). The Infinite Life originates, embraces, and transcends the Universe.

ἐγὼ τῷ διψῶντι δώσω ἐκ τῆς πηγῆς κτλ.] The Source and End of all life is the bountiful Giver of life in its highest perfection. Cf. Jac. i. 5 αἰτεῖτω παρὰ τοῦ διδόντος θεοῦ πᾶσιν ἀπλῶς καὶ μὴ ὀνειδίζοντος; *ib.* 17 πᾶσα δόσις ἀγαθὴ καὶ πᾶν δῶρημα τέλειον ἄνωθέν ἐστιν, καταβαίνον ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς τῶν φώτων. With the form of this Divine offer cf. c. vii. 16 f. οὐδὲ διψήσουσιν ἔτι...καὶ ὁδηγήσει αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ

ζωῆς πηγᾶς ὕδατων, where see notes. There, however, the perfect state is anticipated; here, and in xxii. 17, it is to the Church and the world in their present condition that the water of life is promised, as τῷ διψῶντι, ὁ διψῶν, clearly shew. Δωρεάν, 'gratuitously,' as in Mt. x. 8 δ. ἐλάβετε, Rom. iii. 24 δικαιούμενοι δ.; for the sense see Isa. lv. 1 οἱ διψῶντες, πορεύεσθε ἐφ' ὕδωρ...καὶ φάγετε ἄνευ ἀργυρίου καὶ τιμῆς; Jo. iv. 10 εἰ ᾔδεις τὴν δωρεὰν τοῦ θεοῦ...σὺ ἂν ᾔτησας αὐτὸν καὶ ἔδωκεν ἅν σοι ὕδωρ ζῶν; Acts viii. 20 τὴν δωρεὰν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐνόμισας διὰ χρημάτων κτᾶσθαι. That God's gifts are gratuitous is rightly urged as an argument for free Sacraments, but the fact has a far wider significance, and lies at the root of the Pauline doctrine of justification by faith without 'works of law.' In the present case the Gift is one which comes here and now from the very Source (ἐκ τῆς πηγῆς; cf. vii. 17)—a point emphasized here but not repeated in xxii. 17. Cf. Bede, "de hoc fonte irrorat nunc credentes in via quem vincentibus ubertim hauriendum praebeat in patria, utrumque autem gratis"; and the experience of the Viennese deacon Sanctus in the fires of persecution, related in the letter of the confessors (Eus. *H. E.* v. 1. 18): παρέμενεν ἀνεπίκαμπτος καὶ ἀνένδοτος, στερρὸς πρὸς τὴν ὁμολογίαν, ὑπὸ τῆς οὐρανίου πηγῆς τοῦ ὕδατος τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ ἐξιόντος ἐκ τῆς νηδύος τοῦ χριστοῦ δροσιζόμενος καὶ ἐνδυναμούμενος.

7. ὁ νικῶν κληρονομήσει ταῦτα] While 'he that is athirst' receives the Gift of the Water of Life, it is 'he that conquers' alone whose heritage it will permanently be. Ὁ νικῶν carries



αὐτῷ θεὸς καὶ αὐτὸς ἔσται μοι υἱός. <sup>8</sup> τοῖς δὲ δειλοῖς 8  
καὶ ἀπίστοις καὶ ἐβδελυγμένοις καὶ φονεῦσι καὶ

7 αὐτῷ] αὐτῶν A .i 79 130 αὐτοῖς arm<sup>1</sup>vid | αὐτος ἐσται μοι (μον B 14 98 al<sup>1</sup>na<sup>1</sup>o syr)  
υἱός] om αὐτος A syr<sup>87</sup> αὐτοὶ ἐσονται μοι υἱοὶ 130 186 8 ἀπιστοῖς] + καὶ ἀμαρτωλοῖς  
Q 130 min<sup>pl</sup>435 syr aeth Ar | om καὶ φονεῦσι arm<sup>4</sup>

the reader back to the seven promises of cc. ii., iii., to which κληρονομήσει ταῦτα adds an eighth promise that completes and in effect embraces the rest. On the pre-Christian history of κληρονομεῖν see Mc. x. 17, note, and cf. Dalman, *Words of Jesus*, E. Tr., p. 125 ff.; in the N.T. the use of this verb and its cognate nouns in reference to the future of man is well distributed, but specially frequent in St Paul, with whose doctrine of the sonship of believers it accords; cf. Rom. viii. 17 εἰ δὲ τέκνα, καὶ κληρονόμοι, Gal. iv. 7 εἰ δὲ υἱός, καὶ κληρονόμος διὰ θεοῦ. That in the solitary instance where it occurs in the Apoc. the word has the same reference is one indication among many of the radical agreement between St John and St Paul.

The heritage of the conqueror will embrace the contents of this vision (ταῦτα)—the new creation with its immunities from sorrow and death, the indwelling of God, the consciousness of a filial relation with Him, and the Water that quenches the thirst and quickens the life of the human soul. The *v. l.* πάντα, with its larger but vaguer outlook, offers a less really satisfying prospect.

καὶ ἔσομαι αὐτῷ θεὸς καὶ αὐτὸς ἔσται μοι υἱός] The words link themselves on to a catena of O.T. prophecies, e.g. Gen. xvii. 7 f., 2 Regn. vii. 14, Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 27; the last of these passages is applied to Christ in Heb. i. 5, but may obviously include, in a laxer sense, His *συνκληρονόμοι*. Their sonship, even their relationship with God, is here regarded as belonging to the future (ἔσομαι, ἔσται), when it will be manifested by the

resurrection; cf. Lc. xx. 36 υἱοὶ εἰσιν θεοῦ τῆς ἀναστάσεως υἱοὶ ὄντες; Rom. viii. 23 νόθεσιαν ἀπεκδεχόμενοι τὴν ἀπολύτρωσιν τοῦ σώματος ἡμῶν. St John is not unconscious of the present existence of both (1 Jo. iii. 1 ποταπὴν ἀγάπην δέδωκεν ὁ πατήρ ἵνα τέκνα θεοῦ κληθῶμεν· καὶ ἔσμεν...νῦν τέκνα θεοῦ ἔσμεν), but in this passage he has in view the son who is entering on his full inheritance, and not him to whom but the ἀρραβών (Eph. i. 13 f.) has as yet been given.

8. τοῖς δὲ δειλοῖς καὶ ἀπίστοις κτλ.] Bede: "blandis semper, ad cautelam insinuandam, austera permiscet"; the doom of the impenitent is placed in sharp contrast with the heritage of the conqueror. First among the condemned are the δειλοί—members of the Church who, like soldiers turning their backs upon the enemy, fail under trial; not, as A.V. and R.V., 'the fearful,' but the cowards or craven in Christ's army. Cf. Arethas: δειλοὺς καλεῖ τοὺς ἐκουσίῳ ἀσθενείᾳ πρὸς τὰ ἀπολαυστικά τοῦ παρόντος αἰῶνος ἀποκλιναντας. When Tertullian writes (*de fuga* 7): "in Apocalypsi non fugam timidus offert sed inter ceteros reprobos particulam in stagno sulphuris et ignis," he is led, partly by his Latin version, partly by his personal tendencies, into undue severity; it is not fear or even flight which incurs the penalty, but the cowardice which in the last resort prefers ease or earthly life to Christ; cf. Mc. viii. 35 ff. Such δειλία betrays instability of purpose, lack of any deeper faith or loyalty; cf. Sir. ii. 12 f., and Origen on Ps. xxvi. (xxvii.) 1 f.: προσκόπτει δὲ ψυχὴ τυφλῶντα καὶ πάντα φοβεῖται, καὶ τὴν εἰς θεὸν ὁμολο-



πόρνοις καὶ φαρμακοῖς καὶ εἰδωλολάτραις καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς ψευδέσιν τὸ μέρος αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ τῇ καιομένῃ πυρὶ καὶ θείῳ, ὃ ἐστὶν ὁ θάνατος ὁ δεύτερος.

8 om πασι me | ψευδεσιν] ψευσταις A | πυρὶ] pr εν 130 | ο θανατος ο δευτερος NAQ min<sup>plq 25</sup> vg syr arm] θαν. ο δ. min<sup>pauc</sup> Ar ο δ. θαν. I 49 130 186 al<sup>mu</sup> θανατος P

γίαν ἀρνήσεται· ἀπὸ θεοῦ δὲ φωτισθεῖσα, πρῶτον μὲν τὸν πρόμαχον αὐτῆς καὶ σωτήρα ἔστι θεωροῦσα, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν αὐτῆς πολεμίων καταθαρρεῖ. The remedy for δειλία is πίστις, cf. Jo. xiv. 1, 27 μὴ ταρασσέσθω ὑμῶν ἡ καρδιά· πιστεύετε εἰς τὸν θεόν, καὶ εἰς ἐμὲ πιστεύετε... μὴ ταρασσέσθω ὑμῶν ἡ καρδιά· μηδὲ δειλιάτω. The ἄπιστος, in the technical sense which appears in the Pauline Epistles, is the non-Christian, the pagan (cf. 1 Cor. vi. 6, vii. 12 ff., x. 27, xiv. 22 ff., 2 Cor. vi. 14 f.); but here, following immediately after δειλός, it is probably not to be limited in this way, or referred to the heathen as such, but means simply 'faithless,' 'unbelieving' (Mc. ix. 19, Lc. xii. 46, Jo. xx. 27, Tit. i. 15; cf. 1 Tim. v. 8), and applies to the Christian who by act or word denies his faith, as well as to the pagan who insults and blasphemes it. The other characters described, though they might be found on the fringe of the Christian brotherhood (cf. ii. 15, 20), are such as heathenism produced on a large scale; see ix. 21 where the heathen are clearly in view, and the list of sins is nearly the same. Ἐβδελυγμένοι, not simply βδελυκτοί, as in Tit. i. 16, but persons whose very natures have been saturated with the abominations which they practised in their lifetime; the context suggests that in this case the βδελύγματα are not merely idolatrous acts (cf. xvii. 4), but the monstrous and unnatural vices of heathendom. Καὶ φονεῦσι καὶ πόρνοις κτλ. Φόνοι are included among prevalent sins in Mc. vii. 21, Rom. i. 29, Apoc. ix. 21 (cf. Jac. iv. 2, 1 Pet. iv. 15), but perhaps the reference is here chiefly to the violent deaths of Christians whether

incurred at the hands of the mob or by order of the courts. Πόρνοι abounded in Greek cities—at Corinth, St Paul admits it was impossible to avoid meeting them in society (1 Cor. v. 10 ἐπεὶ ὠφείλετε ἄρα ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου ἐξελεῖν)—and they fitly follow φονεῖς (cf. 1 Tim. i. 9 f. ἀνδροφόνους, πόρνοις) according to the M.T. order of the Decalogue. On φαρμακοὶ see ix. 21, xviii. 23, notes; in Gal. v. 20 φαρμακία follows εἰδωλολατρία, whilst here φαρμακός precedes εἰδωλολάτρης; for the connexion of sorcery and magic with idolatry in Asian cities see xiii. 13 ff., notes, and the Introduction, p. xci. f. The list ends with καὶ πᾶσιν τοῖς ψευδέσιν, 'all the false,' i.e., as is explained below in xxii. 15, πᾶσιν τοῖς φιλοῦσιν καὶ ποιοῦσιν ψεῦδος. All the insincerities of heathendom are here—the conscious frauds practised by the pagan priesthood and the dealers in 'magic,' and the support rendered to them by those who 'loved to have it so'; the tricks of trade and deceits of domestic life. But the insincerities of Christians are not of course to be excluded; the baptized liar is the worst of his kind, since he lies to the Holy Ghost (Acts v. 3 f.). Tertullian, indeed, seems to limit the reference of the whole passage to Christians: *de pud.* 19 "non enim de ethnicis videbitur sapere, cum de fidelibus pronuntiarit *Qui vicerint*, etc."; but the inference is too sweeping. A better exposition will be found in Hipp. *de Antichr.* 38 (ed. Lagarde, p. 116).

None such have any part in the inheritance of the Saints (Eph. v. 5); their names are not in the roll-call of the living in the New Jerusalem.

⁹ Καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς ἐκ τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀγγέλων τῶν ἔχόντων τὰς ἑπτὰ φιάλας, τῶν γεμόντων τῶν ἑπτὰ πληγῶν τῶν ἐσχάτων, καὶ ἐλάλησεν μετ' ἐμοῦ λέγων Δεῦρο, δείξω σοι τὴν νύμφην τὴν γυναῖκα τοῦ

9 ἦλθεν] + προς με vg<sup>lps4</sup> aim<sup>1</sup> | eis] ο πρωτος 35 36 87 | om εκ ι 35 38 79 87 | των γεμοντων] των γεμουσων B<sup>c.6</sup> τας γεμουσας. ι 7 130 al<sup>ma</sup> vid arm et sine τας Q 8 29 31 38 49 91 92 al<sup>15</sup> syrr<sup>vid</sup> Ar | των επτα πληγων] om των Q min<sup>20</sup> | την νυμφην την γυν. του αριου] την ν. του αρν. την γυν. ι 79 186 vg<sup>lps5</sup> την γυν. την ν. τ. α. Q 7 8 29 31 49 al<sup>25</sup> Ar

The alternative is a part in the Second Death, the Lake of Fire. Exclusion from eternal life burns and consumes like a perpetual fire; whether the function of the fire is to destroy or to punish or to purify is not within the scope of the revelation entrusted to the Seer; cf. xix. 20, xx. 10, 14 f., notes. Compare the dogmatic tone of the Slavonic Enoch (ed. Charles, p. 10): "this place, Enoch, is prepared for those who do not honour God; who commit evil deeds on earth...witchcraft, enchantments, devilish magic, and who boast of their evil deeds...for all these this place is prepared for an eternal inheritance."

#### XXI. 9—XXII. 5. THE VISION OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

9. καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς ἐκ τῶν ἑπτὰ κτλ.] The announcement of v. 2 (καὶ τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἁγίαν Ἱερουσαλὴμ καινὴν εἶδον κτλ.) is here resumed and worked out in detail. The Seer tells us that this nearer view of the City was obtained through the ministry of one of the Angels of the Seven Bowls. Compare c. xvii. ι καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς ἐκ τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀγγέλων τῶν ἔχόντων τὰς ἑπτὰ φιάλας, καὶ ἐλάλησεν μετ' ἐμοῦ λέγων Δεῦρο, δείξω σοι τὸ κρίμα τῆς πόρνης, where the same formula is used to introduce the vision of the Harlot City; its repetition here serves to place the νύμφη in marked contrast with the πόρνη — Jerusalem the Holy with Babylon the Great. For τῶν ἔχόντων τὰς ἑπτὰ φιάλας, cf. xv. ι, note. Τῶν γεμόντων is unexpected; possibly it is

a slip on the part of an early scribe or perhaps of the writer himself for τὰς γεμούσας (xv. 7), or it may be meant to suggest that these angels were still full of the great task they had accomplished, and that St John's guide came fresh from the scene of the Last Plagues to this widely different office. Both participles are timeless; the Seven Angels have emptied their bowls, and doubtless have ceased to carry them, but they are still known as οἱ ἔχοντες τὰς φιάλας τὰς γεμούσας (or οἱ γεμόντες) τῶν ἑπτὰ πληγῶν. That one of these Angels of wrath should be deputed to shew the Seer the Holy City is a Divine paradox which has not escaped the ancient commentators; cf. Andreas: ὁ γὰρ τότε τὴν πληγὴν τοῖς ἀξίοις ἐπάγων, νῦν τὴν μακαριότητα τῆς ἐκκλησίας τῷ ἁγίῳ ὑποδείκνυσι; Bede: "praedicatores iidem qui plagam septimariam (id est, universalem) irrogant impiis, ecclesiae quoque futura gaudia pandunt."

Τὴν νύμφην τὴν γυναῖκα τοῦ ἀρνίου takes up a thread dropt at c. xix. 7. ἦλθεν ὁ γάμος τοῦ ἀρνίου, καὶ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ ἡτοίμασεν ἑαυτήν. The espoused wife (Mt. i. 18, 20) is now the Bride (xxi. 2) of the Lamb; the nuptials have begun; indeed, as Andreas remarks: ὅτε ὡς ἀμνὸς ἐσφαγιάσθη ὁ Χριστός, τότε αὐτὴν τῷ οἰκίῳ αἵματι ἐννυμφεύσατο...τῇ ἐκχύσει τοῦ ἐκ τῆς πλευρᾶς αἵματος ἡ ἐκκλησία συστάσα τῷ τυθέντι δι' ἡμᾶς ἥρμυσται. The metaphor belongs to the first days of the Gospel, and had been employed

10 ἀρνίου. <sup>10</sup> καὶ ἀπήνεγκέν με ἐν πνεύματι ἐπὶ ὄρος  
 μέγα καὶ ὑψηλόν, καὶ ἔδειξέν μοι τὴν πόλιν τὴν  
 ἁγίαν Ἱερουσαλὴμ καταβαίνουσαν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ  
 11 ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, <sup>11</sup> ἔχουσαν τὴν δόξαν τοῦ θεοῦ· ὁ  
 φωστὴρ αὐτῆς ὅμοιος λίθῳ τιμιωτάτῳ, ὡς λίθῳ

10 ἐπι] επ PQ min<sup>pl</sup> | τὴν πόλιν] + τὴν μεγάλην 1 31 49 79 91 96 130 186 al Andr |  
 τὴν ἁγίαν] καὶ αγ. 1 31 79 130 186 | ἐκ] απο 11 31 32 33 35 51 90 | απο] εκ Q min<sup>35</sup>  
 Ar | om απο τ. θεου 92 94 Ambr Cassiod 11 om εχουσαν...του θεου A 98 om  
 του θεου me arm<sup>4</sup> | του θεου] pr απο B Irg<sup>ex</sup> Anast | ο φωστὴρ] pr καὶ 1 7 al<sup>mu</sup>  
 vgc<sup>de</sup> dem ill<sup>ps</sup> 4, 6 syr<sup>ew</sup> arm<sup>exc</sup> 2 aeth Prim Ar | τιμιωτάτῳ] τιμω 94 g vg syr<sup>ew</sup> | om ὡς  
 λιθῳ 1 7 12 17\* 18 38 47 186 syr<sup>ew</sup>

by St Paul in a passage which has some affinity with the present; see the note on c. xix. 7.

10. καὶ ἀπήνεγκέν με ἐν πνεύματι ἐπὶ ὄρος κτλ.] Compare xvii. 3 ἀπήνεγκέν με εἰς ἔρημον ἐν πνεύματι. The Harlot City is seen in a wilderness, the Bride City from a mountain. The mountain is not Mount Zion (xiv. 1), for the New Jerusalem is not founded upon it, but is seen from it; the indefinite ὄρος μέγα καὶ ὑψηλόν points to no particular height, but rather symbolizes the elevation of spirit (Apringius: "in fidei altitudine elevatur") necessary for one who would see the heavenly vision. Cf. Ez. xl. 2 ἤγαγέν με ἐν ὁράσει θεοῦ...καὶ ἔθκέν με ἐπ' ὄρος ὑψηλὸν σφόδρα; Mt. iv. 8 παραλαμβάνει αὐτὸν ὁ διάβολος εἰς ὄρος ὑψηλὸν λίαν. The Seer is carried thither 'in spirit' (cf. i. 10, iv. 2); the Angel's δεῦρο is a *sursum cor* to which his spirit under the influence of the 'Spirit of revelation' (Eph. i. 17) at once responds.

καὶ ἔδειξέν μοι τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἁγίαν Ἱερουσαλὴμ κτλ.] For τὴν πόλιν κτλ. see v. 2, note. Καينήν is not repeated here, for the City is not now regarded in its relation to the rest of the New Creation, but in its specific character, which is Holiness.

11. ἔχουσαν τὴν δόξαν τοῦ θεοῦ] The Church possesses the Divine Presence, which, with its illuminating

and elevating powers, she brings with her from her place of origin, and she is transfigured by it; cf. v. 23, xxii. 5. Cf. Isa. lx. 1 ἡ δόξα Κυρίου ἐπὶ σὲ ἀνατέταλκεν. The description belongs even to the present condition of the Christian Society: 2 Cor. iii. 18 ἡμεῖς δὲ πάντες ἀνακαλυμμένῳ προσώπῳ τὴν δόξαν Κυρίου κατοπτριζόμενοι (R. V. 'reflecting as in a mirror')...μεταμορφούμεθα ἀπὸ δόξης εἰς δόξαν.

ὁ φωστὴρ αὐτῆς ὅμοιος λίθῳ τιμιωτάτῳ κτλ.] Her luminary resembled a rare crystalloid gem, every facet of which is radiant with a Divine light. For φωστὴρ, as distinguished from φῶς, see Gen. i. 3, 14 καὶ εἶπεν ὁ θεός Γενηθήτω φῶς...καὶ εἶπεν ὁ θεός Γενηθήτωσαν φωστῆρες, and cf. Sir. xliii. 7 φωστὴρ μειούμενος ἐπὶ συντελείας. A φωστὴρ is "something in which light is concentrated and thence radiates" (Benson)—*luminare* rather than *lumen* (Prim., Vg.), **لُؤْلُؤ** (Syr.) rather than **لُؤْلُؤ** (Syr.<sup>ew</sup>); see Dr Gwynn's notes here and on iv. 5). Our Lord is represented as having spoken indiscriminately of Himself and His disciples as τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου (Mt. v. 14, Jo. viii. 12), but in the underlying Aramaic there may well have been a distinction such as that between **ܕܝܢܐ** and **ܕܝܢܐܐ**; the saints are properly φωστῆρες (Dan. xii. 3, LXX. φανοῦσιν ὡς φωστῆρες τοῦ

ἰάσπιδι κρυσταλλίζοντι· <sup>12</sup> ἔχουσα τεῖχος μέγα καὶ <sup>12</sup> ὑψηλόν, ἔχουσα πυλῶνας δώδεκα, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς πυλῶ-

11 κρυσταλλίζοντι PQ min<sup>nonn</sup> 12 ἔχουσα 1<sup>o</sup>] ἔχουσιν (τε) 35 87 al (Ar) ἔχοντα K | ἔχουσα 2<sup>o</sup>] ἔχουσιν 7 35 87 al vg<sup>clo dem tollips</sup> 4, 6 (habentem) Ar ἔχοντας K\* | om ἐπὶ τ. πυλ. ἀγγέλους δώδεκα A vg<sup>fu</sup> syr arm | ἐπὶ τοῖς πυλῶσιν] ἐπὶ τοὺς πυλῶνας K 18

οὐρανοῦ, Phil. ii. 16 φαίνεσθε ὡς φωστῆρες ἐν κόσμῳ, and not τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν (Jo. i. 8 f.). The distinction is ignored here by patristic commentators (e.g. Andreas: φωστήρ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ὁ χριστός), and by some moderns, who point to v. 23 ὁ λύχνος αὐτῆς τὸ ἀρνίον. But it is unnecessary to depart from the strict sense of φωστήρ. The light which illuminates the Church is Divine; it is the φωτισμός...τῆς δόξης τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν προσώπῳ Χριστοῦ (2 Cor. iv. 6); but it shines in the hearts and lives of men. The 'luminary' of the Holy City is her witness to Christ: her teaching, her sacraments, her whole corporate life—the light of tens of thousands of saintly lives.

On λίθος ἱάσπισ see iv. 3, note. Κρυσταλλίζοντι (ἀπ. λεγ.) modifies λ. ἰάσπιδι, 'having the effect of rock crystal,' 'crystal-clear' (Benson); cf. xxii. 1 λαμπρὸν ὡς κρύσταλλον. Wetstein quotes Psellus: ἡ ἱάσπισ φύσει κρυσταλλοειδής. King (*Hist. of Precious Stones*, p. 281) proposes to identify the ἱάσπισ with the true emerald, green in colour, but lustrous as crystal. There seem to have been two kinds known to the ancients: cf. Dioscor. v. 160 λίθος ἱάσπισ ὁ μὲν τίς ἐστι σμαραγδίζων, ὁ δὲ κρυσταλλώδης. St John combines their qualities.

12. ἔχουσα τεῖχος μέγα καὶ ὑψηλόν] Ἐχουσα carries on the description of the City, which was broken by the parenthetical clause ὁ φωστήρ αὐτῆς... κρυσταλλίζοντι; in his eagerness to note each detail of the transient picture the Seer forgets that he had written ἔχουσιν in v. 11. The wall is, perhaps, a conventional feature, neces-

sary to the description of an ancient city; the earlier commentators, however, regard it as a symbol, but interpret variously; e.g. Primasius, "murus ecclesiae Christus"; Bede, "[murum], id est, inexpugnabilem fidei spei caritatisque firmitatem"; and see note on v. 17. Cf. Zech. ii. 5 (9) ἐγὼ ἔσομαι αὐτῇ, λέγει Κύριος, τεῖχος πυρὸς κυκλόθεν; Isa. xxvi. 1 ἰδοὺ πόλις ἰσχυρά, καὶ σωτήριον θήσει τὸ τεῖχος καὶ περίτειχος.

ἔχουσα πυλῶνας δώδεκα κτλ.] Ezekiel's city also has twelve gates (Ez. xlviii. 31 ff.). Πυλών may be either the vestibule of a great house, through which visitors pass from the street into the courtyard (cf. Gen. xliii. 18 ἐλάλησαν αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ πυλῶνι τοῦ οἴκου, Lc. xvi. 20 Δάσκαρος ἐβέβλητο πρὸς τὸν πυλῶνα αὐτοῦ, Acts xii. 13 κρούσαντος δὲ αὐτοῦ τὴν θύραν τοῦ πυλῶνος); or, as here, the gate-tower of a city-wall (cf. 3 Regn. xvii. 10 ἐπορεύθη εἰς Σάρεπτα, εἰς τὸν πυλῶνα τῆς πόλεως, Acts xiv. 13 ὁ τε ἱερεὺς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ ὄντος πρὸ τῆς πόλεως ταύρους καὶ στέμματα ἐπὶ τοὺς πυλῶνας ἐνέγκας... ἤθελεν θύειν). In both cases πυλών is more than πύλη, viz. the whole structure through which admission is gained.

The twelve angels posted at the gateways are apparently there as πυλωροί or φύλακες—a feature suggested perhaps by Isa. lxii. 6 ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν σου, Ἱερουσαλήμ, κατέστησα φύλακας ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ ὅλην τὴν νύκτα. The city which descends from heaven has celestial gatekeepers; cf. Heb. i. 14, and *Yalkut Shim.* f. 7. 1 "duas portas paradisi statuunt lx myriadibus angelorum munitas."



σιν ἀγγέλους δώδεκα, καὶ ὀνόματα ἐπιγεγραμμένα  
 13 ἃ ἔστιν τῶν δώδεκα φυλῶν υἱῶν Ἰσραὴλ. <sup>13</sup> ἀπὸ  
 ἀνατολῆς πυλῶνες τρεῖς, καὶ ἀπὸ βορρᾶ πυλῶνες  
 τρεῖς, καὶ ἀπὸ νότου πυλῶνες τρεῖς, καὶ ἀπὸ δυσ-  
 14 μῶν πυλῶνες τρεῖς. <sup>14</sup> καὶ τὸ τεῖχος τῆς πόλεως

12 ἀγγέλους] *angulos* Prim<sup>txt</sup> (sed cf Prim<sup>comm</sup>) Ambr<sup>edd</sup> | *ονοματα*] + *αυτων* &  
 syr<sup>EW</sup> | *ἐπιγεγραμμενα*] *γεγραμμενα* & syr<sup>EW</sup> arm *εγγεγραμμενα* 18 | *των δωδ. φυλων*] *pr* (τα) *ονοματα* (A) Q 130 min<sup>30</sup> g vg (me) syrr Ar (om & P min<sup>pl</sup> Prim) | *υιων*] om  
 12 27 47 130 syr<sup>EW</sup> arm *pr των P* 1 7 49 91 96 186 al | *Ισραηλ*] *pr του* 130 13 *ανα-*  
*τολων* Q min<sup>fero</sup> 35 Ar | *om και ter* 1 186 al vg<sup>fudem tollips</sup> 4 anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim | *βορρα...νοτου...*  
*δυσμων* &<sup>c.a</sup> PQ min<sup>fero</sup> omn vg<sup>exc</sup> am me syrr arm<sup>4</sup> anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim Andr Ar] *βορρα...δυσμων*  
*...νοτου* A vg<sup>am</sup> et cum *μεσημβριας pro νοτου* 1 *δυσμων...βορρα...νοτου* 91 arm<sup>1</sup> aeth  
*νοτου...βορρα...δυσμων* 98 *νοτου...δυσμων...βορρα me*

καὶ ὀνόματα ἐπιγεγραμμένα ἃ ἔστιν  
 τῶν δώδεκα φυλῶν.] Again the writer  
 is indebted to Ezekiel (xlvi. 31 ff. αἱ  
 πύλαι τῆς πόλεως ἐπ' ὀνόμασιν φυλῶν  
 τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ κτλ.); cf. *syn. Sohar* 115.  
 27 "in atrio mundi futuri xii portae  
 quarum singulis inscriptum est nomen  
 quoddam e xii tribubus." The O.T.  
 prophet allocates the gates to the  
 several Tribes (N., Reuben, Judah,  
 Levi; E., Joseph, Benjamin, Dan; S.,  
 Simeon, Issachar, Zebulun; W., Gad,  
 Asher, Naphtali); but the Christian  
 Apocalyptist does not follow him in  
 this: the enumeration in c. vii. suffices.  
 The Seer's object in referring to the  
 Tribes is simply to assert the con-  
 tinuity of the Christian Church with  
 the Church of the O.T. The new  
 Society inherits all that was per-  
 manent in the number and order of  
 the Tribes, without their limitations;  
 it is constituted ἐκ πάσης φυλῆς καὶ  
 γλώσσης (v. 9, vii. 9), and the gate-  
 ways standing open on all sides  
 represent its catholicity (cf. Lc. xiii.  
 29).

13. ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς πυλῶνες τρεῖς  
 κτλ.] In Num. ii. 3 ff. the Tribes are  
 marshalled in a square the sides of  
 which look ESWN; the gates of  
 Ezekiel's city which bear their names  
 follow the order NESW. St John's  
 order, ENSW, not only differs from

both, but suggests that the Seer after  
 surveying the east and north walls  
 returns to his starting place in order  
 to examine those on the south and  
 west. It is difficult to understand  
 the purpose of this change, yet it  
 seems to be deliberate; see v. 19,  
 note.

Ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς, ἀπὸ βορρᾶ κτλ.,  
 'starting from the east,' 'from the  
 north,' etc.; in Ezekiel the LXX.  
 satisfactorily renders *הַיָּמִינִי הַצָּפוֹנִי*  
 etc. by τὰ πρὸς ἀνατολὰς κτλ. Archbp  
 Benson renders ἀπό similarly here,  
 'facing sunrise,' 'facing north' etc.,  
 without explanation.

14. καὶ τὸ τεῖχος τῆς πόλεως ἔχων  
 θεμελίους δώδεκα.] As there are  
 twelve gate-towers, so there are also  
 twelve foundation stones. The wall  
 is broken into twelve sections by the  
 twelve gates, and each section is seen  
 to rest on a single θεμέλιος—a vast  
 oblong block of worked and bevelled  
 stone, such as the stones which may  
 still be seen in the lower ranges of the  
 Herodian masonry at Jerusalem. For  
 θεμέλιος see 2 Esdr. v. 16 ἔδωκεν  
 θεμελίους τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ εἰς  
 Ἱερουσαλήμ; 1 Cor. iii. 10 ὡς σοφὸς  
 ἀρχιτέκτων θεμέλιον ἔθηκε, Heb. xi. 10  
 ἐξεδέχετο γὰρ τὴν τοὺς θεμελίους ἔχουσαν  
 πόλιν. It is properly an adjective  
 (sc. λίθος), and in the plural may be



ἔχων θεμελίους δώδεκα, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῶν δώδεκα ὀνόματα τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων τοῦ ἀρνίου. <sup>15</sup> καὶ ὁ 15 λαλῶν μετ' ἐμοῦ εἶχεν μέτρον κάλαμον χρυσοῦν,

14 εχων] εχων N<sup>c.a</sup> (om N\*) 130 186 min<sup>pl</sup>vid Ar | om δωδεκα 1° 7 al<sup>vid</sup> vg<sup>hp</sup>6 me aeth Prim | om επ αυτων δωδεκα 7 arm | ονοματα] ονομα me | om δωδεκα 3° vg<sup>am</sup> syt<sup>sw</sup> anon<sup>aus</sup> 15 om μετρον 1 79 al<sup>vid</sup> me | om καλαμον arm<sup>1</sup>

either masc. or neuter; τὰ θεμέλια is frequent in the LXX, and occurs in Acts xvi. 26.

Τὸ τεῖχος...ἔχων is placed by Archbp Benson in his very short list of "apparently real slips." He adds also xiv. 19, which is a fairly certain reading, and on which see note *ad l.* "Ἐχων may be due to an itacism in an early copy, but in view of the many anomalies of the book it is rather to be regarded as due to the autograph.

καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῶν δώδεκα ὀνόματα τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων κτλ.] Another series of inscribed names; if the gateways bear the names of the Twelve Tribes, the foundation stones are distinguished by those of the Twelve Apostles. On the juxtaposition of these two dodecads see Mt. xix. 28 καθήσεσθε καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ δώδεκα θρόνους κρίνοντες τὰς δώδεκα φυλὰς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ; in the Apocalypse it has been suggested already by the vision of the 24 Elders (*c.* iv. 4, note). In Eph. ii. 20 the Apostles and Prophets themselves are a θεμέλιος (ἐποικοδομηθέντες ἐπὶ τῷ θεμελίῳ τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ προφητῶν, ὄντος ἀκρογωνιαίου αὐτοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ)—a train of thought which goes back to our Lord's promise to Peter (Mt. xvi. 18) and, beyond it, to Ps. cxviii. 22, Isa. xxviii. 16; cf. Acts iv. 11, and 1 Pet. ii. 6, with Dr Hort's note on the latter verse. The Apocalypticist, as his wont is, seizes a current idea and adapts it to his own purpose. The λίθος ἀκρογωνιαίος does not come into sight here; the Prophets are not joined with the Apostles, as by St Paul; the foundation stones are those not of the Holy City, but of the exterior wall, and they are not the

Apostles, but only bear their names. As the wall gives form and compactness to the City, so the Apostolic Church is conditioned, through the ages, by the preaching and work of the Apostolate.

The Twelve Apostles are not individually named; it is the college of the Apostles as a whole to which reference is made; cf. Mt. xix. 28, Acts vi. 2, 1 Cor. xv. 7. When Renan observes (*L'Antechrist*, p. 479), "Paul ...n'a pas de place parmi les douze apôtres de l'Agneau, seule base de l'Eglise de Dieu," he overlooks this fact. There is nothing to shew how the number is made up, and it must not be assumed that St Paul is excluded. On the other hand it is certainly probable that St John refers here to the original Apostolate, and does not stop to consider the question raised by the lapse of Judas.

15. καὶ ὁ λαλῶν μετ' ἐμοῦ εἶχεν μέτρον κάλαμον χρ. κτλ.] The measuring of the City is here, as in *c.* xi. 1, suggested by *Éz.* xl. 3 ff. In xi. 1 the earthly city is measured by the Seer himself; to measure the City which is from heaven requires the capacities of an Angel, and it is done by the Angel who had been talking with the Seer about the City (ὁ λαλῶν μετ' ἐμοῦ, cf. v. 9 ἐλάλησεν μετ' ἐμοῦ). The κάλαμος which the Angel carries is not, as in the Seer's case, a natural reed, cut perhaps in the Jordan valley (Mt. xi. 7), or in the valley of the Upper Nile (Job xl. 16), but a rod of gold such as befitted an instrument used in the service of God; cf. i. 12, v. 8, viii. 3, ix. 13, xv. 7.

The Angel is commissioned to take

ἵνα μετρήσῃ τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς πυλῶνας αὐτῆς καὶ  
 16 τὸ τεῖχος αὐτῆς. <sup>16</sup>καὶ ἡ πόλις τετράγωνος κεῖται,  
 καὶ τὸ μῆκος αὐτῆς ὅσον [καὶ] τὸ πλάτος. καὶ

15 μετρήσει Q 7 | om και το τειχος αυτης Q 130 186 al<sup>tere</sup> 50 Ar 16 και η πολις  
 αυτης τετρ. κειται και το μηκος οσον N | om και 3° NPQ min<sup>pliq</sup> 35 Ar (hab A min<sup>nonn</sup> vid  
 vg me syr arm aeth Prim al) | το πλατος 1° + αυτης 7 syr<sup>ew</sup>

the measure of the City, its gate-towers and its walls. The measurements of the City are given in v. 16, and those of the wall in v. 17; the gate-towers are merely described (v. 21).

16. καὶ ἡ πόλις τετράγωνος κεῖται κτλ.] That the external walls form a square whose sides face the four winds appears from v. 12 f. It is now seen that the City itself is not only an equilateral quadrangle, but a perfect cube (cf. v. 17), length, breadth, and height being equal.

The tetragon occurs more than once in the legislation of Exodus. Both the altar of burnt offering and the altar of incense were of this form (Ex. xxvii. 1, xxx. 2), and so was the High Priest's breastplate (*ib.* xxviii. 16, xxxvi. 16 = xxxix. 9); the feature reappears in Ezekiel's new city and temple (Ez. xli. 21, xliii. 16, xlv. 1, xlviii. 20). In Solomon's Temple the Holy of Holies was a perfect cube, 20 cubits each way, cf. 3 Regn. vi. 19 (20) εἴκοσι πήχεις μῆκος, καὶ εἴκοσι πήχεις πλάτος, καὶ εἴκοσι πήχεις τὸ ὕψος αὐτοῦ—words which may have suggested St John's τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὸ πλάτος καὶ τὸ ὕψος αὐτῆς ἵσα ἐστίν; the New Jerusalem answers as a whole to the ἅγια ἁγίων of the old city and therefore assumes its shape. In ancient cities the four-square form was not unusual. Archbishop Benson, fresh from his tour in North Africa, thought of Cirta, the modern Constantine, "earth's most perfect city-throne" (*Cyprian*, pp. 368, 583) "située sur un cube rocheux" (Tissot, cited in *Apocalypse*, p. 106). Of Babylon Herodotus writes (i. 178): κέεται ἐν πεδίῳ μεγάλῳ, μέγας ἐοῦσα μέτωπον ἕκαστον εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν

σταδίων, εἰούσης τετραγώνου, and a similar account is given of Nineveh by Diodorus Siculus (i. 3). As is well known, the rectangular tetragon was to Greek thinkers a symbol of perfection; see Simonides *ap.* Plat. *Protag.* 339 B ἄνδρ' ἀγαθὸν μὲν ἀλαθείᾳ γενέσθαι χαλεπὸν, χερσὶ τε καὶ ποσὶ καὶ νόῳ τετράγωνον, ἀνευ ψόγου τετυγμένον, and cf. Arist. *eth. Nic.* i. 11, *rhet.* iii. 11; similarly Hermas *vis.* 3, 5 οἱ μὲν οὖν λίθοι οἱ τετράγωνοι... οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ ἀπόστολοι καὶ ἐπίσκοποι καὶ διδάσκαλοι καὶ διάκονοι οἱ πορευθέντες κατὰ τὴν σεμνότητα τοῦ θεοῦ. To this the cube adds the suggestion of solidity, stability, and permanence: cf. Andreas: ἐδραιότητα δὲ δηλοῦν λέγεται [ὁ κύβος]; Primasius sees in the cube-like form of the Holy City the "soliditas veritatis invictae." The early commentators allegorize freely: e.g. the anonymous writer *de monte Sion et Sina*, 10: "dicit Hierusalem Novam civitatem quadratam per quattuor evangelia"; Victorinus: "civitatem... quadratam sanctorum adunatam turbam ostendit, in quibus nullo modo fides fluctuare potuit"; while Bede thinks of the three dimensions as representing the "longitudo fidei," the "latitudo caritatis," and the "altitudo spei." All such speculations must be taken for what they are worth. With regard to the dimensions of the cube, though it is natural to see in them a forecast of the extension, the comprehensiveness, and the elevation of Catholic Christianity, neither this nor any other particular interpretation can safely be pressed; cf. Eph. iii. 18 τὸ πλάτος καὶ μῆκος καὶ ὕψος καὶ βάθος, with Dean Robinson's note *ad l.*

ἐμέτρησεν τὴν πόλιν τῷ καλάμῳ ἐπὶ σταδίῳ δώδεκα  
χιλιάδων· τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὸ πλάτος καὶ τὸ ὕψος  
αὐτῆς ἴσα ἐστίν. <sup>17</sup> καὶ ἐμέτρησεν τὸ τεῖχος αὐτῆς 17  
ἐκατὸν τεσσεράκοντα τεσσάρων πηχῶν, μέτρον ἀν-

16 τῷ καλάμῳ] om arm<sup>4</sup> pr en P 1 11 12 31 32 79 | ἐπὶ σταδίων RP 1 35 79 al<sup>pl</sup>  
ἐπὶ σταδίου AQ 130 min<sup>pl</sup> Ar | χιλιάδων] om arm<sup>1</sup> pr καὶ Q + δώδεκα (Q) min<sup>pl</sup> 25 syr |  
τὸ μῆκος 2<sup>o</sup>] + αὐτῆς 73 syr<sup>ew</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> pr καὶ 38 vg<sup>cle</sup> syr aeth c praeced coniung me  
17 om ἐμετρησεν Q 130 al<sup>fero</sup> 30 | τεῖχος] χίλος (sic) & | ἐκατον τεσσερακοντα τεσσαρων]  
δ' καὶ εκατον τεσσερακοντα A | πηχεων &

καὶ ἐμέτρησεν τὴν πόλιν...ἐπὶ στα-  
δίῳ δ. χ. κτλ.] Each side of the  
cube measured 12,000 stades, which,  
counting a stade as 606 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet, gives  
the stupendous sum of nearly 1500  
English miles. Such dimensions defy  
imagination, and are permissible only  
in the language of symbolism. Renan  
(*l'Antechrist*, p. 473) with truth calls  
the Apocalypse "le parfait antipode  
du chef-d'œuvre grec," but when he  
proceeds, "sa Jérusalem céleste est  
gauche, puérile, impossible," he judges  
the book by Greek standards, rather  
than by those of Semitic thought. It  
must indeed be confessed that these  
measurements exceed the wildest  
fancies of Jewish writers; cf. e.g.  
*Orac. Sibyll.* v. 251 ἄχρι δὲ καὶ Ἰόπης  
τείχος μέγα κυκλώσαντες | ὕψος δὲ  
ῥωνται ἐσάχρως νεφέων ἐρεβενῶν. The  
Rabbinical writers are content to  
say that Jerusalem will reach to the  
gates of Damascus, will cover as much  
ground as the whole land of Israel,  
and rise to the height of twelve miles  
(*Shiv. R.* 7. 5, *Yalkut Shim.* f. 57.  
2, *Baba bathra* f. 75. 2, quoted by  
Wetstein). But their city was but a  
glorified Jerusalem; a vastly greater  
City, expressed in the terms of sym-  
bolism, needed greater dimensions in  
proportion to its magnificence.

Ἐπὶ σταδίων, 'at so many stades';  
the variant ἐ. σταδίου offers the more  
usual construction (cf. e.g. Dan. iii. 47  
ἐπὶ πήχεις).

17. καὶ ἐμέτρησεν τὸ τεῖχος αὐτῆς  
κτλ.] The wall is found to measure

144 cubits, again a multiple of 12  
(cf. vii. 4, xiv. 1; and Introduction,  
p. cxxiv.), but falling far below the  
dimensions of the City. It is not clear  
whether the writer means to give the  
breadth or the height of the wall; its  
length, of course, is determined by the  
cube which it surrounds. Babylon,  
with a circuit of 480 stades, was en-  
circled by a wall 50 'royal' cubits  
broad and 200 high (Herod. i. 178):  
the porch of Solomon's Temple, ac-  
cording to the Chronicler (2 Chr. iii.  
4), was 20 cubits wide and 120 high.  
Judged by these standards, 144 cubits  
would not be an inordinate breadth  
for a wall intended to protect such a  
city as the Apocalyptist has conceived.  
But he probably intends to give its  
height—τὸ ὕψος immediately precedes  
—and a wall 144 cubits = 216 feet  
high, though in itself it might fairly  
be called μέγα καὶ ὑψηλόν (v. 12), is  
insignificant when compared with a  
cube whose height is over 7,000,000  
feet. But this great disproportion  
may be the very point to which the  
writer desires to call attention. The  
walls of the City are not for defence  
—for there is no enemy at large any  
more (Isa. liv. 14)—but serve for  
delimitation, marking the external  
form of the *civitas Dei*. And the  
order and organization of the Church,  
necessary as they are, fall infinitely  
below the elevation of its spiritual  
life.

μέτρον ἀνθρώπου ὃ ἐστὶν ἀγγέλου]  
"Man's measure which is angel's

18 θρώπου, ὃ ἐστὶν ἀγγέλου. 18 καὶ ἡ ἐνδώμησις τοῦ  
τείχους αὐτῆς ἱάσπισ, καὶ ἡ πόλις χρυσίον καθαρὸν  
19 ὅμοιον ὑάλῳ καθαρῷ. 19 οἱ θεμέλιοι τοῦ τείχους τῆς

18 καὶ η 1° N<sup>c.a</sup> AP syr aeth anon<sup>aug</sup>] καὶ ἡν N\* καὶ ἡν η Q min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar et ut vid  
vg Prim | ἐνδωμησις N<sup>c.a</sup> (ἐν δωμασι N\*) A 38 97 130] ἐνδομησις PQ 186 al<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar | η  
πολις] pr ὁλη arm | χρυσιου καθαρου syr<sup>ew</sup> ex αυτο τιμνδο vg<sup>dem</sup> arm Prim | ὁμοιον]  
ομοια 1 186 al<sup>pauc</sup> vid | υελω 9 10 13 17 19 26 27 (29) 30 35 38 41 42 47 49 90 91 94 96  
(97) 98 130 | om καθαρῳ P 19 οἱ θεμελιοι] pr καὶ N\* 1 7 35 49 79 al<sup>mu</sup> vg<sup>cle</sup> tol<sup>ipes</sup> 4, 5  
me syr arm aeth fundamenta autem Prim

measure" (Benson). The measurements taken by angelic hands are such as are in common use among men; no fantastic standards are to be employed by the reader. There is perhaps the further thought that men and angels are σύνδουλοι (xix. 10, xxii. 9), and men shall one day be ἰσάγγελοι; there is no reason therefore why angelic mensuration should differ from human. Compare the warning in c. xiii. 18 ἀριθμὸς γὰρ ἀνθρώπου ἐστίν, and see note there.

18. καὶ ἡ ἐνδώμησις τοῦ τείχους αὐ-  
τῆς ἱάσπισ] Only one other instance is quoted of the literary use of ἐν-  
δώμησις (or ἐνδόμησις—on the spelling see WH.<sup>3</sup>, *Notes* p. 159, and cf. app. crit. above). Josephus describing the construction of the great mole at Caesarea writes (*antt.* xv. 9. 6): ἡ δὲ ἐνδόμησις (v.l. ἐνδώμησις) ὅσον ἦν ἐβάλλετο κατὰ τῆς θαλάσσης διακοσίους πόδας, where the word appears to mean simply 'structure.' And so Arethas here ('ἐνδόμησιν' τὴν οἰκοδομὴν λέγει), and the Latin versions, which render the word *aedificatio*; the Syriac versions give ܠܬܝܬܝܬܐ (Syr.<sup>ew</sup>) or ܠܬܝܬܝܬܐ (Syr.). But the verb ἐνδομεῖν is properly 'to build into' (cf. Jos. *antt.* xv. 11. 5 τοίχου κίονας ἔχοντας ἐνδεδομημένους), and such a sense suits the present passage; ἡ ἐνδώμησις κτλ. is apparently the equivalent of ἐνεδομήθη τῷ τείχει ἱάσπισ, i.e. the wall had ἱάσπισ built into it, it was cased with the precious stone, so that it sparkled with its crystalline radiance. Van Herwerden cites ἐν-

δώμησις (*sic*) from a late inscription at Smyrna (Dittenberger, *SIG.*<sup>3</sup>, 583, 30), where it seems to mean the materials of which a wall was built. On ἱάσπισ see iv. 3, xxi. 11, notes.

καὶ ἡ πόλις χρυσίον καθαρὸν ὅμοιον ὑάλῳ καθαρῷ] In contrast with the (?emerald) lustre of the outer wall, the City itself shews like a mass of gold—no gilded toy, but 'pure gold, like pure glass,' i.e. so pure that it seemed to be transparent like the best glass (see iv. 6, note). The same is said in v. 21 of the street of the City; here it is the buildings or their towers and roofs, seen high above the walls, that are described. The writer possibly remembers the burnished gold of the Herodian Temple, as he had seen it at sunrise from the neighbourhood of Jerusalem: cf. Jos. *B. J.* v. 5. 6: οὐδὲν οὐτ' εἰς ψυχῆς οὐτ' εἰς ὀμμάτων ἔκπληξιν ἀπέλειπεν· πλαξὶ γὰρ χρυσοῦ στιβαραῖς κεκαλυμμένος πάντοθεν ὑπὸ τὰς πρῶτας ἀνατολὰς πυρωδεστάτην ἀπεπάλ-  
λεν αὐγὴν... τοῖς γε μὴν ἀφικνουμένοις ξένοις πόρρωθεν ὅμοιος ὄρει χιόνος πλήρει κατεφαίνετο· καὶ γὰρ καθὰ μὴ κεchrύσωτο λευκότατος ἦν. The symbolism of the double καθαρὸς has been well caught by Bede: "nihil simulatum est et non perspicuum in sanctis ecclesiae"—a remark conspicuously exemplified in the commentator's own life.

19. οἱ θεμέλιοι τοῦ τείχους τ. π. παντὶ λίθῳ τιμίῳ κεκοσμημένοι] The eye of the Seer returns to the foundation stones of the outer wall (v. 14), and he observes that they are decked (κεκοσμημένοι, cf. v. 2) with precious



πόλεως παντὶ λίθῳ τιμῷ κεκοσμημένοι· ὁ θεμέλιος  
ὁ πρῶτος ἰασπς, ὁ δεῦτερος σάπφειρος, ὁ τρίτος

19 om κεκοσμημένοι 92 arm anon<sup>aug</sup> Prim | om ο θεμ. ο πρ. ιασπς arm | ο πρῶτος] ο εις N | ο δευτερος] pr και N syr<sup>ew</sup> | σαπφειρος PQ σαπφειρος 186 | ο τρίτος] pr και N syr<sup>ew</sup>

stones of every shade of colour, or rather that each stone is itself one vast gem. The idea comes originally from Isa. liv. 11 ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ἐτοιμάζω σοι ἄνθρακα τὸν λίθον σου καὶ τὰ θεμέλιά σου σάπφειρον; cf. Tobit xiii. 16 ὅτι οἰκοδομηθήσεται Ἱερουσαλὴμ σαπφείρῳ καὶ σμαράγδῳ, καὶ λίθῳ ἐντίμῳ τὰ τεῖχη σου, ... καὶ αἱ πλατεῖαι Ἱ. βηρύλλῳ καὶ ἄνθρακι καὶ λίθῳ ἐκ Σουφείρ (corr. ἐξ Ὁφείρ) ψηφολογηθήσονται; for Rabbinical illustrations see Schoettgen *ad l.* But with the general conception of a jewelled city St John combines his recollections of the names and order of the stones set in another sacred τετράγωνον, the High Priest's breast-plate (Ex. xxviii. 17 ff., xxxvi. 17 ff. = Heb. xxxix. 10 ff.); cf. Ez. xxviii. 13, where the same list is partly used in a description of the dress of the King of Tyre. The twelve stones of the breastplate are disposed in four rows as follows: i. σάρδιον (סרדנין), τοπάzion (תופאציון), σμάραγδος (סמרגדוס); ii. ἄνθραξ (אנרצ), σάπφειρος (ספיר), ἰασπς (אספ); iii. λγύριον (לגוריין), ἀχάτης (אחאטי), ἀμέθυστος (אמיתוס); iv. χρυσόλιθος (חורסוליθος), βηρύλλιον (ברילιον), ὀνύχιον (אונυχין). Comparing these with the foundation stones in the Apocalypse, it will be seen that, while eight of the names are common to both lists, the Apocalypticist omits ἄνθραξ, λγύριον, ἀχάτης, and ὀνύχιον, substituting χαλκηδών, χρυσοπρασος, ἰάκινθος and σαρδόνιξ—words unknown to the LXX. as the names of precious stones. In the arrangement of the stones, again, he differs from his model; his third and fourth rows answer roughly to the third and fourth in the breast-plate, but his first and second reverse the order of the first and second as

given in Exodus (see *Enc. Bibl.*, 4811); in other words he has started as in v. 13 from the SE. corner of his city-wall, and after traversing the east and north sides has returned to the same corner to examine the south and the west.

The reader will find some curious speculations on the relation of the stones of the breastplate to the signs of the zodiac on the one hand and the twelve tribes on the other in *J. T. S.* viii. p. 213 ff.

ὁ θεμέλιος ὁ πρῶτος ἰασπς κτλ.] See notes on iv. 3, xxi. 11, 18, and cf. Isa. liv. 12 θήσω τὰς ἐπάλξεις σου ἰασπιν. That the first foundation stone is of the sort with which the whole wall is cased (v. 18) shews how little our writer studies effect, even in this great picture of the New Jerusalem. Ὁ δεῦτερος σάπφειρος: cf. Isa. liv. 11 ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ἐτοιμάζω σοι... τὰ θεμέλιά σου σάπφειρον, Tob. xiii. 16 οἰκοδομηθήσεται Ἱερουσαλὴμ σαπφείρῳ, *Schem. rabba* 5 “aedificabit Hierosolyma lapide sapphiri.” The σάπφειρος is mentioned several times in the O.T.; the most interesting examples are Ex. xxiv. 10 εἶδον τὸν τόπον οὗ ἵστήκει ὁ θεὸς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ· καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ ὡσεὶ ἔργον πλίνθου σαπφείρου, and Ez. i. 26, ix. 2, x. 1. As the margin of R.V. suggests, the ancient ‘sapphire’ was probably *lapis lazuli*; see Pliny, *H. N.* xxxiii. 21, xxxvii. 39, 54, who describes it as a sky-blue stone, flecked with gold; and cf. Epiphanius *de gemmis* 5 λίθος σάπφειρος πορφυρίων... πολλὰ δὲ γένη τοῦτον ὑπάρχουσιν· ἔστι γὰρ ὁ βασιλικὸς χρυσοστιγής. Ὁ τρίτος χαλκηδών. Χαλκ. is ἀπ. λεγ. in Biblical Greek; in Exodus ἄνθραξ occupies the corresponding place. The word is supposed to denote a green silicate of copper found in the mines



20 χαλκηδῶν, ὁ τέταρτος σμάραγδος, 20 ὁ πέμπτος  
σαρδόνυξ, ὁ ἕκτος σάρδιον, ὁ ἑβδομος χρυσόλιθος,

19 χαλκηδων] χαλκηδων 35 68 syr<sup>sc</sup> χαλκιδων Q 1 29 98 | σμαραγδος] smaragdus  
vg<sup>amfu</sup> 20 σαρδονυξ] σαρδιονυξ A σαρδωνυξ 29 31 48 79 | σαρδιον] σαρδιος 1 7 38  
a] <sup>est mu</sup> sardius <sup>vg<sup>le</sup> dom lipis</sup> anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim sardinus <sup>vg<sup>amtol</sup></sup> sardonius <sup>vg<sup>fu</sup></sup>

near Chalcedon. In Pliny *H. N.* xxxvii. 18 "Chalcedonii nescio an in totum exoleverint postquam metalla aeris ibi defecerunt...fuere...colore incerti et virentium in caudis pavonum columbarumque e collo plumis similiter." The rendering of the Armenian version in cod. 1 (Conybeare, p. 56) is 'turquoise.' 'Ο τέταρτος σμάραγδος. Of the σμάραγδος (*Ex. ii. cc.*, *Ez. i. c.*, *Tob. xiii. 16*, *Judith x. 21*, *Esth. i. 6*, *Sir. xxxv. 6* (xxxii. 8)) Pliny writes (*H. N.* xxxvii. 16): "Smaragdus vero tanto libentius, quoniam nihil omnino viridius comparatum illis viret." Nero, he adds, used it for the purpose of a field-glass ("gladiatorum pugnas spectabat smaragdo"), doubtless to protect his eyes against the glare of the sun; cf. *Epiph. de gemm.* 3 ὁ μὲν Νερωνιανὸς μικρὸς ἐστὶ τῷ εἶδει, σφόδρα χλωρίζων, διεϊδῆς καὶ διανγῆς. In view of this evidence the σμάραγδος of the Apocalypse must be identified with the emerald, or some other green stone, and not with rock crystal (*Enc. Bibl.* 4804f.). Cf. *c. iv. 3*, note.

20. ὁ πέμπτος σαρδόνυξ κτλ.] The σαρδόνυξ was a variety of onyx in which the white was broken by layers of red or brown. Cf. Pliny, *H. N.* xxxvii. 23 "Sardonyx olim ut ex ipso nomine apparet intellegebantur candore in sarda, hoc est, velut carne ungui hominis imposita, et utroque translucido." The sardonyx was much in request for cameos (King, *Engraved Gems*, pp. 55, 363), and was highly valued; cf. Juvenal xiii. 138 "gemmaque princeps | sardonyxum, loculis quae custodiunt eburnis." 'Ο ἕκτος σάρδιον: see *c. iv. 3*, note. 'Ο ἑβδομος χρυσόλιθος, Pliny, *H. N.* xxxvii. 42, describes these stones as

"aureo fulgore translucetes." In the LXX. the word represents ὡψήνη, i.e. the stone of Tarshish (*Ez. x. 9*) in *Ex. xxviii.* and *xxxvi.* and *Ez. xxviii.*, and similarly in *Aquila (Ez. i. 26, x. 9, Dan. x. 6)*. The identification of the ancient chrysolite is uncertain; a yellow beryl and a gold-coloured jasper much used in Egyptian art have been suggested (*Enc. Bibl.* 819, Hastings, *D.B.* iv. 620); Prof. Ridgeway holds that the chrysolite of the breastplate was the garnet. 'Ο ὄγδοος βήρυλλος (*βηρύλλιον Ex.*, *Ez.*; *βήρυλλος, Tob.*). The beryl, as Pliny points out (*H. N.* xxxvii. 20), has much in common with the emerald, but in colour the best stones are blue or sea green: "probatissimi sunt ex iis qui viriditatem maris puri imitantur": similarly Epiphanius: γλαυκίζων μὲν ἐστὶ, θαλασσοβαφής. 'Ο ἑνατος τοπάzion: another greenstone—as Prof. Ridgeway informs me, "a moss-green variety of olivine, termed *peridot*." It was highly prized both by the Hebrews and in the West; cf. *Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 127* ἡγάπησα τὰς ἐντολάς σου ὑπὲρ τὸ χρυσίον καὶ τοπάzion (= ἰᾷ ? τὸ πάzion, cf. *Enc. Bibl.* 4802), *Job xxviii. 19* οὐκ ἰσωθήσεται αὐτῇ τοπάzion Αἰθιοπίας; Hilary on *Ps. l. c.*: "praestat autem, ut ceteris metallis aurum, ita et aliis lapidibus topazion, est enim ipse rarissimus et speciosissimus omnium"; Pliny *H. N.* xxxvii. 32 "egregia etiamnunc topazio gloria est suo virente genere." The green of the τοπάzion was of a golden hue, according to Strabo xvi. 770 λίθος δέ ἐστι διαφανής, χρυσοειδὲς διαλάμπων φέγγος, and Diod. Sic. viii. 39 λίθος...ὕληθ' παρεμφερής, καὶ θανυστήν ἐγχρυσσον πρόσοψιν παρεχόμενος. 'Ο δέκατος χρυσό-

ὁ ὄγδοος βήρυλλος, ὁ ἑνατος τοπάζιον, ὁ δέκατος χρυσόπρασος, ὁ ἐνδέκατος ὑάκινθος, ὁ δωδέκατος

20 βηρύλλος  $\aleph$  min<sup>mu</sup>vid] βηρίλλος A 29 βιρύλλιος Q βηρυλλίος 7 31 79 92 186 βηρίλλιος 1 βηρυλλιον P | ενατος P 29 31 47 48 49 98 130 186 al<sup>mu</sup> Ar | τοπαζιον] τοπανζιον P τοπαδιον  $\aleph^*$  toradius vg<sup>am</sup> | χρυσοπρασος] χρυσοπρασιος  $\aleph^a$  Prim χρυσοπρασινος 13 27 39 χρυσοπρασον A χρυσοπρασος 7 (vg<sup>am</sup>fu) χρυσοπασος (-πασος) 2 29 30\* (97) 98 130 χρυσοπαστος 40 50 92 νακινθος me

πρασος. The χρυσόπρασος, which is not mentioned in the LXX., but answers to the λιγύριον of Ex., was akin to the beryl, but of a paler green; Pliny, *H. N.* xxxvii. 32 "vicinum genus huic est pallidius, et a quibusdam proprii generis existimatur vocaturque chrysoprasus." According to King (*Precious Stones*, pp. 130, 163) it is to be distinguished from the modern chrysoprase, which is apple-green, an agate coloured by oxide of nickel. 'Ο ἐνδέκατος ὑάκινθος. On the word ὑάκινθος see ix. 17, where ὑακίνθινος is associated with πύρινος and θειώδης, apparently meaning 'of the colour of blue smoke.' In Ex. the corresponding stone is the dark red ἀχάτης (cf. *Enc. Bibl.* 4812), but in the Apocalypse at all events it is safer to follow the account of Pliny ("violaceus," see below), and Epiphanius (ὑποπορφυρίζων); the modern sapphire is said to be the stone intended. 'Ο δωδέκατος ἀμέθυστος: distinguished from the ὑάκινθος by its greater brilliancy; see Pliny *H. N.* xxxvii. 41 "differentia haec, quod ille emicans in amethysto fulgor violaceus dilutus est in hyacintho"; Epiph. *de gemm.* 9 οὗτος κατὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ περιφέρειαν φλογίζων ἐστὶ βαβέως, ἡ δὲ αὐτὴ ἐστὶ λευκοτέρα ἐκ τοῦ μέσου, οἰνοπὸν ἀποπέμπουσα εἶδος. The Libyan sort, Epiphanius adds, ἐστὶν ὑακίνθω καθαρῶ παραπλήσιος.

Collecting results, we observe that the stones are in the main of four colours, blue (σάπφειρος, ὑάκινθος, ἀμέθυστος), green (ἱασπις (?), χαλκηδών, σμάραγδος, βήρυλλος, τοπάζιον, χρυσόπρασος), red (σαρδόνυξ, σάρδιον), and

yellow (χρυσόλιθος). But the stones of the same general colour vary greatly both in hue and brilliancy, as the descriptions shew. In several cases different shades of the same colour appear to be arranged in groups, e.g. the two reds are placed together (5, 6), and the greens form two sequences (3, 4 and 8, 9, 10); but it is precarious to attach significance to this order, which appears to depend on an arbitrary modification of that of the stones in the High Priest's breastplate. If we may ask what purpose the Spirit of prophecy had in this enumeration of precious stones beyond the general design of connecting the New Jerusalem with the symbols of the Twelve Tribes, a key to the most probable answer is supplied by Clement of Alexandria, *paed.* ii. 12, § 119 τὰς δώδεκα τῆς οὐρανόπολεως πύλας τιμίους ἀπεικασμένας λίθους τὸ περίοπτον τῆς ἀποστολικῆς φωτὸς αἰνίττεσθαι χάριτος ἐκδεχόμεθα...συμβολικῶς τούτοις εἰκότως τειχίζεται τῶν ἁγίων ἡ πόλις πνευματικῶς οἰκοδομουμένη· πρὸς τὸ ἄνθος οὖν τῶν λίθων τὸ ἀμίμητον, τὸ ἄνθος τὸ πνεύματος, τὸ ἀκήρατον καὶ ἅγιον τῆς οὐσίας νενοήκασιν. He does not pursue the train of thought, but it is easy to do so. The Apostolic College itself was composed of men of greatly varying capacities and characters, and in passing under the hand of the great ἀρχιτέκτων, Who made them foundation stones of the wall of the new City of God, no one of these lost his own individuality. The same is true of the entire building; every colour, every shade of colour, every degree of brilliancy is found

21 ἀμέθυστος. <sup>21</sup>καὶ οἱ δώδεκα πυλῶνες δώδεκα μαρ-  
γαρίται· ἀνὰ εἷς ἕκαστος τῶν πυλώνων ἦν ἐξ ἑνὸς  
μαργαρίτου· καὶ ἡ πλατεία τῆς πόλεως χρυσίου

20 αμεθυστος] αμεθυστινος B\* αμεθυστος B<sup>c.a</sup> 1 7 29 31 38 130 186 al<sup>20</sup> Ar χρυσο-  
πρασος me 21 om δωδεκα 2° B\* (hab B<sup>c.a</sup>) Prim | ανα] ινα A 35 om 130 | εις] +  
και P syr<sup>8w</sup> | εξ ενος] pr ws PQ 79 92 | χρυσιου καθαρου syr<sup>8w</sup> Prim

among the living stones which make up the ideal City. The πολυποίκιλος σοφία τοῦ θεοῦ (Eph. iii. 10) reflects itself in the saints, but not wholly in any one saint. The High Priest alone wears all the colours on His breast; of the rest it is said: διαίρέσεις χαρισμάτων εἰσιν...διαίρέσεις διακονιών...διαίρέσεις ἐνεργημάτων (cf. Bede *ad l.*).

21. καὶ οἱ δώδεκα πυλῶνες δώδεκα μαργαρίται] From the foundation stones the Seer's eye turns back to the gateways which divide them (v. 12 ff.). Of these also each is a gem, not however a precious stone as in Isa. liv. 12 θήσω...τὰς πύλας σου λίθους κρυστάλλου, but a single pearl. The pearl has no place in the O.T. lists of jewels, though a reference to it has been suspected in one or two doubtful passages (see *Enc. Bibl.* ad v.). But in N.T. times the dealer in 'goodly pearls' was not unknown on the great roads of Galilee (Mt. xiii. 46), and the pearl was among the treasured ornaments of the wealthier class (Mt. vii. 6, 1 Tim. ii. 9). The later Jews looked forward to a time when pearls would abound in Israel; *Yalkut Shim.* f. 54. 1 "fore ut limites Israelis repleantur gemmis et margaritis, venturosque Israelitas et inde accepturos quantum lubuerit." There is a remarkable parallel to the present verse in *Baba bathra*, f. 75. 1 "Deus adducet gemmas et margaritas triginta cubitos longas totidemque latas easque excavabit in altitudinem viginti cubitorum et latitudinem decem cubitorum, collocabitque in portis Hierusalem."

Bede finds a spiritual significance in the gates of pearl: "sicut lux vera

...sanctis donavit lumen esse mundi, sic et ipse cum sit *margarita singularis*...suos nihilominus margaritarum fulgori comparat."

ἀνὰ εἷς ἕκαστος...ἦν ἐξ ἑνὸς μαργαρίτου] Each gate-tower seemed to have been carved out of a single monstrous pearl. With this use of ἀνὰ cf. the use of κατὰ in Mc. xiv. 19 εἰς κατὰ εἷς, note, 'Jo.' viii. 9 εἰς καθ' εἷς, Rom. xii. 5 τὸ δὲ καθ' εἷς, and see Blass, *Gr.* p. 179; Abbott, *Johannine Grammar*, §§ 1890, 2281. The punctuation of Syr.<sup>8w</sup> shews that the translator had before him εἷς ἀνὰ εἷς in the present place; see Dr Gwynn's note *ad l.*

καὶ ἡ πλατεία τῆς πόλεως χρυσίου καθαρὸν κτλ.] See v. 18, where the same is said of the Holy City as a whole. Διανγής brings out the special point of καθαρός; the gold was so pure that men seemed to look into and through its clear depths as they walked upon it; the word is unknown to the LXX. and ἄπ. λεγ. in the N.T., but used by Philo, and by Aquila in Prov. xvi. 5, where the LXX. has φανερά; Aq. uses also διανγάζειν, διαύγασμα. For πλατεία see Mc. vi. 56, D, and c. xxii. 1; the ideal City has no narrow ῥῶμαι (Lc. xiv. 21), but only the broad thoroughfare of a perfect fellowship—how striking a feature those will understand who have threaded their way through the lanes of an Eastern town; even in Tobit's picture of a restored Jerusalem these are not absent, and he is content to present them in a new light: ἐρούσιν πᾶσαι αἱ ῥῶμαι αὐτῆς Ἀλληλουϊά (Tob. xiv. 18).

Victorinus allegorizes: "plateae... ostendunt corda ab omnibus mundata

καθαρὸν ὡς ὕαλος διανγής. <sup>22</sup>καὶ ναὸν οὐκ εἶδον ἐν <sup>22</sup> αὐτῇ· ὁ γὰρ κύριος ὁ θεὸς ὁ παντοκράτωρ ναὸς αὐτῆς ἐστίν, καὶ τὸ ἄρνιον. <sup>23</sup>καὶ ἡ πόλις οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχει <sup>23</sup> τοῦ ἡλίου οὐδὲ τῆς σελήνης, ἵνα φαίνωσιν αὐτῇ· ἡ γὰρ δόξα τοῦ θεοῦ ἐφώτισεν αὐτήν, καὶ ὁ λύχνος

21 ὡς] και 186 | νελος 7 8 13 (29) 35 (38) 39 41 49 91 94 96 (97) 98 130 186 al Ir<sup>g</sup>ex Anast Ar 22 εἶδον NP 1 7 130 186 al<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar] ἰδον AQ 92 | ο γαρ κυριος ο θεος] οτι ο κ. ο θ. N\* οτι κυριος syr aeth Ir<sup>g</sup>ex Anast | ναος αυτης] pr ο A 23 και η πολισ]+ αυτη 38 97 syr | ειχεν arm | φαίνωσω (φαίνουσιν 186)] + εν N<sup>c</sup>a 49 91 96 186 al vg<sup>exc</sup>am (in ea) me | αυτη (αυτην 35 79 al) η γαρ] αυτη γαρ η Q 130 min<sup>30</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> | η γαρ NP min<sup>mu</sup> vg syr<sup>gw</sup>] οτι η Ir<sup>g</sup>ex Anast

sordibus...perspicua luce fulgida ut merito in iis deambulet Dominus."

22. καὶ ναὸν οὐκ εἶδον ἐν αὐτῇ] The City possesses no Sanctuary, for it is itself a Holy of holies, as its cubic form suggests (v. 16); cf. 2 Cor. vi. 16 ἡμεῖς γὰρ ναὸς θεοῦ ἐσμεν ζῶντος, καθὼς εἶπεν ὁ θεὸς ὅτι Ἐνοικήσω ἐν αὐτοῖς. The Eternal Presence (v. 3) renders the new Jerusalem one vast ναός. There is therefore no conflict between this verse and c. iii. 12 ὁ νικῶν, ποιήσω αὐτὸν στυλὸν ἐν τῷ ναῷ τοῦ θεοῦ μου, which in the light of the present passage is simply a promise of permanent citizenship in the Holy City. Nor do St John's words here condemn the present use or building of magnificent churches. Material sanctuaries, nevertheless, are a confession that the perfect has not yet come; the ideal Church has no need of them; cf. Andreas: τίς γὰρ χρεία ναοῦ αἰσθητοῦ τῇ ἐχούσῃ τὸν θεὸν φρουρὸν καὶ σκέπην;

ὁ γὰρ κύριος...ναὸς αὐτῆς ἐστίν] The Divine Presence in Itself constitutes a Sanctuary which supersedes material structures; cf. Jo. iv. 21 ἔρχεται ὧρα ὅτε οὐτε ἐν τῷ ὄρει τούτῳ οὔτε ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις προσκυνήσετε τῷ πατρί. For [ὁ] κύριος ὁ θεὸς ὁ παντοκράτωρ see i. 8, note; it answers to the לַאֲדֹנָי הַיְיָ of the O.T., Who is here significantly associated with the Lamb; cf. vii. 9 f., xiv. 4, xxii.

i f. The revelation of the O.T. finds its consummation in the Incarnate Son; the promise of God's Presence with His people is realized in the Person of the sacrificed and exalted Christ.

23. καὶ ἡ πόλις οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχει τοῦ ἡλίου κτλ.] A second distinction of the Holy City. As it needs no material temple, since it is pervaded by the Presence of God, so it needs no created light, since the same Presence irradiates it unceasingly. Cf. Andreas: ἐνθα γὰρ ὁ τῆς δικαιοσύνης νοητὸς ἥλιος, αἰσθητῶν φωστήρων οὐ χρεία. Sun and moon, the luminaries of the first creation (Gen. i. 14), have no place in the second; cf. Isa. lx. 19 f. οὐκ ἔσται σοι ἔτι ὁ ἥλιος εἰς φῶς ἡμέρας, οὐδὲ ἀνατολὴ σελήνης φωτιεῖ σοι τὴν νύκτα, ἀλλ' ἔσται σοι Κύριος φῶς αἰώνιον. The thought recurs in c. xxii. 5 οὐκ ἔχουσιν χρεῖαν φωτὸς λύχνου καὶ φωτὸς ἡλίου. No words could more clearly demonstrate the purely spiritual character of St John's conception of the New Jerusalem.

For a Rabbinical parallel see *Yalkut Ruben*, f. 7. 3 "neque in mundo futuro necesse habebunt lumen solis interdiu et lumen lunae noctu."

ἡ γὰρ δόξα τοῦ θεοῦ κτλ.] The Divine Glory, the revelation of the fulness of the Divine attributes, is the Sun of the ideal order—"lumen (as Victorinus eloquently writes) cuius



24 αὐτῆς τὸ ἀρνίον. <sup>24</sup>καὶ περιπατήσουσιν τὰ ἔθνη διὰ  
τοῦ φωτὸς αὐτῆς, καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς φέρουσιν  
25 τὴν δόξαν αὐτῶν εἰς αὐτήν. <sup>25</sup>καὶ οἱ πυλῶνες αὐτῆς  
οὐ μὴ κλεισθῶσιν ἡμέρας, νύξ γὰρ οὐκ ἔσται ἐκεῖ.

23 το αρνιον] pr estin vg syr<sup>6w</sup> 24 om και περιπατησουσιν...αυτης arm | τα εθνη]  
+ των σωζομενων ι (ex Andr comm ut vid) | φερουσιν]+ αυτω Q 130 al<sup>fere</sup>25 | την δοξαν]  
+ και (την) τιμην (Q) min<sup>honn</sup> vg syr (Ar) | αυτων] των εθνων Q 130 min<sup>30</sup> me syr  
25 ημερα Ν\* (-ρας Ν<sup>ca</sup>) | εσται] ην arm<sup>1</sup> estin arm<sup>4</sup>

splendorem nullus potuerit sensus cogitare nec lingua proloqui"; cf. Ps. xxxv. (xxxvi.) *ἰο ἐν τῷ φωτί σου ὀψόμεθα φῶς*. We expect the writer to proceed, καὶ ἡ σελήνη αὐτῆς τὸ ἀρνίον, but for ἡ σελήνη he writes ὁ λύχνος, perhaps because he shrank from likening Christ to 'the lesser light' (Gen. i. 16 *τὸν φωστῆρα τὸν ἐλάσσω*), perhaps because he wished to contrast the one Lamp which illuminates the ideal Church with the many *λυχνίαι* of the churches on earth (i. 12, 20).

24. καὶ περιπατήσουσιν τὰ ἔθνη διὰ τοῦ φωτὸς αὐτῆς κτλ.] Based on Isa. lx. 3 καὶ πορεύσονται βασιλεῖς τῷ φωτί σου, καὶ ἔθνη τῇ λαμπρότητί σου. No such world-wide influence was ever the lot of the older Jerusalem. Rome came nearer to the ideal in her relation to the provinces of the Empire, and her influence over the countries where she exercised the rights of suzerain. But the light of Rome was in the end to go out in darkness, as the Seer foresaw (xviii. 23). The Church alone possesses an unfailing source of illumination, which radiates far beyond her borders. Nations not yet Christian, or Christian chiefly in name, reap the benefit of Christian opinion and Christian standards of life. Whatever there is in modern life which promises amelioration of social evils is probably to be ascribed to the influence, direct or indirect, of a dominant Christianity, even where that influence is most stoutly denied. On the other hand Christianity derives certain advantages from contact with

the world. From the fourth century the Church has received the tribute of recognition from the State; the kings of the earth—not as some of the Latin commentators suggest, the "reges spirituales" of her own body, but secular princes—have heaped honours upon her. So far history has verified the Seer's forecast, and the fulfilment continues to this day. How it will accomplish itself when the ideals of the Church have been realized must be left to the future to disclose. The words may have reference only to the present order, or they may indicate some gracious purpose of God towards humanity which has not yet been revealed: cf. c. xxii. 2 τὰ φύλλα τοῦ ξύλου εἰς θεραπείαν τῶν ἐθνῶν, and the note there.

25. καὶ οἱ πυλῶνες αὐτῆς οὐ μὴ κλεισθῶσιν ἡμέρας κτλ.] The Seer still follows, and while he follows expands Isaiah (lx. 11 καὶ ἀνοιχθήσονται αἱ πύλαι σου διὰ παντός, ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς οὐ κλεισθήσονται). In the ideal City night is unknown, because the sun of the Divine Presence never sets; cf. Isa. lx. 20 οὐ γὰρ δύσεται ὁ ἥλιός σοι...ἔσται γὰρ Κύριός σου φῶς αἰώνιον. In the history of nations, as in nature, darkness succeeds to light, civilization is followed by outbursts of barbarism. In the ideal Church no such relapses are possible; the future holds no Dark Ages for the City of God. In c. vii. 15 ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς savours of the present condition of the Church, and the vision there is expressed in the terms of the present.



<sup>26</sup>καὶ οἴσουσιν τὴν δόξαν καὶ τὴν τιμὴν τῶν ἐθνῶν <sup>26</sup>εἰς αὐτήν. <sup>27</sup>καὶ οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς αὐτήν πᾶν <sup>27</sup>κοινὸν καὶ [ὁ] ποιῶν βδέλυγμα καὶ ψεῦδος, εἰ μὴ οἱ γεγραμμένοι ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ ἀρνίου.

26 totum versum om 1 | εἰς αὐτὴν] + ινα εἰσελθῶσιν Q min<sup>25</sup> Ar 27 εἰσελθῇ]  
εἰσελθῶσιν N | ο ποιῶν N\* min<sup>fore20</sup> syrr] ποιῶν N<sup>c.2</sup> A 18 41 68 92 faciens vg Ambr  
anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim ποιῶν PQ 1 186 al<sup>nat</sup> mu Andr Ar | βδέλυγμα] pr ὡσεὶ N\* | γεγραμ-  
μενοὶ] εγγεγραμμένοι 11 31 | om τῆς ζωῆς syr<sup>ew</sup> Prim | τοῦ ἀρνίου] τ. οὐρανοῦ N om  
I<sup>reg</sup> ex Annot

The gates of the New Jerusalem stand open through the Eternal Day to allow of the freest ingress and egress, cf. Jo. x. 9 δι' ἐμοῦ ἐάν τις εἰσέλθῃ...εἰσελεύσεται καὶ ἐξελεύσεται; the cry ἐπάρθητε, πύλαι αἰώνιοι (Ps. xxiii. (xxiv.) 7, 9) is heard no more at the approach of the King, nor is there any hasty closing of the portals as an enemy is seen to be near. Ἐκλείσθη ἡ θύρα (Mt. xxv. 10) has reference to other circumstances, which can never occur in the ideal City.

26. καὶ οἴσουσιν τὴν δόξαν καὶ τὴν τιμὴν τῶν ἐθνῶν εἰς αὐτήν] A further presentation of the thought expressed in v. 24; cf. Isa. lx. 5 μεταβαλεῖ εἰς σὲ πλοῦτος θαλάσσης καὶ ἐθνῶν καὶ λαῶν. As Rome in her time attracted the merchandise of the world (xviii. 11 ff.), so in days to come all that is best in human life will flow into the City of God. The Seer foresees the consecration to the service of Christ, in the coming centuries, of art, literature, and science, of national character and power, of social and civic life.

27. καὶ οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς αὐτήν πᾶν κοινὸν κτλ.] In the ideal condition of the Church the influx of the nations with their several offerings will not bring with it the elements of evil which hitherto have been associated with wholesale conversions. The open gates of the City of Light exclude the works of darkness; τίς γὰρ (Andreas appositely asks) κοινωνία φωτὶ πρὸς σκότος; Cf. Isa. xxxv. 8 οὐ μὴ παρελθῇ ἐκεῖ ἀκάθαρτος; ib. lii. 1 οὐκέτι προστε-

θήσεται διελθεῖν διὰ σοῦ ἀπερίτμητος καὶ ἀκάθαρτος; Ez. xlv. 9. The realization of this vision of purity belongs to the future, but not exclusively so; the remark of Primasius: "futuri temporis circumscribit ecclesiam quando non sicut nunc permixtos cum bonis cohabitantes patitur malos" must be taken with Bede's reservation: "sed et nunc omnis immundus et mendax non est in ecclesia." On κοινόν see Mc. vii. 2, note, and cf. Acts x. 14 πᾶν κοινὸν καὶ ἀκάθαρτον. Here as in Mc. vii. 20, 23 the word has passed into an ethical meaning; the verdict by which Christ 'cleansed all meats' (ib. 19) leaves moral pollution the only true κοινόν. Ὁ ποιῶν βδέλυγμα καὶ ψεῦδος. Babylon the Great was full of βδέλυγματα (xvii. 4); the New Jerusalem has no place for the ἐβδελυγμένος (xxi. 8). Falsehood, the antithesis of ἡ ἀλήθεια, is no less absolutely excluded. The Apocalypticist, who had experience of pagan life at Ephesus, loses no opportunity of condemning its insincerity; cf. xiv. 5, xxi. 8, xxii. 15. But as the last passage shews, his exclusion of the insincere from the City of God must be limited to those who are consciously and contentedly insincere; ὁ ποιῶν ψ. is to be interpreted as ὁ φιλῶν καὶ ποιῶν.

εἰ μὴ οἱ γεγραμμένοι κτλ.] 'but only those whose names are inscribed etc.'; cf. Dan. xii. 1. The exception refers not to ὁ ποιῶν βδ. καὶ ψ., but to all who seek to enter, as if the sentence had run οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃ οὐδεὶς, εἰ μὴ

XXII. 1 καὶ ἔδειξέν μοι ποταμὸν ὕδατος ζωῆς λαμπρὸν ὡς  
κρύσταλλον, ἐκπορευόμενον ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου τοῦ θεοῦ  
2 καὶ τοῦ ἀρνίου. 2 ἐν μέσῳ τῆς πλατείας αὐτῆς καὶ

XXII 1 ποταμον] pr καθαρὸν 1 + καθαρὸν 7 26 31 32 35 38 46 49 79 91 96 arm  
Andr Ar | om λαμπρὸν 38 40 arm | τοῦ θρονου] om του B 2 εμμεσω A | om αὐτῆς 186

κτλ. For the 'Book of Life' see iii. 5, note, xx. 15, and for the qualifying τοῦ ἀρνίου cf. xiii. 8, note.

XXII. 1. καὶ ἔδειξέν μοι ποταμὸν ὕδατος ζωῆς κτλ.] The Seer is now shewn by the Angel (xxi. 9) the interior of the City. The vision combines that of Ezekiel xlvii. 1—12 with the account of Eden in Gen. ii. 9 ff., adding certain new features. In Gen. l. c. the river issues from Eden and is parted into four heads; in Ezekiel a stream issues from its source in the Temple-rock, and running eastwards presently becomes a river too deep to be forded; the river makes its way to the Dead Sea, which it converts into fresh water, and on its banks there grow fruit trees which bear throughout the year. In St John's vision the river issues from the Throne of God and of the Lamb, which has taken the place of the Temple (cf. xxi. 22 with xxii. 3); and it waters not the wilderness but the City itself (cf. Ps. xlv. (xlvii.) 5 τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὰ ὀρμήματα εὐφραίνουσιν τὴν πόλιν τοῦ θεοῦ), and the fruit trees which grow on its banks are identified with the Tree of Life which grew in the *primaeva* Paradise.

For ὕδωρ ζωῆς see vii. 17, xxi. 6, xxii. 17, notes. The conception of a river of the water of life appears already in Joel iii. 18 πηγή ἐξ οἴκου Κυρίου ἐξελεύσεται, Zech. xiv. 8 καὶ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ ἐξελεύσεται ὕδωρ ζῶν ἐξ Ἱερουσαλὴμ, and Ez. xlvii. 9 καὶ ἔσται πᾶσα ψυχὴ τῶν ζώων τῶν ἐκ-ζεόντων, ἐπὶ πάντα ἔφ' ᾧ ἂν ἐπέλθῃ ἐκεῖ ὁ ποταμός, ζήσεται; cf. *Sanhedr.* f. 100. 1 "Deus producturus est fluvium ex sancto sanctorum iuxta quem omnia genera fructuum delica-

torum erunt." See especially Jo. vii. 38 ὁ πιστεύων εἰς ἐμέ, καθὼς εἶπεν ἡ γραφή, ποταμοὶ ἐκ τῆς κοιλίας αὐτοῦ ρέουσιν ὕδατος ζῶντος. The explanation which follows *ib.* 39 (τοῦτο δὲ εἶπεν περὶ τοῦ πνεύματος οὗ ἐμελλον λαμβάνειν οἱ πιστεύσαντες εἰς αὐτόν) leaves no doubt how the metaphor was understood by the school of St John, and may therefore be taken to interpret the present passage. The River of Life which 'gladdens the City of God' is the gift of the Spirit which followed the Ascension and which, once bestowed, remains with the Church for ever (Jo. xiv. 16). Λαμπρὸν ὡς κρύσταλλον (*v.* 1), sparkling like rock crystal; cf. iv. 6 θάλασσα... ὁμοία κρυστάλλῳ. Ἐκπορευόμενον ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου κτλ.: the River of the life-giving Spirit issues forth out of the Throne, or, as Andreas explains, ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατρὸς ἐκπορευόμενον, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἀρνίου. The words, however, cannot be used with any confidence in the *Filioque* controversy, for it is the mission of the Spirit rather than His eternal Procession which is in view here, as indeed it probably is even in Jo. xvi. 26. For the patristic interpretation see *History of the Doctrine of the Procession*, p. 8, note.

Ὁ θρόνος τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀρνίου (*vv.* 1, 3) is a startling expression; elsewhere the Lamb is ἐν μέσῳ or ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ θρόνου (*v.* 6, vii. 17), and ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου is the Almighty Father as distinguished from the Incarnate Son (*v.* 13, vi. 16, vii. 10). But cf. iii. 21, where the glorified Christ is represented as the Father's σύνθρονος, and see note there.

2. ἐν μέσῳ τῆς πλατείας αὐτῆς καὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ κτλ.] WH., following

τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐντεῦθεν καὶ ἐκείθεν ξύλον ζωῆς ποιοῦν καρποὺς δώδεκα, κατὰ μῆνα ἕκαστον ἀποδίδουν τὸν καρπὸν αὐτοῦ, καὶ τὰ φύλλα τοῦ ξύλου εἰς θεραπείαν

2 του ποταμου] pr επι syr<sup>ew</sup> | εντευθεν και εκειθεν AQ (P hiat post εκ.) 130 al<sup>30</sup>. me syr Ar] εντευθεν κ. εντευθεν 1 35 49 79 91 186 al ενθεν κ. ενθεν N (ενθεν 2<sup>o</sup> suppl N<sup>o</sup>.a) επ utraque parte fluminis vg Hil Ambr anon<sup>aug</sup> Cassiod al | in ξυλον ζωης hiat N | ποιουν NQ 130 186 min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar] ποιων A 18 | κατα] pr και 98 syr<sup>ew</sup> | μηνα (μηναν A)] + ενα 1 186 al<sup>nauc</sup> Ar | εκαστον] εκαστω Q 39 40 εκαστος 2 8 16 38 130 al<sup>10</sup> | αποδιδουν A min<sup>mu</sup> αποδιδους NQ 130 186 al<sup>pliq</sup> 25 Ar αποδιδοντα 1 29 | τον καρπον] τους καρπους N syr<sup>ew</sup> | του ξυλου] των ξυλων N | εις θεραπειαν] pr καταγγελλεται 11 31 32 33 Ar (ex Andr comm)

Matthaei, connect ἐν μέσῳ τῆς πλ. αὐτῆς with v. 1 (cf. R.V. "he shewed me a river...in the midst of the street thereof"), and govern τοῦ ποταμοῦ by ἐντεῦθεν καὶ ἐκείθεν (R.V. "on this side of the river and on that"). But if the words ἐν μέσῳ κτλ. belonged to v. 1, they would more naturally precede ἔδειξεν than follow τοῦ ἀρνίου. Moreover, though the adverbs ἐντεῦθεν καὶ ἐκείθεν may have a prepositional force (cf. e.g. Jos. ix. 6 (viii. 33) ἐνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν (פְּהִינִי פְּהִינִי) τῆς κιβωτοῦ, Dan. xii. 5 Th. εἰς ἐντεῦθεν τοῦ χείλους τοῦ ποταμοῦ), yet their position after τοῦ ποταμοῦ suggests that they are used here adverbially as in Ex. xxvi. 13 ἐπὶ τὰ πλάγια τῆς σκηνῆς ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν; Ez. xlvii. 7 (the basis of the present passage) δένδρα πολλὰ σφόδρα ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν; ib. 12 ἐπὶ τοῦ χείλους αὐτοῦ ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν. On the whole, then, the usual punctuation seems preferable, and we may translate "between the street of the City and the river, on this side and on that": for ἐν μέσῳ = ἀνὰ μέσον cf. c. v. 6, note. The picture presented is that of a river flowing through the broad street which intersects the city, a row of trees being on either bank. The precise phrase ἐντεῦθεν καὶ ἐκείθεν is quoted by Wetstein from Aelian *N.A.* ii. 4, ix. 34, xiii. 23.

ξύλον ζωῆς ποιοῦν καρποὺς δώδεκα κτλ.] Cf. Ez. xlvii. 12 καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ χείλους αὐτοῦ ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν· πᾶν ξύλον

βρώσιμον...οὐδὲ μὴ ἐκλίπη ὁ καρπὸς αὐτοῦ· τῆς καινότητος αὐτοῦ (ἄλλος· εἰς τοὺς μῆνας αὐτοῦ, cf. M.T. יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה) πρωτοβολήσει. Andreas well remarks: οὐ γὰρ ἀμαρτίας ἔσται χειμῶν ἐκεῖ, φύλλων ῥοήν ἀναγκάζων πάσχειν τὰ τῆς ζωῆς δένδρα, καθὼς ὁρώμεν σήμερον. For ξύλον = δένδρον (ύγρον ξύλον, Lc. xxiii. 31) and the phrase ξ. ζωῆς, see ii. 7, note; like ὕψ in Gen. i. 11 f., ξύλον is here clearly collective, since there are trees on either side of the river. Andreas: ἔθος δὲ τῇ γραφῇ πολλαχού ἀντὶ ξύλων πολλῶν ἐνικῶς ξύλον καλεῖν. The twelve fruits, one for each month, are suggested by Ezekiel *l. c.* and familiar to later Jewish writers, e.g. *Shemoth rabba* 15 "tempore futuro...Deus faciet arbores quae quovis mense fructus ferant; homo vero qui de illis comedet sanabitur." It is not clear whether twelve crops of fruit are intended or "twelve manner of fruits" (A.V., R.V.); the latter idea lends itself well to the symbolism of the passage, for the one "fruit of the Spirit" is manifold in its varieties (Gal. v. 22). The fruits of the Tree of Life are doubtless life-supporting (Gen. iii. 22) and intended for the service of the citizens of the New Jerusalem; see v. 14, and cf. Ez. xlvii. 12 ἔσται ὁ καρπὸς αὐτῶν εἰς βρώσιν, Enoch xxv. 5 ὁ καρπὸς αὐτοῦ τοῖς ἐκλεκτοῖς εἰς ζωὴν, εἰς βοράν. But the tree is not only "good for food" (Gen. iii. 6); its

3 τῶν ἐθνῶν. <sup>3</sup>καὶ πᾶν κατάθεμα οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι. καὶ ὁ θρόνος τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀρνίου ἐν αὐτῇ ἔσται, καὶ 4 οἱ δοῦλοι αὐτοῦ λατρεύσουσιν αὐτῷ, <sup>4</sup>καὶ ὄψονται

<sup>2</sup> των εθνων] om των <sup>3</sup> καταθεμα <sup>3c</sup> (καταγμα <sup>3\*</sup>) APQ  
1 al<sup>40</sup> Andr Ar] καταναθεμα <sup>5</sup> nullo suadente codice ut vid, nulla versione | ετι] om  
<sup>3\*</sup> εκει 1 7 38 52 186 syr<sup>aw</sup> Andr Ar | ο θρονος] om ο <sup>3</sup> | λατρευουσιν 2 8 12 38 98  
130 arm<sup>4</sup>

leaves have therapeutic properties (Ez. l. c.); the LXX. rendering ἀνάβασις αὐτῶν εἰς ὑγίαν is obscure, but our writer has access to another version or to the Heb., and rightly translates פִּרְיָהָלָהּ יִהְיֶה by καὶ τὰ φύλλα εἰς θεραπείαν. The therapeutic work of Christ (Lc. ix. 11 τοὺς χρεῖαν ἔχοντας θεραπείας ἰάτο) is continued on its spiritual side at least by the Church, and may find in a future order opportunities at present unsuspected. As in c. xxi. 24, 26, the Seer seems to forecast the presence of ἔθνη, nations not yet included among the citizens of the New Jerusalem, even after the Parousia, but the inference is too uncertain to be used for a dogmatic purpose. He may refer only to the functions of the Church in the present state; so far as she fulfils her true office she is the healer of the diseases of humanity.

3. καὶ πᾶν κατάθεμα οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι] Κατάθεμα is without example in Biblical Greek, though καταθεματίζειν occurs in Mt. xxvi. 74 as the equivalent of Mc.'s ἀναθεματίζειν, and the noun is used in *Did.* 16 σωθήσονται ἀπὸ τοῦ καταθέματος. It is perhaps somewhat stronger than ἀνάθεμα (Andreas: κατ' ἐπίτασιν εἰρησθαι νομιζομεν κατάθεμα), an 'execration' and not simply a 'ban.' Ἀνάθεμα may be either the sentence pronounced, as in the phrase ἀναθέματι ἀναθεματίζειν (Deut. xiii. 15 f., Acts xxiii. 14), or the object on which it is laid (Deut. vii. 26 βδελύγματι βδελύξῃ, ὅτι ἀνάθημά (ἀνάθεμα, AF) ἐστίν), cf. Rom. ix. 3, 1 Cor. xii. 3, xvi. 22, Gal. i. 8 f. Probably the latter is

the meaning of κατάθεμα here; no execrated or execrable person or thing shall be found in the Holy City; cf. v. 15. The form of the thought is from Zech. xiv. 11 ἀνάθεμα (אָנָה) οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι, καὶ κατοικήσει Ἱερουσαλὴμ πεποιοθότως. Πᾶν adds to the strength of the negative; nothing of the sort remains in the New Jerusalem; contrast Gen. iii. 19.

καὶ ὁ θρόνος τοῦ θεοῦ κτλ.] The Throne of God, when first revealed to the Seer, was seen through a door opened in Heaven (iv. 1); now he sees it in the Holy City which is descending to the earth, and on it sits not the Father only but the Incarnate and glorified Son (v. 1, note). In Christ the Church has within her that which makes the chief glory of Heaven, the revealed Presence of God.

3, 4. καὶ οἱ δοῦλοι αὐτοῦ λατρεύσουσιν αὐτῷ κτλ.] To the final revelation of God there corresponds a perfected service; where the Throne is always in sight the service must be perpetual: cf. vii. 15 εἰσὶν ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου τοῦ θεοῦ, καὶ λατρεύουσιν αὐτῷ ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς ἐν τῷ ναφ αὐτοῦ. καὶ ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου σκηνώσει ἐπ' αὐτούς—a vision which is now seen to find its fulfilment in the New Jerusalem. On λατρεύειν see the note on the passage just quoted. Ὁψονται τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ promises to the Church in her ideal state a privilege denied to the Lawgiver of the O.T.; cf. Ex. xxxiii. 20, 23 οὐ δυνήσῃ ἰδεῖν μου τὸ πρόσωπον· οὐ γὰρ μὴ ἴδῃ ἄνθρωπος τὸ πρόσωπόν μου καὶ



τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ, καὶ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τῶν  
μετώπων αὐτῶν. <sup>5</sup>καὶ νῦν οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι, καὶ οὐκ <sup>5</sup>  
ἔχουσιν χρεῖαν φωτὸς λύχνου καὶ φῶς ἡλίου, ὅτι  
Κύριος ὁ θεὸς φωτίσει ἐπ' αὐτοὺς· καὶ βασιλεύσουσιν  
εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων.

4 ἐπὶ των] pr καὶ N 5 οὐκ ἔσται ἐτι] οὐκ ἔσται ἐκεῖ 1 7 al<sup>nat mu</sup> syr<sup>gw</sup> Andr Ar  
οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκεῖ 186 οὐκ ἔσται ἐκεῖ ἐτι Ir<sup>gex Anast</sup> οὐκ ἔσται tantum Q 130 min<sup>tere 20</sup> | οὐκ  
ἔχουσιν χρεῖαν] ουχ ἐξουσιν χρ. A vg syrr Ambr anon<sup>aug</sup> ου χρεῖα Q 7 8 38 130 al<sup>20</sup>  
(arm<sup>1</sup>) neque opus erit Prim | φῶτος λυχνοῦ N A 18 (38) 47 (79) vg<sup>excl</sup> syrr aeth Ambr  
semel anon<sup>aug</sup> Prim] om φῶτος PQ (1) 130 186 al<sup>pl</sup> Ambr<sup>bis</sup> | φῶς AP 11 12 32 48  
79] φῶτος N 1 31 35 38 49 91 96 al<sup>mu</sup> vg<sup>excl</sup> lps<sup>5</sup> me syrr aeth | om ἡλιου Q 2 7 8 16  
30 39 51 92 94 97 98 130 al<sup>8</sup> | οὐ κυριος ο θεος] ο γαρ κ. Ir<sup>gex Anast</sup> | φωτισει AP 12 42]  
φωτει N Q 1 130 186 al<sup>30</sup> φωτιζει 31 32 48 79 al g vg<sup>am</sup> tol lps<sup>5,6</sup> syrr Ar | ἐπ αυτοὺς]  
om επ PQ min<sup>tere omn</sup> vg syrr arm<sup>vid</sup> Andr Ar (hab N A 35 Ir<sup>gex Anast</sup> anon<sup>aug</sup> Prim  
(super eos)) | βασιλευουσιν Ir<sup>gex Anast</sup> (arm<sup>1</sup>) | των αιωνων] του αιωνος me

ζήσεται... ὅψῃ τὰ ὀπίσω μου, τὸ δὲ  
πρόσωπόν μου οὐκ ὀφθήσεται σοι. A  
reversal of this positive bar to com-  
plete fellowship with God seems to be  
foreshadowed in Ps. xvi. (xvii.) 15 ἐγὼ  
δὲ ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ ὀφθήσομαι τῷ προσ-  
ώπῳ σου· χορτασθήσομαι ἐν τῷ ὀφθῆναι  
(יִרְאֶהְךָ) τὴν δόξαν σου, but see Kirk-  
patrick and Briggs *ad l.* To see God  
is the reward of purity, and conversely  
the sight of God in Christ will perfect  
the process of purification (Mt. v. 8,  
1 Jo. iii. 2 ff.).

Καὶ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τῶν μετώπων  
αὐτῶν. Cf. Andreas: ἀντὶ τοῦ χρυσοῦ  
πετάλου οὗ πάλαι ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς ἐφόρει;  
Bede: "confessio nominis sancti,  
nunc inter hostes servata, tunc  
victores in patria glorificat." Entire  
consecration to the service of God  
is however the leading idea of the  
metaphor; see cc. iii. 12, xiv. 1,  
notes.

5. καὶ νῦν οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι, καὶ οὐκ  
ἔχουσιν χρεῖαν κτλ.] See xxi. 23, 25,  
notes; the Seer repeats like a refrain  
the absence of night in the ideal City,  
and the supersession of light, natural  
or artificial, by the revelation of the  
glory of God. The more difficult read-  
ing φῶς ἡλίου (sc. οὐκ ἔχουσιν) adds  
force to this refrain: 'they have no

need of lamplight, and sunlight they  
have none.'

Καὶ βασιλεύσουσιν εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν  
αἰώνων contrasts the eternal reign of  
the saints with the limited reign of  
c. xx. 4 ἐβασίλευσαν μετὰ τοῦ χριστοῦ  
χίλια ἔτη, ib. 6 βασιλεύσουσιν μετ'  
αὐτοῦ τὰ χίλια ἔτη. Potentially,  
indeed, they were reigning even in  
the first century (cf. v. 10 βασιλεύουσιν  
ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς), but neither the first  
century nor the fourth witnessed a  
full or permanent realization of the  
*Regnum Dei*, which is reserved for  
the Church in her perfect state.  
Perfect service will be accompanied  
by perfect sovereignty—will be per-  
fect sovereignty. The beauty of the  
sequence λατρεύουσιν... βασιλεύουσιν  
has been finely caught by the Gregorian  
phrase "cui servire regnare est."

Interpreters of the Apocalypse who  
recognize its prophetic character  
differ widely with regard to the  
reference of this final vision. Does  
the New Jerusalem belong wholly to  
the future, or is its fulfilment to be  
sought in the present life of the  
Church? Augustine (*de civ. Dei* xx.  
17) denounces the latter view in no  
measured terms: "hoc de isto tempore  
accipere quo regnat [sc. ecclesia] cum



## 6 Καὶ εἶπέν μοι Οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι πιστοὶ καὶ ἀλη-

6 ειπεν] λεγει Q 130 al<sup>fore 30</sup> arm<sup>1</sup>

rege suo mille annis impudentiae nimiae mihi videtur...quis vero tam sit absurdus et obstinatissima contentione vesanus, qui audeat affirmare in huius mortalitatis aerumnis, non dico populum sanctum, sed unumquemque sanctorum...nullas habentem lacrymas et dolores?...In hoc quoque libro...obscura multa dicuntur...verum in his verbis ubi ait *Absterget Deus omnem lacrymam ab oculis eorum* etc., tanta luce dicta sunt de saeculo futuro...ut nulla debeamus in litteris sacris quaerere vel legere manifesta, si haec putaverimus obscura." Even a stronger case might be made out for a purely 'futurist' view; in its favour may be urged the place which the vision occupies in the order of the Book (but see note on xx. 1); the difficulty of finding an approximately complete counterpart to it in the history of the Christian Society; the writer's use of the future tense in xxi. 24 ff., xxii. 3 ff. On the other hand it cannot be denied that there is much in the picture which fulfils itself to a greater or less extent in the present experience of Christendom, if allowance is made for the idealism which characterizes the thought and language of Apocalyptic prophecy.

Perhaps it is in this last consideration that the solution of the difficulty is to be found. The Holy City which passes before the mind of St John is the Ideal Church as conceived in the purpose of God and to be realized in His own time. So far as this conception is purely spiritual, the powers by which it can be converted into actuality have been in the possession of the Church from the first, and the results are manifest in the moral triumphs of Christianity. Already the many colours of the New Jerusalem and the flashes of its crystal luminary may be seen by those whose

eyes are not closed against the heavenly vision; men slake their thirst in the River, and nations find healing in the leaves of the Tree. But as a whole the ideal is still far above us, nor will it be reached until a new age has been inaugurated by the Lord's Return.

XXII. 6—20. EPILOGUE: LAST WORDS OF THE ANGEL, THE SEER, AND THE LORD.

6. καὶ εἶπέν μοι Οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι πιστοὶ κατλ.] The visions of the Apocalypse are now ended; they have reached their climax in the New Jerusalem. It remains for the Seer to report the parting utterances of some of the *personae dramatis*, and this is done in the disjointed manner which characterizes much of the latter portion of the Book; it is often difficult to distinguish the speakers, or to trace the connexion of the thought.

The first speaker (vv. 6 f.) is doubtless the hierophant angel of xxi. 9, 15, xxii. 1. The sayings which he pronounces to be 'faithful and true' (xxi. 5, note) are, as the sequel shews, the teachings of the entire Book, and not only the noble words with which the last of its visions has just ended (vv. 3—5). The καὶ which follows is *quasi*-<sup>4</sup>epexegetic: these sayings are faithful and true, seeing that they constitute a message which the Almighty Himself has sent through His angel. There is a reference here, as in more than one other phrase in the Epilogue, to the Prologue (i. 1—3); the words δείξαι τοῖς δούλοις αὐτοῦ ἃ δεῖ γενέσθαι ἐν τάχει are repeated *verbatim* from i. 1. Ὁ κύριος ὁ θεός is doubtless the Eternal Father, as in i. 8, iv. 8, xi. 17, xv. 3, xvi. 7, xviii. 8, xix. 6, xxi. 22, xxii. 5. Here He is ὁ θεὸς τῶν πνευμάτων τῶν προφητῶν, the God from Whom

θινοί, καὶ ὁ κύριος ὁ θεὸς τῶν πνευμάτων τῶν  
 προφητῶν ἀπέστειλεν τὸν ἄγγελον αὐτοῦ δεῖξαι  
 τοῖς δούλοις αὐτοῦ ἃ δεῖ γενέσθαι ἐν<sup>¶</sup> τάχει. ἵκαὶ 7 ¶ P  
 ἰδοὺ ἔρχομαι ταχύ. μακάριος ὁ τηρῶν τοὺς λόγους  
 τῆς προφητείας τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου. <sup>8</sup> καὶ γὰρ Ἰωάν- 8

6 ο κυριος NA 31 92] om ο PQ 130 min<sup>pl</sup> Andr Ar | των πνευματων των προφητων  
 NARQ 130 min<sup>35</sup> vg<sup>exc</sup>am me syr (cum του πνευματος) arm<sup>4</sup> Prim Ar] των αγιων  
 προφητων 1 79 al Andr<sup>vid</sup> των πνευματων τ. αγιων προφ. 35 68 syr<sup>ew</sup> | απεστειλεν]+  
 με N\* (om N<sup>ca</sup>) syr | om δεξει τοις δουλοις αυτου 130 7 om και 1 35 38 79 92 al<sup>mu</sup>  
 vg<sup>dom</sup> me arm Prim Ar | ερχομαι] ερχονται N<sup>ca</sup> ερχεται 12 | ταχυ] εν ταχει 12 syr<sup>ew</sup>  
 8 καγω] και εγω 1 al<sup>pl</sup> Ar εγω vg<sup>am</sup>fulp6 me syr<sup>ew</sup>

prophetic inspiration proceeds, Who is the Source of prophetic gifts; cf. Arethas: τοῦτο γὰρ βούλεται παριστᾶν διὰ τοῦ 'Κύριος τῶν πνευμάτων,' ὥσπερ εἶ ἔλεγεν 'Κύριος τοῦ προφητικοῦ χαρίσματος.' For πνεύματα in this sense cf. 1 Cor. xii. 10 διακρίσεις πνευμάτων, xiv. 12 ζηλωταί ἐστε πνευμάτων, and ἰδ. 32 πνεύματα προφητῶν προφηταῖς ὑποτάσσεται. The πνεύματα προφητῶν are not to be identified with the ἐπτὰ πνεύματα of i. 4, v. 6, which are before the Divine Throne, and are the Eyes of the Lamb; they are the natural faculties of the Prophets, raised and quickened by the Holy Spirit, but still under human control, and standing in a creaturely relation to God. Cf. Num. xvi. 22, xxvii. 16 ὁ θεὸς τῶν πνευμάτων καὶ πάσης (לְכָל) σαρκός, where the phrase is used in reference to human life in general. The Enochic "Lord of the Spirits" (Enoch xxxvii. 2 *et passim*) has quite another meaning; see Charles *ad loc.*, and cf. 2 Macc. iii. 24 ὁ τῶν πνευμάτων καὶ πάσης ἐξουσίας δυναστής.

It is noteworthy that even in the visions of this book, which came to him when he was apparently alone in Patmos, St John associates himself with the whole body of the Christian Prophets. The *esprit de corps* thus revealed is interesting; at the same time it is to be observed that he does not isolate the prophetic order from

the rest of the Christian Society; if in the first instance the message comes to the Prophets only, it comes to them for the benefit of the Church at large (see Mc. iv. 21 f., note); it is their duty to communicate it to all the Servants of God. For προφήται see x. 7, xi. 18, xvi. 6, xviii. 20, 24, xxii. 9; and for δοῦλοι, i. 1, ii. 20, vii. 3, xix. 2, 5, xxii. 3, notes.

7. καὶ ἰδοὺ ἔρχομαι ταχύ κτλ.] The Voice of Christ is heard behind, or speaking through, the voice of His angel. For this parenthetical ἰδοὺ ἔρχομαι cf. xvi. 15, xxii. 12, 20; ταχύ, suggested here by the Angel's ἐν τάχει, is added in ii. 16, iii. 11, and below vv. 12, 20. On ἔρχεσθαι in this Book see vi. 1, note.

The beatitude which follows is here, as in xvi. 15, part of Christ's utterance; it is a repetition in a shorter form of i. 3, so that the Book ends as it began, with a felicitation of its devout students. On ὁ τηρῶν Primasius well observes: "servare" dicit hic reverenter credere et purioris vitae proposito custodire." Τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου points to the all but completed roll on the Seer's knee; throughout the Apocalypse he has represented himself as writing his impressions at the time (cf. x. 4 ἡμελλον γράφειν), and his task is now nearly ended.

8 f. καὶ γὰρ Ἰωάννης ὁ ἀκούων καὶ βλέπων ταῦτα κτλ.] As at the beginning of

νης ὁ ἀκούων καὶ βλέπων ταῦτα. καὶ ὅτε ἤκουσα  
καὶ ἔβλεψα, ἔπεσα προσκυνῆσαι ἔμπροσθεν τῶν  
ποδῶν τοῦ ἀγγέλου τοῦ δεικνύντός μοι ταῦτα.  
9 καὶ λέγει μοι "Ὁρα μὴ· σύνδουλός σου εἰμι καὶ  
τῶν ἀδελφῶν σου τῶν προφητῶν καὶ τῶν τηρούν-  
των τοὺς λόγους τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου· τῷ θεῷ  
10 προσκύνησον. 10 καὶ λέγει μοι Μὴ σφραγίσῃς τοὺς

8 ο ακουων και βλεπων ταυτα A Q min<sup>forte</sup>40 vg syr arm Prim] ο βλεπων κ. ακουων  
ταυτα N 31 32 33 48 78 79 152 me syr<sup>ew</sup> (aeth) Dionys Prim Ar | om και οτε ηκ. κ.  
εβλεψα aeth | εβλεψα] εβλεπον A ειδον 16 35 38 94 98 οτε ιδον (vel ειδον) Q 130  
min<sup>plq</sup>30 | επεσα NA 1 16 30 35 38 68] επεσον Q 130 min<sup>pl</sup> Ar | προσκυνησαι] και  
προσεκυνησα arm | εμπροσθεν] προ A | των ποδων] om των A | δεικνυντος (A) Q min<sup>pl</sup>  
Andr] δεικνυντος N 2 4 7 9 10 26 27 49 50 96 97 al<sup>vid</sup> Ar 9 λεγει] ειπεν vg  
syr | ορα μη (ορα· μη...; 68 syr | ορα· μη· 130)] + ποιησης 32 (et ut vid vg Aug Prim)  
+ πεσης εμπροσθεν μου και προσκυνησης arm + προσκυνησης μοι aeth | και των τηρου-  
νων] om και 1 4 10 11 12 17 31 32\* 37 47 48 49 91 94 96 Prim Ar | τους λογους] +  
της προφητειας 38 vg<sup>clolips</sup>4,6 arm Prim 10 τους λογους] + τουτους N\* (corr ipse N<sup>1</sup>)

the Book (i. 1, 4, 9), the author gives his name, without any distinguishing title, as Dionysius of Alexandria had already observed (Eus. *H. E.* vii. 25): ὅτι μὲν οὖν Ἰωάννης ἐστὶν ὁ ταῦτα γράφων, αὐτῷ λέγοντι πιστευτέον· ποῖος δὲ οὗτος ἄδελον. The writer claims, however, to be the Seer himself (ὁ ἀκ. καὶ βλέπων); cf. Dan. xii. 5, 8, LXX. καὶ εἶδον ἐγὼ Δανιήλ... καὶ ἐγὼ ἤκουσα. Ταῦτα, the things which the Angel had just shewn him (cf. *infra*. τοῦ δεικνύντός μοι ταῦτα), i.e. the revelation of the New Jerusalem. So astounding was this whole vision, the crowning glory of the Book, that the Seer forgets the warning he has recently received (xix. 10), and again prostrates himself before the Angel. The commentators offer alternative explanations, e.g. Primasius writes: "aut semel factum iteravit... aut magno visionum stupore percussus adorare se iterum voluisse confitetur." There is nothing in the context to justify the supposition that St John believed himself to be worshipping Christ; though the angel had spoken the words ἰδὸν ἔρχομαι ταχύ in the person of Christ, yet the

Seer knew him to be one of the bearers of the Seven Bowls (xxi. 9). Still less can it be maintained that it is Christ Who refuses the worship; here, as in c. xix., it is the cult of angelic beings that the Apocalypticist wishes to discourage by the example of his own repeated lapse; see notes on xix. 10.

Τῶν τηρούντων κτλ. is repeated from v. 7 and answers to τῶν ἔχόντων τὴν μαρτυρίαν Ἰησοῦ in xix. 10.

10. καὶ λέγει μοι Μὴ σφραγίσῃς τοὺς λόγους κτλ.] The Angel continues; on this καὶ λέγει see xix. 9, note. His instruction is exactly the reverse of that which is given to Daniel (viii. 26 כִּי יִיְהוֹנָתָן סָתַם סֵתַר הַכְּתָבִים; cf. xii. 9 וְסָתַרְתָּ הַכְּתָבִים וְעָרַתָּ הַדְּבָרִים; LXX. κάλυψον τὰ προστάγματα καὶ σφράγισαι τὸ βιβλίον ἕως καιροῦ συντελείας; cf. v. 4). But the circumstances are different—indeed, they are reversed; as Milligan well says, "it was not a time" now "for sealing up, but for breaking seals"; the end was not, as in Daniel's case (see Driver on Dan. l.c.), far off, but at hand, almost within sight. Therefore the

λόγους τῆς προφητείας τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου· ὁ  
καιρὸς γὰρ ἐγγύς ἐστιν. <sup>11</sup> ὁ ἀδικῶν ἀδικησάτω ἔτι, 11

10 ο καιρος γαρ] ο γαρ καιρος 2 18 40 79 σι ο καιρος 1 49 91 al aeth Cypr Prim  
ο καιρος tantum 4 16 29 39 48 68 Ar 11 ο αδικων αδικησατω] ο ανομος ανομησηστω  
ep Vienn ap Eus pr και 68 syr<sup>sc</sup> Prim

prophecy of this book is to be left open for all who will to read; nay, the hearing and reading of the book (i. 3, xxii. 7), and so far as may be, the study of its mysteries (xiii. 18, xvii. 9), are to be warmly encouraged. The Incarnation had brought the season for the fulfilment of God's purposes relatively near, even before the end of the first century; cf. i. 3, note. On the practice of sealing books, to keep their contents secret, see c. v. 1, note. Only in reference to one detail in this Book is the Seer directed Σφραγισον...μὴ...γράψῃς (x. 4); the rest is for the ears and eyes of all Christians.

11. ὁ ἀδικῶν ἀδικησάτω ἔτι κτλ.] Daniel is still in view; cf. Dan. xii. 10 דַּיָּשָׁן יְהִי־עַיִן רְבִים...רְבִירָה, LXX. ἕως ἀν...ἀγιασθῶσι πολλοί, καὶ ἀμαρτωσιν οἱ ἀμαρτωλοί (Th. ἀνομήσωσιν ἄνομοι); perhaps the Apocalypticist has also in mind Ez. iii. 27 ὁ ἀκούων ἀκούετω καὶ ὁ ἀπειθῶν ἀπειθείτω. In Daniel the sense seems to be that the great trial which Antiochus was the means of bringing upon the Jewish people, while it exercised a purifying influence upon the faithful, would but confirm the disloyal in their wickedness; see Driver *ad loc.* While this thought may not be entirely absent from the present passage, another is more prominent. It is not only true that the troubles of the last days will tend to fix the character of each individual according to the habits which he has already formed, but there will come a time when change will be impossible—when no further opportunity will be given for repentance on the one hand or for apostasy on the other. In the imagination of the Seer the moment has been reached when the

Master of the house has arisen and shut the door, and those that are without will knock in vain (Mt. xxv. 10, Lc. xiii. 25); men can then no longer recede from the position which they have chosen to take up. Cf. Andreas: ὡς ἂν εἴποι Ἐκαστος τὸ ἀρέσκον αὐτῷ ποιησάτω· οὐ βιάζω τὴν προαίρεσιν, and the caution added by Arethas: οὐ προτροπὴ τοῦτο, ἀλλ' ἐλεγχὸς τῆς ἐκάστου πρὸς ὅτι καὶ βούλοιοτο ὁρμῆς. 'Ὁ ἀδικῶν, he whose habit it is to do wrong, 'the wrong-doer,' with special reference perhaps to the persecutor—so at least the sufferers in the Viennese troubles understood it; cf. Eus. *H.E.* v. 1: τοῦ ἡγεμόνος καὶ τοῦ δήμου τὸ ὅμοιον εἰς ἡμᾶς ἀδίκως ἐπιδεικνυμένων μῖσος, ἵνα ἡ γραφὴ πληρωθῇ 'Ὁ ἀνομος ἀνομησησάτω ἔτι καὶ ὁ δίκαιος δικαιοθῇτω ἔτι. 'Ὁ ῥυπαρός, the representative of another class, the immoral pagan or reprobate; the ἀδικῶν may be scrupulously moral, the ῥυπαρός disregards purity of life or even common decency; for the word and its cognates see Zech. iii. 3 ἐν-δεδυμένος ἱμάτια ῥυπαρά (דִּשְׁוֹן); Job xiv. 4 τίς γὰρ καθαρὸς ἔσται ἀπὸ ῥύπου; ἀλλ' οὐθείς; Jac. i. 21 ἀποθέμενοι πᾶσαν ῥυπαρίαν, with Dr Mayor's note. The aorists (ἀδικησάτω, ῥυπανθήτω, not ἀδικεῖτω, ῥυπανέσθω) indicate the fixity of the state into which the ἀδικῶν and the ῥυπαρός have entered; there is henceforth no break in the downward course, which is indeed viewed as a single act; cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 194 f. Fixity in good is in like manner to be attained when the end comes; the just (the opposite character to ὁ ἀδικῶν) and the saint (the opposite to ὁ ῥυπαρός) will enter on a permanent life of righteousness and



καὶ ὁ ῥυπαρὸς ῥυπανθήτω ἔτι, καὶ ὁ δίκαιος δικαιο-  
σύνην ποιησάτω ἔτι, καὶ ὁ ἅγιος ἁγιασθήτω ἔτι.  
12 <sup>12</sup> ἰδοὺ ἔρχομαι ταχύ, καὶ ὁ μισθός μου μετ' ἐμοῦ,  
13 ἀποδοῦναι ἐκάστῳ ὡς τὸ ἔργον ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ. <sup>13</sup> ἐγὼ

11 om και ο ρυπαρος ρυπανθητω επι Α 1 20 21 33 35 68 97 (hab NQ min<sup>pl</sup> vg syr) | ρυπανθητω N 18\* 32 Or] ρυπαρευθητω 53<sup>ms</sup> al<sup>plq30</sup> Ar ρυπαρωθητω 13 92 | om επι 2°, 3°, 4° me | δικαιουσυνην ποιησατω] δικαιωθητω 38 79 vg<sup>clelps5,6</sup> (iustificetur) me<sup>vid</sup> ep Vienn ap Eus καθαρισθητω Or (cum ο καθαρος pro ο δικαιος) 12 ιδου] pr και 1 aeth | αποδουναι] αποδοθηναι N\* | ως το εργον εστιν αυτου NA 21 (38) syr] ως το εργ. εσται αυτου (vel αυτου εσται) Q (1) 13 30 35 49 91 92 94 96 97 98 al<sup>plq10</sup> (Andr) (Ar) κατα τα εργα (vel το εργον) αυτου 79 vg me syr<sup>ew</sup> (aeth) Cypr anon<sup>aus</sup> Prim 13 εγω] + ειμι vg<sup>cle dem fu\*</sup> tol lips me arm<sup>1</sup> aeth

of holiness. It is not, of course, implied by the separate mention of ὁ δίκαιος and ὁ ἅγιος that righteousness and holiness can be divorced; the true ἅγιος is always δίκαιος, and the δίκαιος is, in the perfect state at least, ἅγιος; the two qualities were united in the Son of Man (Acts iii. 14 τὸν ἅγιον καὶ δίκαιον), and will be united in all who are finally His; but they are kept apart here for the sake of the antithesis to ὁ ἀδικῶν, ὁ ῥυπαρός. For δικαιοσύνην ποιησάτω the Viennese letter quoted above has δικαιωθήτω, a reading which Zahn (*Gesch. d. NTlichen Kanons*, i. 201) pronounces "gewiss ursprünglich," and which certainly has much to recommend it; if we accept it, the sense will be 'let him be held righteous' (Vulg. *iustificetur*), which corresponds with ἁγιασθήτω, 'let him be held to be hallowed.' On the other hand it is perhaps more probable that δικαιοσύνην ποιησάτω, which answers to ἀδικησάτω as ἁγιασθήτω to ῥυπανθήτω, has been changed to δικαιωθήτω in order to balance ἁγιασθήτω. Primasius strangely renders: "iustus autem iustiora faciat, similiter et sanctus sanctiora," although above he rightly gives: "qui perseverant nocere noceant, et qui in sordibus est sordescat adhuc."

12. ἰδοὺ ἔρχομαι ταχύ, καὶ ὁ μισθός μου μετ' ἐμοῦ κτλ.] The Voice of Christ

comes in parenthetically, as in *v.* 7; see note there. He speaks as the Steward of the great Μισθαποδότης, Who in the eventide of the world will call the labourers to receive their day's wages (Mt. xx. 8); see xi. 18, note. Though the μισθός is one and the same in all cases, its value to the individual worker varies according to the work he has done—a principle which is steadily maintained throughout Scripture (Ps. lxi. 13, Job xxxiv. 11 f., Isa. xl. 14, lxii. 11 (lxx.), Mc. xiii. 34, Rom. ii. 5, Apoc. ii. 23, xx. 12 f.); cf. Clem. *Cor.* xxxiv. 3, Barn. xxi. 3, and see *N.T. in the Apostolic Fathers*, pp. 17, 58. The use of μισθός to represent the gratuitous (Rom. vi. 23) and spiritual compensations of the future life belongs to the circle of ideas associated with Κύριος, δεσπότης, δοῦλος, ἐργάτης. Ὁ μισθός μου, 'the reward which it belongs to Me to give' (2 Tim. iv. 8); contrast ὁ μ. ὑμῶν, Mt. v. 12 (αὐτῶν, Mt. vi. 2, 5, 16; αὐτοῦ, Mc. ix. 41), 'the reward which ye (they, he) shall receive.' Μετ' ἐμοῦ, cf. Isa. xl. 10 ἰδοὺ κύριος Κύριος μετὰ ἰσχύος ἔρχεται... ἰδοὺ ὁ μισθός αὐτοῦ μετ' αὐτοῦ; *ib.* lxii. 11 ἰδοὺ ὁ σωτήρ σοι παραγέγονεν ἔχων τὸν ἑαυτοῦ μισθόν. The inf. ἀποδοῦναι expresses the purpose for which the reward is brought (cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 223), so that it is nearly equivalent to ἵνα ἀποδῇ; ἐκάστῳ strikes a note



τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ, ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος, ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος. <sup>14</sup>μακάριοι οἱ πλύνοντες τὰς 14 στολὰς αὐτῶν, ἵνα ἔσται ἡ ἐξουσία αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὸ ξύλον τῆς ζωῆς, καὶ τοῖς πυλῶσιν εἰσέλθωσιν εἰς

13 το αλφα] το α Q 130 min<sup>pl</sup> | ο πρῶτος καὶ ο εσχάτος] πρῶτος κ. εσχάτος A 3 7 8 9 21 22 ο πρ. κ. εσχάτος 9b post η αρχ. καὶ το τ. ρον 1 31 32 48 49 79 91 al arm<sup>2</sup> Ar om me | η αρχη καὶ το τέλος] αρχη κ. τέλος 1 al<sup>mu</sup>vid Ar 14 οι πλυνοντες τας στολας αυτων NA (7) 38 vg aeth<sup>utr</sup> Ath<sup>vid</sup> Prim Fulg vg<sup>cle</sup> lipss<sup>4,5</sup> (+ in sanguine agni)] οι ποιουντες τας εντολας αυτου Q 130 al<sup>pl</sup> me syrr Tert (*qui ex praeceptis agunt*) Cyr anon<sup>aug</sup> Prim<sup>vid</sup> Andr Ar οι τηρουντες τ. ε. αυτου arm<sup>4</sup> | η εξουσια αυτων]+ως δε η εξουσια N\* (delevit N<sup>a</sup>)

often heard in this Book (ii. 23, vi. 11, xxi. 13).

13. ἐγὼ τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ κτλ.] Cf. xxi. 6 ἐγὼ τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ, ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος, in which is now inserted from i. 17, ii. 8, ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος. While ὁ πρῶτος κτλ. is applied only to Christ, this is the only occasion on which He receives the great title τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ. It is the crowning instance in this Book of the attribution of Divine prerogatives to the Incarnate Son; only ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ᾔν seems to be withheld from the Son, perhaps because it represents the underived Source of the Divine Life. On the meaning of τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ as applied to our Lord cf. Tert. *de monog.* 5 (quoted in note on c. i. 8). The phrase is applicable in many senses, but perhaps it is used here with special reference to our Lord's place in human history. As creation owed its beginning to the Word of God, so in His incarnate glory He will bring it to its consummation by the Great Award. He is the ἀρχηγὸς καὶ τελειωτῆς of faith (Heb. xii. 2), and not less truly the ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος of all life.

14. μακάριοι οἱ πλύνοντες τὰς στολὰς αὐτῶν κτλ.] The reading is not altogether easy to determine. Perhaps it is slightly more probable that ΠΛΥΝΟΝΤΕΣ ΤΑΣ ΣΤΟΛΑΣ arose out of ΠΟΙΟΥΝΤΕΣ ΤΑΣ ΕΝΤΟΛΑΣ, than that the reverse occurred; on the other hand, the documentary evidence is decidedly

in favour of the former, and it is against the latter that the use of the Johanne writings almost invariably supports the phrase τηρεῖν τὰς ἐντολὰς (so Jo. xiv. 15, 21, xv. 10, 1 Jo. ii. 3 f., iii. 22, 24, v. 3, Apoc. xii. 17, xiv. 12—the sole exception is 1 Jo. v. 2, where ποιεῖν τ. ἐ. occurs); moreover, the prepossessions of the scribes would have favoured ποιῶντες τὰς ἐντολὰς rather than πλύνοντες τὰς στολὰς. Upon the whole, then, πλύνοντες κτλ. may with some confidence be preferred; and it yields an admirable sense.

This, the final beatitude of the Apocalypse, deals with the issues of the higher life. They who wash the robes of the inner life from the ῥυπαρία of the world by faith in the Sacrifice of our Lord (vii. 14, note) shall win the right of access to the Tree of Life and of entrance into the City of God; μακάριοι οἱ πλύνοντες... is but another version of μακάριοι οἱ καθαροὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ, ὅτι αὐτοὶ τὸν θεὸν ὄψονται, interpreted in the light of the Cross. Ἴνα ἔσται...καὶ...εἰσέλθωσιν: 'blessed are they...that the right shall be theirs...and they may enter' (Benson)—a mixture of constructions observed already in c. iii. 9; the future after ἵνα is frequent in this Book (vi. 4, 11, ix. 5, 20, xiii. 12, xiv. 13), and if it is to be distinguished in meaning from the conjunctive, it may point to the certainty, the actuality, of the result,

15 τὴν πόλιν. <sup>15</sup>ἔξω οἱ κύνες καὶ οἱ φαρμακοὶ καὶ οἱ  
πόρνοι καὶ οἱ φονεῖς καὶ οἱ εἰδωλολάτραι καὶ πᾶς

15 πας] + ο 1 7 30\* 31 32 38 79 186 al<sup>mu</sup> Andr Ar

while the conjunctive suggests that there are conditions which must be fulfilled first.

On the Tree of Life see v. 2, and c. ii. 7, notes. The Vision of the New Jerusalem places the Paradise of God in the heart of the City, so that right of access to the Tree implies right of entrance into the City, and the entrance must precede the access. If in this passage the right of access is mentioned first, it is probably with the view of laying the emphasis upon the greater right, which indeed includes all. On τ. πωλῶσιν see xxi. 12: the dative is instrumental, the gate-towers being regarded as the means of entrance.

15. ἔξω οἱ κύνες κτλ.] Benson: 'out, ye dogs'—a bold and impressive rendering, but scarcely admissible in this context; the persons thus characterized have already been cast out. Primasius is more true to the mind of the writer: "foris autem remanebunt canes"; cf. Bede: "cuncta enim rabies improborum et nunc intrinsecus ecclesiam tentat, sed cum intraverit paterfamilias et sanctis secum ad nuptias intrantibus clausurit ostium, tunc incipient foris stare et pulsare ostium." No one who has watched the dogs that prowl in the quarters of an Eastern city (Ps. lviii. (lix.) 7, 15) will wonder at the contempt and disgust which the word suggests to the Oriental mind. For its application to unclean or otherwise offensive persons see Deut. xxiii. 18 (19) οὐ προσοίσεις μίσθωμα πόρνης οὐδὲ ἀλλαγμὰ κυνὸς (see Driver's note *ad loc.*) εἰς τὸν οἶκον Κυρίου; Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 17 ἐκύκλωσάν με κύνες πολλοί; ἰβ. 21 ῥύσαι...ἐκ χειρὸς κυνὸς τὴν μονογενῆ μου; Mt. vii. 6 μὴ δώτε τὸ ἅγιον τοῖς κυσίν; Mc. vii. 27 οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶν καλὸν

λαβεῖν τὸν ἄρτον τῶν τέκνων καὶ τοῖς κυναρίοις βαλεῖν; Phil. iii. 3 βλέπετε τοὺς κύνας (see Lightfoot's note). In the last two passages at least reference is made to the use of the term by the Jews to denote the heathen or the Gentiles, of which Schoettgen *ad loc.* quotes a typical example from *Pirke R. Eliezer* 29: "quicumque edit cum idololatra idem est ac si ederet cum cane. quis est canis? qui non circumcisis est." But in the present passage neither Jews nor Gentiles as such are in view; the κύνες (Syr.<sup>ew</sup> ܟܢܝܢܐ = οἱ κοινοὶ) are the ἐβδελυγμένοι of xxi. 8, i.e. those who had been defiled by long contact with the foul vices which honeycombed pagan society. These were not even in St John's day strictly limited to the heathen (see ii. 14, 20 ff., note, and cf. 2 Cor. xii. 21); and he must have foreseen that as time went on, and the Church grew in numbers, she would lose in purity. Tertullian goes too far when he says (*de pud.* 19): "non enim de ethnicis videbitur sapere... illorum est enim foras dari qui intus fuerunt"; but Andreas is doubtless right: κύνες δὲ οὐ μόνον οἱ ἀναιδεῖς καὶ ἄπιστοι...ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ μετὰ τὸ βάπτισμα ἐπιστρέφοντες εἰς τὸν ἴδιον ἔμετον. On οἱ φαρμακοὶ κτλ. see xxi. 8, note; πᾶς φιλῶν καὶ ποιῶν ψεῦδος is a welcome interpretation of πᾶσιν τοῖς ψευδέσιν in the earlier list, which xxi. 27 ὁ ποιῶν ψεῦδος has already supplied in part. But ὁ φιλῶν goes deeper than ὁ ποιῶν; he who loves falsehood is in his nature akin to it, and has through his love of it proved his affinity to Satan, who is ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ (Jo. viii. 44); for him, while he is such, there can be no entrance into the City, no access to the Tree of Life; cf. 2 Th. ii. 12 ἵνα κριθῶσιν πάντες οἱ μὴ πιστεύσαντες τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἀλλὰ εὐδοκήσαντες

φιλῶν καὶ ποιῶν ψεύδος. <sup>16</sup> ἐγὼ Ἰησοῦς ἔπεμψα τὸν <sup>16</sup>  
 ἄγγελόν μου μαρτυρῆσαι ὑμῖν ταῦτα ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐκκλη-  
 σίαις. ἐγὼ εἰμι ἡ ρίζα καὶ τὸ γένος Δαυεὶδ<sup>¶</sup>, ὁ ¶ 1

15 φιλων και ποιων A Q min<sup>pl</sup> vg syrr anon<sup>aug</sup> Prim Fulg] ποιων και φιλων B 11  
 31 32 33 35 48 Hipp Ath Ar om φιλων και me om φιλων και arm<sup>4</sup> om και ποιων aeth  
 16 εγω Ιησους] και εγω arm<sup>4</sup> | επι B Q min<sup>pl</sup> syrr] εν A 18 21 38 79 vg arm Ath om  
 1 4 11 12 31 47 48 186 Ar | εκκλησιας] pr επτα Prim | Δαυειδ] pr του 1 7 al

τῇ ἀδικίᾳ. With ποιεῖν ψεύδος compare Jer. viii. 10 רַבָּךְ הִנֵּנִי הִנֵּךְ; 1 Jo. i. 6 ψευδόμεθα καὶ οὐ ποιοῦμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν. To 'do the truth,' or to 'do falsehood,' to 'act a lie,' are St John's terms for a life which is fundamentally sincere or insincere. The rendering of A.V., R.V. (text), "every one that maketh a lie," misses this point, probably out of regard for the circumstance that ψεύδος is anarthrous here (contrast Jo. viii. 44, Rom. i. 25, Eph. iv. 25, 2 Th. ii. 11). But τὸ ψεύδος would not have suited this context, if it was the writer's intention to represent the insincere life as a single act, as if the man's whole existence had been a lie.

16. ἐγὼ Ἰησοῦς ἔπεμψα τὸν ἄγγελόν μου κτλ.] Though the whole Book is an ἀποκάλυψις Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ (i. 1), the revelation has hitherto been made through the ministry of angels or in a vision of the glorified Lord, or through the Spirit in the mind of the Seer (ii. 7). Now at length Jesus speaks in His human personal name (ἐγὼ Ἰησοῦς, as ἐγὼ Ἰωάννης in v. 8). He attests the bona fides of His messenger: 'it was I Who sent him; it is on My behalf that he has spoken; his testimony is Mine.' Ἐπεμψα is used rather than ἀπέστειλα (cf. i. 1 ἐσήμανεν ἀποστείλας διὰ τοῦ ἀγγέλου αὐτοῦ)—'I sent,' without the accessory idea of a special commission (cf. Westcott, Add. Note on John xx. 21); it is enough to say that the angel came from the Lord; by His angel Jesus Himself had borne witness to the members of the Asian Churches (ὑμῖν) and the contents of this Book (ταῦτα) were thus ultimately from Him. These communications, though

addressed primarily to the Christians of Asia, had a wider purpose: they were made ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις, with reference to the needs of Christians generally; cf. the use of ἐπὶ in x. 11 δεῖ σε πάλιν προφητεῦσαι ἐπὶ λαοῖς καὶ ἔθνεσιν καὶ γλώσσαῖς καὶ βασιλεῦσιν πολλοῖς, 'in reference to peoples,' etc., and see Jo. xii. 16. Αἱ ἐκκλησίαι are not the Seven Churches only, but the Christian societies throughout the world, which in the next generation were known in their aggregate as ἡ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία (Ign. Smyrn. 8. 2; cf. Harnack, *Mission u. Ausbreitung*, p. 293). The Apocalypse does not use ἡ ἐκκλησία of the whole Church, as St Paul does (Col., Eph.; cf. Hort, *Ecclesia*, p. 147 ff.); when St John wishes to express the ideal unity of Christendom, he does so by means of a symbolical female figure, the Mother (xii. 1 ff.) or the Wife or Bride (xix., xxi., xxii.) of Christ.

ἐγὼ εἰμι ἡ ρίζα καὶ τὸ γένος Δαυεὶδ] Cf. v. 5 ὁ λέων ὁ ἐκ τῆς φυλῆς Ἰούδα, ἡ ρίζα Δ.; and see note there. To ἡ ρίζα the Seer now adds: καὶ τὸ γένος. Γένος does not here mean 'race,' 'family' or 'house,' as in Acts iv. 6 ἐκ γένους ἀρχιερατικοῦ, *ib.* vii. 13 τὸ γένος Ἰωσήφ; but 'offspring,' as in Acts xvii. 28 f. τοῦ γὰρ καὶ γένος ἐσμεν. γένος οὖν ὑπάρχοντες τοῦ θεοῦ κτλ.; cf. the similar use of *genus* in Verg. *Aen.* iv. 12 "genus esse deorum." Jesus is not only the ῥάβδος ἐκ τῆς ρίζης Ἰεσσαί (Isa. xi. 1), but He is at once the ῥάβδος and the ρίζα, the Root and the Offshoot, the Beginning and the End of the whole economy associated with the Davidic family. In the Messiah,

17 ἀστὴρ ὁ λαμπρὸς ὁ πρωϊνός. <sup>17</sup>καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ ἡ νύμφη λέγουσιν Ἔρχου· καὶ ὁ ἀκούων εἰπάτω Ἔρχου· καὶ ὁ διψῶν ἐρχέσθω· ὁ θέλων λαβέτω

16 ο αστηρ] pr και 7 35 49 79 186 syr<sup>g</sup> | om ο λαμπρος me | ο πρωινος] pr και A g vg Prim 17 και...ερχου 1<sup>o</sup>] και πνευμα αγιον και ο νυμφιος ο ερχομενος arm<sup>1</sup> | το πνευμα και η νυμφη] πνευμα κ. νυμφη N (ο) νυμφιος κ. (η) νυμφη Bed<sup>vid</sup> (sponsus et sponsa) | λεγουσα 130 ελεγον 186 | om και 4<sup>o</sup> vg<sup>am</sup> anon<sup>aug</sup> | ο θελων] om g syr<sup>g</sup> pr και 33 46 vgc<sup>le</sup>fullps<sup>4</sup> syrr Prim Ar

the latest Scion of the House of David, its earliest ideals and hopes are realized.

ὁ ἀστὴρ ὁ λαμπρὸς ὁ πρωϊνός] Cf. ii. 28 δώσω αὐτῷ τὸν ἀστέρα τὸν πρωϊνόν, a promise which is now interpreted. The Morning Star, the Lord's ultimate gift to the conqueror, is Jesus Himself. Among the stars of the spiritual firmament (i. 16, 20) He is as the ἑωσφόρος (Job iii. 9, xi. 17, xxxviii. 12, xli. 9 (10)) or φωσφόρος (2 Pet. i. 19), the brightest in the whole galaxy, the Light which lightens every man by its coming into the world (Jo. i. 9); the Star of Dawn, Whose coming precedes the sunrise of the Day of God. The metaphor is used by the son of Sirach in reference to Simon the High Priest (Sir. l. 6 ὡς ἀστὴρ ἑωθινὸς ἐν μέσῳ νεφέλης), and of Mordecai in the Targum on Esther ("ipse Mardocheai similis fuit Lucifero splendenti inter stellas"); in Isa. xiv. 12 it occurs in a splendid dirge over a fallen King of Babylon: πῶς ἐξέπescen ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὁ ἑωσφόρος ὁ πρωὶ ἀνατέλλων. The Morning Star of the Church shines to-day as brightly as in the age of St John; He does not fall or set.

17. καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ ἡ νύμφη λέγουσιν Ἔρχου] The answer of the Church to the Voice of Jesus in v. 12. Τὸ πνεῦμα is probably not the Spirit regarded as the indwelling life of the Body of Christ, as in Eph. iv. 4 ἐν σῶμα καὶ ἐν πνεῦμα, but rather, in accordance with the general use of the Apocalypse, the Spirit of prophecy, the Spirit in the prophetic

order; 'the Spirit and the Bride' is thus practically equivalent to 'the Prophets and the Saints' (xvi. 6, xviii. 24). The Christian Prophets inspired by the Spirit of Jesus, and the whole Church—the Churches considered as an ideal unity—respond as with one voice to the Lord's great announcement. It rouses in all Christians the desire, never long dormant, for His Return. On ἡ νύμφη see xxi. 2, 9, notes; for ἔρχου cf. vi. 1, note; here it is obvious to supply Κύριε Ἰησοῦ from v. 20. The reading implied by the Armenian version (cod. 1) is worthy of remark; it seems to have arisen from inability to interpret νύμφη in this connexion and a reminiscence of Mt. xxv. 1, 6, 10.

καὶ ὁ ἀκούων εἰπάτω Ἔρχου κτλ.] The call is to be taken up and repeated by every hearer (i. 3, note) of this Book; not only the Church in her ideal unity, but each individual member of every Christian congregation where the book shall be read is invited to demand the fulfilment of the Lord's promise ἰδοὺ ἔρχομαι ταχύ. In what follows there is a remarkable change of reference; for ὁ διψῶν εἰπάτω Ἔρχου, St John writes ὁ δ. ἐρχέσθω, i.e. instead of being bidden to welcome the coming Christ, he who is athirst is himself bidden to come; he is welcomed to Christ in words which remind us of the Johannine Gospel (Jo. vi. 35 ὁ ἐρχόμενος πρὸς ἐμὲ οὐ μὴ πεινάσῃ, καὶ ὁ πιστεύων εἰς ἐμὲ οὐ μὴ διψήσῃ πώποτε; vii. 37 εἴ τις διψᾷ, ἐρχέσθω πρὸς με καὶ πινέτω). Ὁ διψῶν contrasts happily with οὐδένα



ὑδωρ ζωῆς δωρεάν. <sup>18</sup> μαρτυρῶ ἐγὼ παντὶ τῷ ἀκούοντι <sup>18</sup>  
τοὺς λόγους τῆς προφητείας τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου

17 om δωρεαν arm<sup>4</sup>  
om τω 8 49 79 91 96

18 μαρτυρῶ] μαρτυρομαι 11 31 34 35 48 Ar | τω ακουοντι]

εἶδρον διψῶντα in the Oxyrhynchus Sayings, though the latter is doubtless relatively true. Here ὁ δ. is contrasted with ὁ ἀκούων; he that still thirsts, the eager enquirer who is seeking after the salvation which is to be found in the Church, the unbaptized catechumen, cannot yet share in the Church's yearning for the Return of the Lord; he must first come to the Fountain of the Water of Life and drink, before he can welcome Christ Himself. Ἐρχέσθω looks back to Isa. lv. 1 עֲשֵׂה לְכִי מִיְּדֵי־לֵךְ. 'Ο θέλων is wider than ὁ διψῶν, extending the offer to any who are conscious of a desire for the higher life; willingness to receive the truth may exist where as yet there is no thirst for it, and such willingness is of God and a first step towards eternal life: cf. Phil. ii. 13 θεὸς γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ ἐνεργῶν ἐν ὑμῖν καὶ τὸ θέλει καὶ τὸ ἐνεργεῖν; Bede *ad loc.*: "et ipsum enim velle Dei donum est." On λαβέτω ὑδωρ ζωῆς δωρεάν, see xxi. 6, note; λαβέτω suggests that though the supply is gratuitous, the responsibility of accepting and using it rests with the individual; cf. iii. 18, note.

18. μαρτυρῶ ἐγὼ παντὶ τῷ ἀκούοντι κτλ.] The Speaker is still surely Jesus, and not, as many commentators have supposed, St John. Jesus has borne testimony throughout the Book by His angel, and now He bears it in person. His testimony, which is addressed to every hearer of the Book, is a solemn protest against wilful perversions of its teaching. The words are doubtless suggested by the warning of Moses in Deut. iv. 2, οὐ προσθήσεσθε πρὸς τὸ ῥῆμα ὃ ἐγὼ ἐντέλλομαι ὑμῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἀφελείτε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ; *ib.* xii. 32 πᾶν ῥῆμα ὃ ἐγὼ ἐντέλλομαι ὑμῖν σήμερον, τοῦτο φυλάξῃ ποιεῖν· οὐ

προσθήσεις ἐπ' αὐτό, οὐδὲ ἀφελείς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ; Prov. xxiv. 29 (xxx. 6) μὴ προσθήσῃς τοῖς λόγοις αὐτοῦ, ἵνα μὴ ἐλέγξῃ σε καὶ ψευδὴς γένη; cf. the imprecation which Aristeas (ed. Thackeray, § 34) supposes to have been pronounced after the completion of the first Greek version of the Pentateuch, and the boast of Josephus, *c. Ap.* i. 8: δῆλον δ' ἐστὶν ἔργῳ, πῶς ἡμεῖς πρόσιμεν τοῖς ἰδίοις γράμμασι· τοσούτου γὰρ αἰῶνος ἤδη παρωχηκότος οὔτε προσθεῖναι τις οὐδὲν οὔτε ἀφελεῖν αὐτῶν οὔτε μεταθεῖναι τετόλμηκεν. It was not uncommon for writers to protect their works by adding a solemn adjuration to the scribes to correct the copies carefully, and in no case to mutilate or interpolate the original; cf. e.g. Irenaeus *ap. Eus. H. E.* v. 20: ὀρκίζω σε τὸν μεταγραφόμενον τὸ βιβλίον τοῦτο κατὰ τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ κατὰ τῆς ἐνδόξου παρουσίας αὐτοῦ ἧς ἔρχεται κρίναι ζῶντας καὶ νεκρούς, ἵνα ἀντιβάλῃς ὁ μετεγράψω καὶ κατορθώσῃς, Rufinus, *prol. in libros* περὶ ἀρχῶν: "omnem qui hos libros descripturus est vel lecturus in conspectu Dei Patris et Filii et Spiritus sancti contestor...ne addat aliquid scripturae, ne auferat, ne inserat, ne immutet; sed conferat cum exemplaribus unde scripserit," etc. If the solemn warning of the present verse was intended in this sense, it has signally failed; for in no other book of the N.T. is the text so uncertain as in the Apocalypse. But, like its archetype in Deuteronomy, it has a deeper reference; it is no mere *lapsus calami*, no error of judgement or merely intellectual fault which is condemned, but the deliberate falsification or misinterpretation of a Divine message. It is not the letter of the Apocalypse, but its spirit which is thus jealously guarded; and



Ἐάν τις ἐπιθῇ ἐπ' αὐτά, ἐπιθήσει ὁ θεὸς ἐπ' αὐτὸν  
 τὰς πληγὰς τὰς γεγραμμένας ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τούτῳ.  
 19 καὶ ἐάν τις ἀφέλῃ ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων τοῦ βιβλίου  
 τῆς προφητείας ταύτης, ἀφελεῖ ὁ θεὸς τὸ μέρος αὐτοῦ  
 ἀπὸ τοῦ ξύλου τῆς ζωῆς καὶ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τῆς  
 ἁγίας, τῶν γεγραμμένων ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τούτῳ.  
 20 λέγει ὁ μαρτυρῶν ταῦτα Ναί· ἔρχομαι ταχύ.  
 ἀμήν· ἔρχου, κύριε Ἰησοῦ.

18 ἐπιθῇ] επιθησει N (sed transiluit N\* ab επιθη ad επιθησει) 79 | επιθησει] επι-  
 θησαι 8 13 16 49 51 96 97 98 130 186 al<sup>10</sup> arponat vg<sup>lps</sup> 4 anon<sup>aus</sup> | om επ αυτον  
 A\* επ αυτων arm<sup>4</sup> | τας πληγας] τ. επτα πληγας Q 31 32 33 37 48 49 91 96 186 Andr  
 Ar 19 εαν] αν N | λογων]+τουτων N | του βιβλιου της προφητειας ταυτης] του  
 βιβλιου τουτου A της προφητειας του βιβλιου τουτου 79 94 vg<sup>lps</sup> 4 prophetae huius (sine  
 τ. β.) vg<sup>am</sup> Ambr | αφελει] αφελοι 2 8 13 35 38 47 49 91 96 130 | του ξυλου] του βιβλιου  
 vg<sup>elefulps</sup> 4, 5 me Ambr Prim | om εκ A 10 38 me | της γεγραμμενης arm Prim anon<sup>aus</sup>  
 20 ταυτα]+ειναι N\* me arm<sup>4</sup> | om ναι arm Prim ιδου arm<sup>4</sup> | om αμην N me arm<sup>4</sup> |  
 ερχου] pr ναι (7) 35 38 49 79 91 186 al<sup>1</sup> | κυριε Ιησου]+Χριστε N<sup>a</sup> 4 11 13 20 31 32  
 38 48 55 79 94 me arm Ar

no honest copyist in days before the invention of printing, no honest translator or interpreter of either those times or our own, can incur the terrible penalty. As Bede, with his usual discernment, writes: "haec propter falsatores dixit, non propter eos qui simpliciter quod sentiunt dicunt." Nevertheless the warning, with its danger signal on either hand, ought to give pause to any who would lightly handle the Apocalypse, and suggests to those who venture upon handling it at all Augustine's prayer: "si qua de meo, et Tu ignosce et Tui."

In ἐπιθῇ ἐπ' αὐτά, ἐπιθήσει...ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὰς πληγὰς there is a play upon the two meanings of ἐπιτιθέναι and πληγή: 'if any one shall lay (more) on them (add to them), God will lay on him the plagues (blows) described in this Book.' Cf. Acts xvi. 23 πολλὰς δὲ ἐπιθέντες αὐτοῖς πληγὰς. Ἀφελεῖ τὸ μέρος αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ ξύλου is another way of saying ἀφ. ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ μέρος αὐτοῦ τὸ ἐν τῷ ξύλῳ; the portion which the man had once possessed in the Tree is regarded as taken from it,

i.e. he has no longer any rights in it; cf. xxi. 8, and Acts viii. 21 οὐκ ἔστιν σοι μερίς οὐδὲ κλῆρος ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ. τῶν γεγραμμένων: not as Vg. "et de his quae scripta sunt," but in apposition to τοῦ ξύλου τῆς ζωῆς, τῆς πόλεως τῆς ἁγίας; cf. τὰς πληγὰς τὰς γεγραμμένας (*supra*). Consciously to rob this Book of any part of its essential teaching is to rob oneself of the bliss which it promises: to add to its teaching is to incur the visitations which it threatens. For either act, if deliberate, proclaims a will which is out of harmony with the Will of God and with His ordering of the world; and the rebellious will, while it continues such, cannot receive the things of the Spirit of God here or hereafter. The warning is addressed to Christians who by their attitude towards this Book shew themselves to be unworthy of their inheritance.

20. λέγει ὁ μαρτυρῶν ταῦτα Ναί· ἔρχομαι ταχύ κτλ.] To His solemn testimony in reference to the use of the Book the Lord adds a last word in answer to the call of the Church.

<sup>21</sup> Η χάρις τοῦ κυρίου Ἰησοῦ μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων. 21

21 om totum versum Prim | του κυριου Ιησου] του Χριστου 12 20 31 32 49 Ar+ Χριστου Q 130 min<sup>pl</sup> g vg me syrr arm aeth Andr | μετὰ των αγιων & g] μετὰ παντων A vg<sup>am</sup> μετὰ παντων των αγιων Q 130 186 al<sup>pl</sup> 40 (me) syrr arm Andr Ar μετὰ παντων υμων vg<sup>cle</sup> fudem lipsa aeth | in fine αμην hab & Q min<sup>tereomn</sup> vid vg me syr arm<sup>1</sup> aeth (om A 79 vg<sup>fu</sup> Ar)

The Spirit and the Bride and the loyal hearers of the Book had bidden Him 'come,' and to their Ἐρχου He replies Ναί, ἔρχομαι, 'yea, I am coming, and coming quickly'; on which the Seer, speaking both for the Prophets and for the whole Church, responds, 'Amen, so be it: come, Lord Jesus.' On ναί, ἀμήν see i. 7, note; here ναί expresses the Lord's assent to the call Ἐρχου, and ἀμήν, the absolute faith in His word of the Seer and those whom he represents, and their content with the prospect of His Coming; cf. 2 Tim. iv. 8 πᾶσιν τοῖς ἡγαπηκόσι τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν αὐτοῦ. Κύριος Ἰησοῦς (1 Cor. xii. 3) occurs in this Book only here and in the next verse; it belongs to the language of devotion, which is appropriate to the context.

#### 21. THE FINAL BENEDICTION.

ἡ χάρις τοῦ κυρίου Ἰησοῦ μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων] An ending of this kind is unusual in Apocalypses, as Bousset points out; but it is suitable to an Apocalypse which is also a letter to the Churches (i. 4, note), designed to be read in the congregation. An Apocalypse in its inner character, a prophecy in its purpose, the Book is in its literary form an Epistle, and therefore begins and ends with the epistolary forms familiar to the Asian Churches through the Epistles of St Paul. All the thirteen Epistles of St Paul end with a benediction, constructed on the same general lines, but varying in detail. The Pauline parting benediction begins invariably with ἡ χάρις, which is followed (except in Eph., Col., and the Pastorals) by τοῦ κυρίου [ἡμῶν] Ἰησοῦ [Χριστοῦ]; the ending is either μεθ' ὑμῶν (Rom.,

1 Cor., 1 Thess., Col., Pastorals), or μετὰ πάντων ὑμῶν (2 Cor., 2 Th., and in substance, Eph.), or μετὰ τοῦ πνεύματος ὑμῶν (Gal., Phil., Philem.). Hebrews follows the Pauline model with ἡ χάρις μετὰ πάντων ὑμῶν, but no such form appears in the Catholic Epistles; the nearest to it is in 1 Peter, which ends εἰρήνη ὑμῖν πᾶσιν τοῖς ἐν Χριστῷ. St John follows St Paul in the opening words (ἡ χάρις τοῦ κυρίου Ἰησοῦ); in the latter part of the sentence the mss. offer a choice between μετὰ πάντων and μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων, for μετὰ πάντων τῶν ἁγίων is a conflation, and μετὰ πάντων ὑμῶν a correction from St Paul. On the whole the preference should probably be given to the non-Pauline μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων, although it has the support of but one of the uncial mss. (N); not only is it less likely to have suggested itself to a copyist than μετὰ πάντων, but it is in close accordance with the writer's usual phraseology; οἱ ἅγιοι is his constant term for the members of the Churches (viii. 3f., xi. 18, xiii. 7, 10, xiv. 12, xvi. 6, xvii. 6, xviii. 20, 24, xix. 8, xx. 9). The saints, the men of consecrated lives, are, in the Apocalyptic's view, the men for whose advantage the whole course of human history is being carried to its end; who are destined as a body to survive the wreck of cities and empires, and in the end to dominate a new world. But the grace of the Lord Jesus is the only source of their strength, and the guarantee of their triumph; and the last words of the Apocalypse are at once a reminder of this primary condition of success, and a prayer that it may be realized in the ex-

Subscr αποκαλυψις (-ψεις **κ**) Ιωαννου **κ**Α 130 τέλος της αποκαλυψεως του αγιου Ιωαννου του ευαγγελιστου 2 55 τέλος της του αγιου Ιωαννου του θεολογου θειας αποκαλυψεως 98 επληρωθη η αποκαλυψις Ιωαννου του ευαγγελιστου και θεολογου 186 nil habent subscriptum Q 7 30 32 38 47 48 49 50 90 91 94 96 97 al<sup>pl</sup> hiant ad fin P 8 14 28 29 87 93 95 al<sup>pl</sup>

perience of the baptized, both in the cities of Asia and throughout the world.

SUBSCRIPTION. Only two of the uncials give a subscription to the Book; **■** repeats Ἀποκάλυψις Ἰωάννου (for Ἀποκαλύψεις surely is both here

and at the head of the pages in **κ** a mere itacism), and **A**, which had Ἀποκάλυψις only in the title, now agrees with **κ**. The forms offered by some cursives and versions add nothing to our knowledge of the Book or its writer.

# INDEX OF GREEK WORDS USED IN THE APOCALYPSE OF ST JOHN AS PRINTED IN THIS EDITION.

An asterisk denotes that a word is not used elsewhere in the N.T.; a §, that it is used elsewhere in the N.T. but once, or by but one other writer.

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